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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Public Law 91-665
H.R. 19928

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H.R. 19928

- Dec. 9, 1970 Committee on Appropriations reported H.R. 19928
H. Rept. 91-1688. Print of bill and report.
- Dec. 10, 1970 House passed H.R. 19928 as reported.

H.R. 19928 referred to Senate Appropriations
Committee. Print of bill as referred.
- Dec. 11, 1970 Senate committee on appropriations reported H.R. 19928
with amendments. S. Rept. 91-1430. Print of bill
and report.
- Dec. 14, 1970 Senate passed H.R. 19928 with amendments. Print of
bill as passed.

Senate appointed conferees.
- Dec. 15, 1970 House appointed conferees.
- Dec. 22, 1970 House received conference report on H.R. 19928.
H. Rept. 91-1794. Print of report.

House agreed to conference report.
- Dec. 28, 1970 Senate agreed to conference report.
- Jan. 8, 1971 Approved: P.L. 91-665

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of December 9, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 197

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed rivers, harbors, and flood control bill with amendment.
Senate agreed to House amendment to plant variety protection bill.
Conferees filed report on federal pay bill.
Committees reported supplemental appropriations bill & rule for its consideration.
House passed bill increasing certain loans limitations.

HOUSE

1. BILLS REPORTED.

Conferees reported H.R. 13000, to implement the Federal employee pay comparability system (H. Rept. 91-1685). pp. H11351-7, H11473

Committee on Appropriations reported H.R. 19928, making supplemental appropriations for FY 1971 (H. Rept. 91-1688). H. Res. 1303, a rule waiving points of order against the bill and the 3-day rule, was granted by the Rules Committee. p. H11473

Conferees reported S. 3867, the Employment and Manpower Act, (H. Rept. 91-1713) pp. H11403-24; H11473

2. FLOOR ACTION.

Passed by a voice vote H.R. 11547, increasing the loan limitation on certain loans. Agreed to the Committee amendment and to an amendment authorizing loans to veterans of the Vietnam era. pp. H11427-33

Disagreed to Senate amendments to H.R. 19590, FY 71 Department of Defense appropriations. Conferees appointed. p. H11351

Concurred in certain amendments to S. 368, authorizing the disposition of geothermal steam and related geothermal resources. The bill is now returned to the Senate for further action. pp. H11424-7

Passed H.R. 19911, amending the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, with amendment. pp. H11376-402

Agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 12979, regarding court leave for employees of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia. This bill now goes to the President. pp. H11388-8

3. COMMITTEE ACTION.

Committee on Government Operations voted to report (but did not actually report) the following reports: "The Rural Electrification Administration and the Hoosier Power System in Southern Indiana" and "Protecting America's Estuaries -- the Potomac". pp. D1253-4

Committee on Ways and Means voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills:

H.R. 19242, with amendment, extending the application of section 278 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 from citrus groves to almond groves; and

S. 2984, to permit certain Federal employment to be counted toward retirement. p. D1255

SENATE

4. RIVERS, HARBORS, AND FLOOD CONTROL. Passed H.R. 19877, omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control authorization bill, substituting the language of S. 4572, and with further amendments; insisted on its amendments and requested conference with the House. pp. S19814-30; S19832-43

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1971

DECEMBER 9, 1970.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 19928]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The bill is divided into 13 chapters, as follows:

- I—Agriculture
- II—District of Columbia
- III—Foreign Operations
- IV—Independent Offices—H.U.D.
- V—Interior
- VI—Labor—H.E.W.
- VII—Legislative
- VIII—Public Works
- IX—State, Justice, Commerce and Judiciary
- X—Transportation
- XI—Treasury, Post Office, and Executive Office
- XII—Claims and judgments
- XIII—General provision

The estimates on which the bill is based are contained in House Documents numbered 91-382; 389; 404; 406; 408; 418; and 420.

The Committee recommends a total of \$1,525,365,538 in new budget (obligational) authority in the accompanying bill, a reduction of \$176,471,200 from the \$1,701,836,738 requested in the estimates and considered by the Committee. Some \$52,389,000 of this reduction represents deferrals for lack of authorization or postponements to the next budget.

In addition to new (budget) obligational authority, the accompanying bill recommends the following sums not involving increases in NOA: \$40,105,000 in appropriations to liquidate contract authorization; \$27,775,000 to increase various limitations; \$54,914,225 in District of Columbia funds; and \$485,000 in transfers between appropriations. Details concerning these items are set forth in the various chapters of this report and are shown in the Summary table of this report.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

\$1,035,000,000 for foreign assistance contained in House Doc. 91-418 represents about 61 percent of the total new budget authority requested, and the \$990,000,000 recommended in the bill for that purpose is about 65 percent of the total new budget authority recommended in the accompanying bill.

Some \$335,139,338, or about 22 percent of the new budget authority recommended in the bill is for mandatory-type items.

These and various other items representing the bulk of the total new budget authority recommended in the bill are as follows:

	New budget authority	
	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill
Foreign assistance.....	\$1,035,000,000	\$990,000,000
Mandatory-type items:		
Payments to retirement, disability, and other trust funds.....	159,816,600	159,816,600
Unemployment compensation payments.....	67,050,000	66,650,000
Payments to helium production fund.....	56,100,000	50,000,000
Claims and judgments.....	41,747,738	41,747,738
Welfare support payments to Indians.....	17,000,000	16,925,000
Total, foregoing mandatory-type items.....	(341,714,338)	(335,139,338)
Selected other items:		
Federal Aviation Administration.....	91,500,000	77,000,000
(Note: Federal funds payment to airport and airway trust fund to cover deficit (not NOA)).....	(576,989,000)	(-----)
(Note: Federal funds payment to liquidate airport development grants (not NOA)).....	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)
General Services Administration:		
Additional court facilities.....	34,150,000	14,150,000
Purchase of automatic data processing equipment.....	20,000,000	20,000,000
Loans and grants to District of Columbia government:		
Loans for Washington area rapid transit system.....	34,178,000	-----
Federal payment to District of Columbia government.....	17,571,000	11,794,000
Atomic Energy Commission fire prevention and safety facilities.....	25,500,000	-----
Water pollution control and research.....	20,400,000	20,400,000
United Nations building construction.....	20,000,000	-----
Federal Bureau of Investigation: For control of interstate gambling, bombings, and skymarshal program.....	14,150,000	14,150,000
All other new budget authority items.....	47,673,400	42,732,200
Grand total.....	¹ 1,701,836,738	1,525,365,538

¹ Excludes \$22,500,000 for Payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (H. Doc. 91-404) not considered in connection with this bill. Also excludes \$1,250,000 for House Office Building Commission (H. Doc. 91-404) and \$105,000 for State Marine Schools (H. Doc. 91-404) which were treated by the Committee as contract liquidations rather than new budget (obligational) authority.

APPROXIMATE EFFECT ON 1971 BUDGETED EXPENDITURES
(BUDGET OUTLAYS)

The Committee understands that the new budget (obligational) authority requests of \$1,701,836,738 considered in connection with the bill involve estimated budgeted expenditures (budget outlays) in the fiscal year 1971 of about \$150,000,000.

It is the Committee's estimate that the reduction of \$176,471,200 in new budget (obligational) authority recommended in the accompanying bill would translate into a net reduction in budgeted expenditures (budget outlays) during Fiscal Year 1971 of approximately \$48,000,000.

TABULAR SUMMARY

The following table summarizes the budget estimates and the amounts in the bill:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

SUMMARY

Chapter No.	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
I	Agriculture: New budget (obligational) authority-----		
II	District of Columbia: Federal funds: new budget (obligational) authority----- <i>District of Columbia funds:</i> <i>New budget (obligational) authority</i> -----	\$300, 000 12, 119, 000 (54, 914, 225)	+ \$300, 000 - 39, 955, 000 (- 41, 213, 000)
III	Foreign operations: New budget (obligational) authority-----	1, 035, 000, 000	- 45, 000, 000
IV	Independent offices—Housing and Urban Development: New budget (obligational) authority----- <i>By transfer</i> -----	215, 414, 600 (685, 000)	- 17, 702, 000 (- 200, 000)
V	Interior: New budget (obligational) authority-----	81, 316, 000	- 7, 535, 000
VI	Labor—Health, Education, and Welfare: New budget (obligational) authority----- <i>Limitation (trust fund)</i> -----	73, 150, 000 (27, 800, 000)	- 400, 000 (- 100, 000)

VII	Legislative branch:			
	New budget (obligational) authority <i>Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization</i>	2,765,000 (1,250,000)	2,354,200	-410,800 (-1,250,000)
VIII	Public works:			
	New budget (obligational) authority	45,900,000	20,400,000	-25,500,000
IX	State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary:			
	New budget (obligational) authority <i>Limitation on administrative expenses</i> <i>Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization</i>	59,431,400 (75,000) (105,000)	34,723,000 (75,000) (105,000)	-24,708,400
X	Transportation:			
	New budget (obligational) authority <i>Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization</i> <i>Intragovernmental transaction (Federal funds payment to trust fund)</i>	91,500,000 (40,000,000) (576,989,000)	77,000,000 (40,000,000)	-14,500,000
XI	Treasury, Post Office, and Executive Office:			
	New budget (obligational) authority	3,538,000	2,478,000	-1,060,000
XII	Claims and judgments	41,747,738	41,747,738	
	Grand total:			
	New budget (obligational) authority <i>Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization</i> <i>Limitations</i> <i>District of Columbia funds</i> <i>Intragovernmental transaction</i> <i>Transfers</i>	11,701,836,738 (41,355,000) (27,875,000) (95,127,225) (576,989,000) (685,000)	1,525,365,538 (40,105,000) (27,775,000) (54,914,225) (485,000)	-176,471,200 (-1,250,000) (-100,000) (-41,213,000) (-576,989,000) (-200,000)

¹ Excludes \$22,500,000 for payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (H. Doc. 91-404) not considered in connection with this bill. Excludes also \$1,250,000 for House Office Building Commission (H. Doc. 91-404) and \$105,000 for State Marine Schools (H. Doc. 91-404) which were treated by the Committee as contract liquidations rather than new budget (obligational) authority.

CHAPTER I

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi, *Chairman*

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, KENTUCKY	ODIN LANGEN, MINNESOTA
W. R. HULL, JR., MISSOURI	ROBERT H. MICHEL, ILLINOIS
GEORGE E. SHIPLEY, ILLINOIS	MARK ANDREWS, NORTH DAKOTA
FRANK E. EVANS, COLORADO	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO DAIRY FARMERS

The Committee recommends the additional amount of \$300,000 to establish a fund to be available for indemnification of manufacturers of dairy products who have been directed to remove such products from commercial markets because of chemical residues as provided by Public Law 91-524 where determined to be necessary.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
-----	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE</p> <p>Indemnity payments to dairy farmers-----</p>	-----	\$300, 000	+ \$300, 000

CHAPTER II

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, Kentucky, *Chairman*

ROBERT N. GIAIMO, CONNECTICUT
EDWARD J. PATTEN, NEW JERSEY
DAVID PRYOR, ARKANSAS
DAVID R. OBEY, WISCONSIN

GLENN R. DAVIS, WISCONSIN
DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR., MICHIGAN
WENDELL WYATT, OREGON

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Committee recommends a total of \$12,119,000 in new budget (obligational) authority in Federal funds and \$54,914,225 in District of Columbia funds. Budget estimates submitted in House Documents Nos. 91-404 and 406 total \$52,074,000 in Federal funds and \$96,127,225 in District of Columbia funds. The recommendations are \$39,955,000 less than requested in Federal funds and \$41,213,000 less in District funds.

Included in the total Federal funds recommended is \$325,000 for the Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia which is an independent agency established by Public Law 91-405, approved September 22, 1970.

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$11,794,000 to the General fund, which is \$5,777,000 less than requested. This allowance includes \$8,000,000 authorized in Public Law 91-297, which increased salaries for D.C. Police, firemen, and teachers, and \$3,794,000 of the \$5,000,000 authorized in Public Law 91-358, the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970. The request proposed the utilization of the balance of the authorized, but unappropriated Federal payment for 1970 in the amount of \$1,834,000. The Committee does not concur in the establishment of such a precedent. The request included \$3,887,000 which was contingent on the enactment of pending revenue legislation, which the Committee has denied.

FEDERAL LOAN

The Committee has disapproved the additional loan request of \$34,178,000 which was proposed to finance the District's share of the cost of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority's construction program during fiscal year 1971. A similar reduction has been made in the Capital Outlay request.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

A total of \$54,914,225 is recommended in the bill, which is \$41,213,000 less than requested. Financing of this recommendation will be from (1) the additional Federal payment in the bill which covers in part the costs of the salary increases and court reform, (2) current revenues from various taxes, and (3) the use of current loan authority for capital outlay projects.

OPERATING EXPENSES

The budget requests considered total \$49,472,225 for operating expenses. The Committee recommends \$44,302,225 which is a reduction of \$5,170,000. The following tabulation sets forth the various requests, including additional positions, and the committee allowances:

OPERATING EXPENSES

	Budget request		Recommended		Reduction	
	Posi- tions	Amount	Posi- tions	Amount	Posi- tions	Amount
General operating expenses:						
Executive Office:						
Personnel Office.....	12	\$99, 000	-----	-----	-12	-\$99, 000
Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.....	2	20, 000	-----	-----	-2	-20, 000
Total, Executive Office.....	14	119, 000	-----	-----	-14	-119, 000
Office of the Corporation Counsel.....	34	225, 000	34	\$225, 000	-----	-----
Department of General Services.....	-----	551, 000	-----	551, 000	-----	-----
Total, General operating expenses.....	48	895, 000	34	776, 000	-14	-119, 000
Public safety:						
Pay increases (policemen and firemen).....	-----	19, 745, 000	-----	19, 745, 000	-----	-----
District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.....	282	2, 329, 000	282	2, 329, 000	-----	-----
District of Columbia Court of Appeals.....	13	280, 000	13	244, 000	-----	-36, 000
District of Columbia Bail Agency.....	31	170, 000	31	170, 000	-----	-----
Public Defender Service.....	48	275, 000	48	275, 000	-----	-----
Total, public safety.....	374	22, 799, 000	374	22, 763, 000	-----	-36, 000
Education:						
Public schools (pay increases for teachers).....	-----	20, 197, 000	-----	20, 197, 000	-----	-----
Federal City College.....	138	3, 397, 000	-----	-----	-138	-3, 397, 000
Washington Technical Institute.....	53	1, 548, 000	-----	-----	-53	-1, 548, 000
Total, education.....	191	25, 142, 000	-----	20, 197, 000	-191	-4, 945, 000
Highways and traffic: Motor vehicles.....	4	89, 000	-----	56, 000	-4	-33, 000
Sanitary engineering:						
Department of Sanitary Engineering.....	24	395, 000	24	358, 000	-----	-37, 000
Washington aqueduct.....	-----	145, 000	-----	145, 000	-----	-----
Total, sanitary engineering.....	24	540, 000	24	503, 000	-----	-37, 000
Settlement of claims and suits.....	-----	7, 225	-----	7, 225	-----	-----
Total, operating expenses.....	641	49, 472, 225	432	44, 302, 225	-209	-5, 170, 000

Pay increases.—The major portion of the allowances for General operating expenses (\$39,942,000) is to cover the costs of salary increases for policemen, firemen, and teachers. The authorizing legislation provided retroactivity for police and firemen to July 1, 1969 and for teachers to September 1, 1969. From a budgetary standpoint, especially when painful decisions are necessary to make fiscal ends meet, it is not too much to say that the practice of *retroactive* salary increases is less than sound. In addition to tending to limit employee incentives, the practice has, of course, resulted in the deferral of important programs.

Executive office.—The Committee has denied the expansion of the safety management program in the Personnel Office and the additional positions requested for the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Public safety.—With the exception of a volunteered reduction by the Court of Appeals, the Committee has approved the increases requested by the Courts, the Bail Agency, and the Public Defender Service. A total of \$3,018,000 has been included in the bill and will enable those agencies to carry out the requirements of the 1970 Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act during the remainder of the fiscal year. The amounts requested elsewhere in the budget for the rental of additional space and renovations for the expanded activities authorized by the Act have also been approved. A total of \$3,794,000 is attributable and chargeable to the Court reorganization legislation.

Education.—The Committee has deferred action on the requests of the Federal City College and the Washington Technical Institute. The financing of these requests is dependent on the enactment of additional revenue legislation. If additional revenue become available every consideration will be given to the inclusion of appropriations to permit these two institutions to proceed with the plans outlined during the hearings.

Sanitary engineering.—The Committee has approved the additional funds and positions requested to improve working conditions and employee-employer relations in the Department of Sanitary Engineering. The slight reduction reflects six-months rather than nine-months funding due to the late passage of the bill. The additional amounts required by the Washington Aqueduct to cover increased costs of electricity and chemicals are also approved.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

A total of \$10,612,000 is recommended for 10 capital outlay projects. The supplemental budget proposed \$46,655,000 and 12 projects. The following table lists the projects and amounts in comparative form :

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS

	Budget request	Recom- mended	Reduction
Public schools:			
Specialized learning center, 3d and R Sts., NW	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000	
Vehicle and maintenance facility, 10th and Michigan Ave., NE	1,225,000		—\$1,225,000
Department of Corrections: Restoration of damaged buildings, correc- tional complex, Lorton	813,000	813,000	
Social Services Administration: Permanent improvements, juvenile facility, Laurel	836,000	396,000	—440,000
Department of General Services:			
Renovations to the Pension Building, 5th and G Sts., NW	2,105,000	1,905,000	—200,000
Emergency power supply, various District-owned buildings	550,000	550,000	
Permanent improvements to various District buildings	550,000	550,000	
Department of Sanitary Engineering:			
Sanitation Service centers, various locations	492,000	492,000	
Lunchroom facilities, various District-owned properties	80,000	80,000	
Outfall relief, Hains Point to the vicinity of the Anacostia Freeway	2,100,000	2,100,000	
Washington Aqueduct: Emergency pumping from the Potomac River estuary	1,140,000	1,140,000	
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority: Regional rapid transit system	34,178,000		—34,178,000
Total, Capital outlay	46,655,000	10,612,000	—36,043,000

The Committee has denied the acquisition of a vehicle and maintenance facility for Public Schools. The request for the District's share of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transportation Authority's 1971 construction program is also denied. District officials volunteered the reduction of \$440,000 for permanent improvements at the Juvenile Facility and \$200,000 for renovations at the Pension Building.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER II DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FEDERAL FUNDS			
91-406	Federal payment to the District of Columbia-----	\$17, 571, 000	\$11, 794, 000	-\$5, 777, 000
91-406	Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay-----	34, 178, 000	-----	-34, 178, 000
	Total, Federal funds-----	51, 749, 000	11, 794, 000	-39, 955, 000
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS			
91-406	General operating expenses-----	(895, 000)	(776, 000)	(-119, 000)
91-406	Public safety:			
	1971-----	(12, 938, 000)	(12, 902, 000)	(-36, 000)
	1970-----	(9, 861, 000)	(9, 861, 000)	-----

91-406	Education:				
	1971-----	(15,370,000)	(10,425,000)	(-4,945,000)	
	1970-----	(9,772,000)	(9,772,000)	-----	
91-406	Highways and traffic-----	(89,000)	(56,000)	(-33,000)	
91-406	Sanitary engineering-----	(540,000)	(503,000)	(-37,000)	
91-406	Settlement of claims and suits-----	(7,225)	(7,225)	-----	
91-406	Capital outlay-----	(46,655,000)	(10,612,000)	(-36,043,000)	
	Total, District of Columbia funds-----	(96,127,225)	(54,914,225)	(-41,213,000)	
	RELATED AGENCY				
	COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
91-404	Salaries and expenses-----	325,000	325,000	-----	
	Total, chapter II, new budget (obligational) authority (Federal funds)-----	52,074,000	12,119,000	-39,955,000	

CHAPTER III

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN OPERATIONS

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana, *Chairman*

JOHN J. ROONEY, NEW YORK

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, WASHINGTON

JEFFERY COHELAN, CALIFORNIA

CLARENCE D. LONG, MARYLAND

JOHN J. MCFALL, CALIFORNIA

GARNER E. SHRIVER, KANSAS

SILVIO O. CONTE, MASSACHUSETTS

CHARLOTTE T. REID, ILLINOIS

DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR.,
MICHIGAN

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

House Document No. 91-418, dated November 18, 1970, contained the following supplemental requests: \$500,000,000 for military credit sales to Israel, \$340,000,000 for military assistance, and \$195,000,000 for supporting assistance which makes a total supplemental request of \$1,035,000,000. As stated in the President's message to Congress (H. Doc. 91-419):

"The funds requested represent a considerable sum. But the growing strength of our friends and their willingness to accept a greater responsibility for their own defense will mean increased effectiveness of our own efforts, and a lessened possibility that our men will have to risk their lives in future conflicts."

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$990,000,000, a reduction of \$45,000,000 below the budget estimates. The detailed Committee recommendations follow:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

MILITARY CREDIT SALES TO ISRAEL

The Committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$500,000,000 for credit sales to Israel. The authorization for this appropriation request is provided for in section 501 of Public Law 91-441, approved October 7, 1970.

It was pointed out in the President's message and also in testimony before the Committee that these supplemental funds are needed in the effort to help prevent a shift in the military balance in the Middle East so that the chances of peace would not be undermined. The Committee is of the opinion that the entire Middle East would benefit if arms shipments to this area were more limited. But until this objective can be achieved, the Committee feels this aid is necessary to support the efforts of creating and maintaining stabilization in this area and therefore recommends the full budget request.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommends the full budget request of \$340,000,000 for military assistance.

The details of the supplemental request follow:

Korea	\$150,000,000
Cambodia	85,000,000
Jordan	30,000,000
Lebanon	5,000,000
Indonesia	3,000,000
Restoration of military assistance funds.....	67,000,000
Total program.....	340,000,000

During testimony before the Committee, it was stated that the funds were needed in order to provide certain countries with the means to shoulder more of the responsibility for their own defense which would allow the United States to continue its troop withdrawal program and help insure the success of the Vietnamization effort. In the last few years, authorized troop levels have been reduced by 165,000 in Vietnam with further reductions of 100,000 to be accomplished by next spring and 20,000 planned in Korea.

It was also stated that some of the funds requested were needed to help certain nations make a positive contribution in the search for an enduring peace settlement in the Middle East. Jordan and Lebanon both have taken a positive approach in this search for peace according to the President's message.

At this time, the Committee is sympathetic to these policies and has allowed the full budget request.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommends \$150,000,000 for supporting assistance, a reduction of \$45,000,000 below the budget request.

The details of the budget request follow :

Cambodia	\$70,000,000
Vietnam	65,000,000
Commercial Import program.....	(50,000,000)
Land Reform	(15,000,000)
Restoration of supporting assistance funds transferred to the military assistance program for Cambodia.....	60,000,000
Total program	195,000,000

While the Committee is favorably disposed to prudent troop withdrawals and to the success of the Vietnamization program, which are the stated reasons for this supplemental request, the testimony presented to the Committee failed to explain satisfactorily why the \$15,000,000 for land reform was included in the supplemental document. The Committee does not feel this program fulfills the requirements underlining the stated needs for this supplemental request as outlined above. Therefore, the entire \$15,000,000 is denied for the land reform program.

The Agency for International Development (AID) indicated it would be able to absorb a reduction in new budget authority of approximately \$30,000,000 due to the fact that certain deobligations could be utilized in the supporting assistance account. In light of this, the Committee has therefore reduced the request by an additional \$30,000,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

II. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER III			
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS			
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			
	MILITARY ASSISTANCE			
91-418	Military credit sales to Israel-----	\$500, 000, 000	\$500, 000, 000	-----
91-418	Military assistance-----	340, 000, 000	340, 000, 000	-----
	ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE			
91-418	Supporting assistance-----	195, 000, 000	150, 000, 000	—\$45, 000, 000
	Total, chapter III, new budget (obligational) authority-----	1, 035, 000, 000	990, 000, 000	—45, 000, 000

CHAPTER IV

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INDEPENDENT OFFICES AND DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee, *Chairman*

EDWARD P. BOLAND, MASSACHU-
SETTS

GEORGE E. SHIPLEY, ILLINOIS

ROBERT N. GIAIMO, CONNECTICUT

JOHN O. MARSH, JR., VIRGINIA

DAVID PRYOR, ARKANSAS

CHARLES R. JONAS, NORTH CAROLINA

BURT L. TALCOTT, CALIFORNIA

JOSEPH M. McDADE, PENNSYLVANIA

DEL CLAWSON, CALIFORNIA

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The supplemental estimates propose the transfer of an additional \$685,000 from trust fund accounts to salaries and expenses to implement the new income tax withholding provisions for retired civil service annuitants recently authorized by Public Law 91-172. The Committee recommends an increase of \$485,000 for this purpose.

The bill also provides an increase of \$130,000, the budget request, in the limitation for the Civil Service Commission to perform background security investigations of U.S. citizens employed by or considered for employment by international organizations of which the United States is a member. The current sum of \$600,000 is inadequate to meet requirements of the program, due to an unanticipated increase in the number of applications for such employment.

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$157,816,600 to provide for the mandatory payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund required by Public Law 91-93. This payment is the first of thirty equal installments to cover the increase in unfunded liability created by Public Law 91-177, approved December 30, 1969, and Public Law 91-231, approved April 15, 1970.

(17)

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

This Commission in recent months has undertaken a major reorganization. It has recruited many new employees, transferred others, and has left many essential top level executive positions unfilled. These actions have created, within the Commission, some budgetary imbalance.

The Commission's presentation to the Committee revealed that it is currently overspending its originally approved budget at the annual rate of \$265,000 based on current employment and expenditures for other objects.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000, instead of the \$500,000 requested in this supplemental, to meet some of its urgent requirements, and directs the Commission to promptly implement the necessary action to obtain better control of its resources as required by law.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING FUND

The budget estimate of \$20,000,000 is recommended to increase the capital of the Automatic data processing fund. Additional capital is necessary to take advantage of substantial savings opportunities in the procurement of equipment which is currently leased to Federal agencies.

ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

The Committee considered a budget estimate of \$34,150,000 to cover the direct and indirect costs of providing additional court facilities as requested by the Administrative Office of U.S. Courts. The estimate includes funds to renovate space for other Federal agencies to be moved from existing quarters, alter the vacated space for courtrooms and other facilities, provide furniture, furnishings and equipment, and cover the rental and moving expenses related to the adjustments to accommodate the courts.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,150,000 to cover only the most immediate needs of the judges for such court facilities, and no funds are recommended for magistrates at this time. A revised estimate will be considered in the regular annual appropriation bill for 1972 when more definitive requirements and estimates are available.

The Committee will expect the General Services Administration to follow prudent and economical management practices in meeting its responsibilities to provide necessary court facilities. In the opinion of the Committee, the current estimates have not received the careful and critical analysis required, either by the U.S. courts, the Office of Management and Budget, or the General Services Administration.

SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

The supplemental request of \$2,452,000 for planning and related expenses of an additional public building project is denied at this time. The request should be submitted in the 1972 budget program for public buildings projects so it may be considered in relative priority with other public buildings projects requiring funding in next year's program.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES, CIVIL DEFENSE

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$496,000 to effectuate a settlement of claims associated with the construction of the civil defense regional emergency operations center at Denton, Texas. The amount originally proposed was \$890,000. The sum of \$496,000 herein recommended has been determined by the GSA Board of Contract Appeals to be necessary to liquidate this outstanding claim.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

URBAN RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$5,000,000 for urban research and technology. This in addition to \$30,000,000 in the regular bill for this purpose. The additional amount is expected to permit more rapid progress in the development of new techniques and approaches to meet increasing housing needs.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER IV			
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION			
91-404	Salaries and expenses-----	Language	Language	-----
91-382	(<i>by transfer</i>)-----	(\$685, 000)	(\$485, 000)	(-\$200, 000)
91-382	Payment to Civil Service retirement and disability fund-----	157, 816, 600	157, 816, 600	-----
	FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION			
91-382	Salaries and expenses-----	500, 000	250, 000	- 250, 000
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
91-382	Automatic data processing fund-----	20, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	-----
91-382	Additional court facilities-----	34, 150, 000	14, 150, 000	- 20, 000, 000

91-382	Sites and expenses, public buildings projects-----	2, 452, 000	-----	-2, 452, 000
	Total, General Services Administration-----	56, 602, 000	34, 150, 000	-22, 452, 000
	Total, independent offices:			
	New budget (obligational authority)-----	214, 918, 600	192, 216, 600	-22, 702, 000
	<i>By transfer</i> -----	(685, 000)	(485, 000)	(-200, 000)
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			
	OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE			
91-404	Construction of facilities, civil defense-----	496, 000	496, 000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
	Urban research and technology-----	-----	5, 000, 000	+5, 000, 000
	Total, chapter IV:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	215, 414, 600	197, 712, 600	-17, 702, 000
	<i>By transfer</i> -----	(685, 000)	(485, 000)	(-200, 000)

CHAPTER V

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN, Washington, *Chairman*

JOHN O. MARSH, JR., VIRGINIA
JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., GEORGIA
DAVID R. OBEY, WISCONSIN

JOSEPH M. McDADE, PENNSYLVANIA
WENDELL WYATT, OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$500,000, a reduction of \$550,000 below the budget estimate, to provide additional funds for the management of lands and resources.

The amount included in the bill provides \$500,000, the budget estimate, for fire prevention capability on the public domain in Alaska. The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the management of 19.5 million acres of forest land and 71.3 million acres of woodlands in Alaska. Testimony developed during the hearing indicated the estimated value of timber on this acreage is about \$600 million with the value of timber sales during the past 5 years ranging from \$800,000 to \$2,339,000 per year. The estimated value of timber destroyed by fire on this acreage was \$2,200,000 in 1968 and \$14,173,000 in 1969.

The budget estimate also included \$550,000 for an evaluation of needs and potentials of Northern Alaska lands in order to guide major departmental land-use decisions. While the Committee recognizes the need for such a study, it is of the opinion that funding for this activity is more properly for inclusion in the regular 1972 budget estimate. Accordingly, no funds have been provided for this project in the accompanying bill.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,925,000, a reduction of \$75,000 below the budget estimate. Of the total amount provided, \$16,500,000 is for general assistance payments and \$425,000 is for social services, a reduction of \$75,000 below the budget estimate.

The Committee is seriously concerned with the accelerated increase during the past few years in the funds required for the Welfare and Guidance Service program, especially on the Navajo reservation. On several occasions elaborate plans have been presented to the Committee

to provide employment for the Indians and thus reduce the general assistance workload, and the Committee has recommended the appropriation of funds for this purpose accordingly. However, it would appear, in view of the increasing general assistance workload, that limited progress is being made in alleviating the unemployment situation on reservations. It is mandatory that the Department give this matter its immediate and more concerted attention.

The Committee also urges responsible administrative officials to relax to the fullest possible extent any personnel limitations or construction expenditure limitations which are in effect with regard to educational or construction activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. If the Navajo employment situation is to be improved, the three principal mechanisms for accomplishing this are education, job training and employment opportunities, and improvement of the land by accelerated completion of the irrigation system.

BUREAU OF MINES

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,400,000, the budget estimate, to provide funds to carry out the requirements of the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act of 1966, which include increased mine air sampling and technical assistance to industry and to States in developing their own inspection programs.

The total amount provided includes \$800,000 for increased inspections and inspection support; \$275,000 for technical support for enforcement of mandatory health standards; \$100,000 for dust counting facilities and mine rescue stations; and \$225,000 for assistance to States and to industry.

HELIUM

The Committee recommends borrowing authority of \$50,000,000, a reduction of \$6,100,000 below the budget estimate, for payment of outstanding debts for helium purchases during fiscal years 1970 and 1971, and for anticipated deliveries in fiscal year 1971.

On several occasions the Committee has indicated its concern with the operation of the helium program. The Federal Government has about 27 billion cubic feet of helium in reserve which, at the current rate of usage, represents a 37 year supply. Total helium sales, both public and private, have decreased from 922 million cubic feet in 1967 to 675 million cubic feet in 1970. In addition, while the Federal Government provided 100% of the helium for total sales in 1960 and 1961, its share of the helium market decreased to 40.4% in 1970.

In view of the foregoing, the Committee endorses negotiations being conducted to amend the helium contracts for lower dollar limits in order to restrict helium procurement to a level more consistent with current sales.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$161,000, the budget estimate, to provide for the construction of water pollution

abatement facilities at five installations of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. This construction is in accord with Executive Order No. 11507, which provides that all necessary pollution abatement projects at Federal facilities will be under way by December 1972.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,125,000, a reduction of \$460,000 below the budget estimate of \$2,585,000. The amount provided in the bill includes:

\$275,000 for acceleration of master planning and wilderness studies under the Wilderness Preservation Act;

\$550,000 for increased law enforcement staffing and training to meet increased needs of life protection and preservation of property in the national parks;

\$1,000,000 for a study to provide site criteria for an alternate jetport site in south Florida, for an environmental monitoring program for the area of the present jetport site, and for planning to preserve the ecology of Everglades National Park. In addition to the National Park Service, there are six other Bureaus of the Department involved in this study. The Committee does not feel the contribution of their expertise should be reimbursable to the extent designated in the budget estimates; and

\$300,000 for a bus system in Yosemite National Park as a means of reducing automobile traffic congestion in order to preserve the natural and scenic values which are threatened by the present patterns of visitation.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,420,000, the budget estimate, which will provide \$1,850,000 for detailed and preliminary planning needed for air and water pollution abatement projects to meet the December 1972 deadline established by Executive Order No. 11507 for having waste treatment construction at Federal installations underway; and \$570,000 for settlement of a contractor claim for work on the Grand Canyon National Park water supply system.

RELATED AGENCY

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING
DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000, a reduction of \$350,000 below the budget estimate of \$600,000, for the activities of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development.

The budget estimate was submitted on the basis that it will be necessary for the Council to assist in the coordination of marine science activities while plans for reorganization of those activities are being considered and executed. It would appear that the Department of the Interior has performed a major amount of the research in connection with many of the projects the Council has completed in fiscal year 1971. Based on testimony developed during the hearing, the Committee is not impressed with the urgency or importance of the work to be performed by the Council for the remainder of this fiscal year. The Committee has accordingly provided funds in an amount that should be sufficient to cover obligations incurred under authority of the Continuing Resolution (Public Laws 91-294, 91-370, and 91-454).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER V DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
91-382 91-404	Management of lands and resources-----	\$1,050,000	\$500,000	-\$550,000
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
91-404	Education and welfare services-----	17,000,000	16,925,000	-75,000
	BUREAU OF MINES			
91-382	Health and safety-----	1,400,000	1,400,000	-----
91-382	Helium fund (borrowing authority)-----	56,100,000	50,000,000	-6,100,000
	Total, Bureau of Mines-----	57,500,000	51,400,000	-6,100,000

91-382	BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE		
	Construction-----	161, 000	161, 000
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE		
	Management and protection-----	2, 585, 000	2, 125, 000
91-382	Construction-----	2, 420, 000	2, 420, 000
Total, National Park Service-----			460, 000
RELATED AGENCY			
91-382	NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT		
	Salaries and expenses-----	600, 000	250, 000
	Total, chapter V, new budget (obligational) authority-----	81, 316, 000	73, 781, 000

CHAPTER VI

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES

DANIEL J. FLOOD, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

WILLIAM H. NATCHER, KENTUCKY
NEAL SMITH, IOWA
W. R. HULL, JR., MISSOURI
BOB CASEY, TEXAS

ROBERT H. MICHEL, ILLINOIS
GARNER E. SHRIVER, KANSAS
CHARLOTTE T. REID, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

The bill includes \$5,000,000, the amount of the request. Included in this amount is \$3,000,000 for assisting returning veterans to enter job training programs and \$2,000,000 for retraining, in new occupations, employees in industries adversely affected by import competition as provided for under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN AND TRADE ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES

The bill includes \$66,650,000, a reduction of \$400,000 from the request.

The total included in the bill is composed of three parts. The first is \$55,000,000 for unemployment benefits for Federal employees and ex-servicemen. This is the amount of the request and is in addition to \$199,500,000 currently available. The Committee received testimony indicating that even the additional amount of \$55,000,000 will likely be insufficient to pay all benefits that will accrue during the current fiscal year.

The second part of this appropriation is \$11,000,000, the amount of the request, for trade adjustment benefits for workers eligible under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. Only \$600,000 is currently available for this purpose since very little activity was anticipated at the time the original 1971 budget was submitted. During the last few months, however, favorable determinations have been made for a few groups of workers and it appears likely that others will be made before the end of the year.

The third part of the appropriation is \$650,000, a reduction of \$400,000 from the request, for administrative costs related to making trade adjustment benefit payments. The amount requested represented an unusually high ratio of administrative costs to benefit payments. The Committee recognizes that this program is considerably more complicated than other unemployment compensation programs, but it thinks that a good job can be done within the amount provided in the bill. The Committee feels that the necessity for the amounts budgeted for the Bureau of International Labor Affairs and Bureau of Labor Statistics should be given special review.

LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes \$25,500,000, the amount of the request, as a supplement to the \$323,031,000 currently available for the unemployment insurance service. Most of this increase is necessary to process a considerable increase over the original estimate of the number of unemployment insurance claims. A small part of the supplemental funds is necessary to carry out the provisions of the Employment Security Amendments of 1970, Public Law 91-373.

LIMITATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SERVICE, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$1,000,000, a reduction of \$100,000 from the request, which is in addition to \$4,274,000 currently available. These funds are for the purpose of providing technical assistance to the States in carrying out the requirements of the Employment Security Amendments of 1970 and for the research and training programs authorized by that Act.

The Committee will expect that the funds appropriated for the unemployment insurance services be used strictly for just that purpose.

WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$250,000, the amount of the request. This recommended appropriation is solely for the purpose of providing funds to carry out the Secretary of Labor's responsibilities under the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$500,000, the amount of the request, to provide funds for the purpose of collecting statistics and making analyses for the National Commission on Productivity that would not be collected or made under the regular programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The President announced his intention to establish such a commission in his speech on economic policy and productivity on June 17, 1970, and announced the appointments of members on July 10.

The Committee was told that the National Commission on Productivity has no appropriation of its own, but lives on resources of other agencies. On several occasions the Committee has indicated its displeasure with this method of financing special boards, commissions, councils, etc. This method of financing makes it difficult and sometimes almost impossible for the Committee, Members of Congress generally, and the general public to determine what these governmental units are costing the taxpayer. The Committee is casting no aspersions on the work of the Commission or the reasons for its establishment, but will not expect to approve any further such indirect support. The Commission should come forward with its own budget to fully cover its expenses.

RELATED AGENCIES

CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes \$50,000, the amount of the request, for the expenses of the Advisory Council on Spanish-Speaking Americans. The Council was established in Public Law 91-181, approved December 30, 1969. It is to be composed of nine members appointed by the President from among individuals who are representative of the Mexican American, Puerto Rican American, Cuban American, and other elements of the Spanish-speaking and Spanish-surnamed community in the United States.

COMMISSION ON RAILROAD RETIREMENT

The bill includes \$300,000, the amount of the request, to permit the Commission on Railroad Retirement to conduct a study of the railroad retirement system and its financing. The Commission was established in Public Law 91-377, approved August 12, 1970. The Commission is required by law to report to the Congress on or before July 1, 1971, recommending changes in the railroad retirement system to provide adequate levels of benefits on an actuarially sound basis.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The bill includes authority to use an additional \$1,200,000 from the railroad retirement trust funds. This is the amount of the request. It will cover the costs of increased workloads arising from two laws enacted this year which modified the supplemental annuity program and provided temporary increases in benefits under the regular railroad retirement program.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

PAYMENT TO THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

A request for an appropriation of \$20,000,000, plus not to exceed an additional \$2,500,000 which would be available only for matching non-Federal contributions on a dollar-for-dollar basis, was requested by the President. This request is carried in House Document No. 91-404. Since the Senate has included funds for the Corporation in the Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Bill for fiscal year 1971, the Committee has not considered the request in connection with this supplemental appropriation bill.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER VI DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION			
91-404	Manpower development and training activities-----	\$5, 000, 000	\$5, 000, 000	-----
91-404	Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-service- men and trade adjustment activities-----	67, 050, 000	66, 650, 000	-\$400, 000
91-404	<i>Limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and em- ployment service administration (trust fund)</i> -----	(25, 500, 000)	(25, 500, 000)	-----
91-404	<i>Limitation on unemployment insurance service, salaries and expenses (trust fund)</i> -----	(1, 100, 000)	(1, 000, 000)	(-100, 000)
	WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION			
91-404	Wage and labor standards, salaries and expenses-----	250, 000	250, 000	-----

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

91-404	Salaries and expenses-----	500, 000	500, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Labor-----	72, 800, 000	72, 400, 000	- 400, 000
	<i>Limitations (trust fund)</i> -----	(26, 600, 000)	(26, 500, 000)	(- 100, 000)
	RELATED AGENCIES			
91-382	Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People: Salaries and expenses-----	50, 000	50, 000	-----
91-404	Commission on Railroad Retirement: Salaries and expenses-----	300, 000	300, 000	-----
91-404	Railroad Retirement Board: <i>Limitation on salaries and expenses (trust fund)</i> -----	(1, 200, 000)	(1, 200, 000)	-----
	Total, related agencies-----	350, 000	350, 000	-----
	<i>Limitation (trust fund)</i> -----	(1, 200, 000)	(1, 200, 000)	-----
	Total, chapter VI:			
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	173, 150, 000	72, 750, 000	- 400, 000
	<i>Limitations (trust fund)</i> -----	(27, 800, 000)	(27, 700, 000)	(- 100, 000)

¹ Excludes \$22,500,000 for Payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (H. Doc. 91-404) not considered in connection with this bill.

CHAPTER VII

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama, *Chairman*

SIDNEY R. YATES, ILLINOIS
BOB CASEY, TEXAS
FRANK E. EVANS, COLORADO

FRANK T. BOW, OHIO
ODIN LANGEN, MINNESOTA
DEL CLAWSON, CALIFORNIA

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee recommends a total of \$2,354,200 in new budget (obligational) authority which is \$410,800 less than requested. The supplemental requests submitted in House Documents Nos. 382, 404, and 420 total \$2,765,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The allowance of \$1,180,000 for the House includes \$85,000 for gratuities to the widows of deceased Members. The remainder, \$1,095,000, is directly attributable to the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-510, approved October 26, 1970). That Act requires certain expenditures by the Clerk of the House during the current fiscal year. The amounts recommended are to cover what it is estimated may be required early in the new Congress.

Committee employees.—A total of \$550,000 has been allowed for this item. Title III, section 302 of the Reorganization Act, which is effective January 3, 1971, increases the number of professional staff members for the House standing committees from four to six with the provision that the two additional members are to be appointed by the minority.

Office of the Legislative Counsel.—The Committee has approved the sum of \$45,000 requested by the Legislative Counsel. Title V of the Reorganization Act provides additional responsibilities and authorizes additional staff for the Office of the Legislative Counsel effective on the date of enactment, October 26, 1970.

Miscellaneous items.—The bill includes \$500,000 for this appropriation under Contingent Expenses of the House. This allowance is to cover the initial costs of (1) additional clerical staff for House committees, also to be appointed by the minority; (2) expenses of the Capitol Guide Service; and (3) operations of the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations and the Office of Placement and Management. A summary of the authorizations for these additional requirements follows:

1. Title III, section 302(f), of the Reorganization Act provides for the appointment of minority/clerical staff even when no vacancy may exist in the authorized number of staff personnel and that such appointments shall be paid from the House contingent fund until a vacancy occurs and the appointee can assume one of the regularly authorized positions.

2. Title IV, sections 441-443, of the same Act (effective January 3, 1971) provides for bringing the Capitol Guide Service under a Capitol Guide Board consisting of the Architect of the Capitol, the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the Sergeant at

Arms of the House. Provisions relating to the rates of pay, uniforms, appointments, etc., are included. Section 441(j) states that the expenses of this Service shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives until appropriations are otherwise provided.

3. Title IV, sections 401-407, which is effective January 3, 1971, establishes the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations and provides for the Office of Placement and Management. It also provides that expenses shall be payable from the contingent fund.

Language has been included in the bill limiting Capitol Guide Force personnel to the present level of 24.

Language has also been included—at the request of the Committee on House Administration and in accord with the long practice in such matters—enacting as permanent law several House Resolutions just recently adopted by the House (H. Res. 1241, 1264, 1270, and 1276, Ninety-First Congress).

JOINT ITEMS

At the request of the Joint Committee on Printing, the sum of \$9,200 has been included in the bill to cover additional expenses of the Committee, particularly in the area of electronic printing processes.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

A total of \$80,000 is recommended and provides (1) \$30,000 for certain renovations to the rooms of the House Committee on Rules in the Capitol, and (2) \$50,000 for studies incident to the acquisition of site and construction of the John W. McCormack Residential Page School. The latter project was authorized by section 492 of the recently enacted Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.

The Committee has denied the request of \$1,250,000 to purchase Square 764—known as the Old Providence Hospital site—as an addition to the Capitol Grounds. There are no specific plans for the use of this property which is not immediately contiguous to the existing Capitol Grounds.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

The Committee recommends \$265,000 for the Office of Superintendent of Documents to establish two pilot regional documents distribution centers—one in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to service the northeastern part of the country, and one in Pueblo, Colorado to serve the area west of the Mississippi River. The establishment of these two plants has the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. It is hoped that these centers will help relieve the slowness in filling orders in the Central Office as well as meeting the constant increase in business. The distribution of documents is a money-making operation.

COST-ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

Public Law 91-379, approved August 15, 1970, (amendment to the Defense Production Act of 1950), created the Cost-Accounting Standards Board as an agent of the Congress to set up cost-accounting standards for defense contractors and subcontractors under negotiated defense procurements in excess of \$100,000. The budget proposed \$1,100,000 for the operation of the Board for nine months in fiscal year 1971. Due to the lapse of time since the preparation of the estimate the Committee has allowed \$820,000 which provides for a six-month period.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER VII			
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	Gratuities to widows of deceased Members	-----	\$85, 000	+\$85, 000
	SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES			
91-420	Committee employees	\$625, 000	550, 000	-75, 000
91-420	Office of the Legislative Counsel	45, 000	45, 000	-----
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE			
	Miscellaneous items	680, 000	500, 000	-180, 000
	Total, House of Representatives	1, 350, 000	1, 180, 000	-170, 000
	JOINT ITEMS			
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE			
	Joint Committee on Printing	-----	9, 200	+9, 200

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

91-404	Capitol buildings-----	-----	30, 000	+ 30, 000
	Acquisition of property, construction and equipment, additional House Office Building (<i>liquidation of contract authorization</i>)-----	(1, 250, 000)	-----	(-1, 250, 000)
91-404	John W. McCormack Residential Page School-----	50, 000	50, 000	-----
	Total, Architect of the Capitol-----	50, 000	80, 000	+ 30, 000

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

91-420	Salaries and expenses-----	265, 000	265, 000	-----
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COST-ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

91-382	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 100, 000	820, 000	- 280, 000
	Total, chapter VII, new budget (obligational) authority-----	2, 765, 000	2, 354, 200	- 410, 800
	<i>Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization</i> -----	(1, 250, 000)	-----	(-1, 250, 000)

CHAPTER VIII

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

JOE L. EVINS, Tennessee, *Acting Chairman*

EDWARD P. BOLAND, MASSACHUSETTS JOHN J. RHODES, ARIZONA
JAMIE L. WHITTEN, MISSISSIPPI GLENN R. DAVIS, WISCONSIN
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, ALABAMA HOWARD W. ROBISON, NEW YORK

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$20,400,000 to implement during the balance of the current fiscal year the provisions of the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-224) approved April 3, 1970. These funds are required to carry out new and expanded responsibilities imposed by the Act, including the control of oil and hazardous materials pollution, control of vessel wastes, control of acid mine wastes, pesticides control, lake pollution, certification of Federal licenses and permits, and manpower training.

The Committee expects that the additional funds being provided will be carefully programed so as to avoid any duplication with related work being undertaken by other agencies and that every effort will be made to fully utilize the facilities and capabilities of these agencies.

The supplemental, together with available funds of \$98.6 million, will provide a total of \$119.0 million under this appropriation for water pollution control operations and research activities during the current fiscal year.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

PLANT AND CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

The Committee has deferred, pending authorization, consideration of the budget estimate of \$25,500,000 to initiate a program to eliminate fire and safety hazards and remedy unsafe operating conditions at various installations of the Atomic Energy Commission.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER VIII			
	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY			
91-382	Water pollution control operations and research.....	\$20, 400, 000	\$20, 400, 000	-----
	ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION			
91-382	Plant and capital equipment.....	25, 500, 000	(1)	—\$25, 500, 000
	Total, chapter VIII, new budget (obligational) authority.....	45, 900, 000	20, 400, 000	— 25, 500, 000

¹ Deferred pending authorization.

CHAPTER IX

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York, *Chairman*

ROBERT L. F. SIKES, FLORIDA
JOHN M. SLACK, WEST VIRGINIA
NEAL SMITH, IOWA
JOHN J. FLYNT, JR., GEORGIA

FRANK T. BOW, OHIO
ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, MICHIGAN
MARK ANDREWS, NORTH DAKOTA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, to provide for mandatory payments to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund to finance the unfunded liability created by the Federal Employees Salary Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-231, approved April 15, 1970), which increased the pay on which benefits are computed. The amount allowed is for payments required by law for fiscal years 1970 and 1971.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

Included in the bill is \$200,000 additional to enable the United States to host certain meetings and conferences required to complete the negotiation of definitive arrangements for the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The request of \$20,000,000 for a contribution by the United States to the United Nations for improvements and additions to its headquarters complex in New York City has not been approved. At the present time, there is no legislative authority for such a contribution.

The justification submitted by the Department of State contained the following: "If the Congress approves a U.S. grant of \$20,000,000 towards the proposed Headquarters construction, the Mayor of New York has stated that the City will match the Federal Contribution." In view of the recent announcement by the Mayor of New York City

that 500 of that city's lowest echelon employees would be laid off for budgetary reasons, for the first time since the Depression, the statement concerning the matching of funds by New York City seems a bit incongruous, to say the least.

Under the terms of the proposal submitted, the United States taxpayers would be called upon to actually pay an additional \$14,000,000 in regular assessments and contributions for this construction over and above this \$20,000,000 request.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

The sum of \$5,928,000 is recommended to provide for additional assistant U.S. attorneys, deputy U.S. marshals, supporting personnel, and other related costs, to service the 61 new district judgeships authorized by Public Law 91-272, approved June 2, 1970, and the 13 new district judgeships authorized by Public Law 91-358, approved July 28, 1970, as well as additional personnel to accommodate a larger than anticipated litigation workload throughout the 93 district offices of the U.S. attorneys.

All of the 684 additional positions requested have been approved. A reduction in the total funds requested has been made to reflect a more realistic lapse figure.

The sum of \$450,000 has been included to reconstruct, refurbish and equip certain existing space in the General Sessions Building, Washington, D.C. for the housing of additional personnel.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$14,150,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, to provide 1,000 additional agents, 702 supporting personnel, and related equipment for this highly important Bureau.

The additional personnel are for the increased work resulting from the passage of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, as well as for additional work being required in New Left, racial extremism and aircraft hijacking matters.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The requested increase of \$75,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses to provide for the costs of certain pay increases is recommended.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

The full amount of the budget estimate, \$105,000, is provided for liquidation of obligations incurred under authority granted by the Maritime Academy Act of 1958, for the Michigan State Maritime Academy located in Traverse City, Michigan.

THE JUDICIARY

COURT OF CLAIMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

No additional funds have been provided for this item, inasmuch as it was testified that the \$12,000 requested for contracting for reporters could be absorbed from the existing appropriation.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

A total of \$11,430,000 is included in the accompanying bill for the six items under this general heading. The additional funds are to cover the cost of 61 additional judgeships authorized for the district courts by Public Law 91-272, approved June 2, 1970, and for additional funds for court-appointed counsel.

With the exception of the item "Administrative Office of the United States Courts" for which 10 new positions were provided, all of the additional personnel requested were approved.

Reductions below amounts requested were made to reflect a more realistic lapse rate.

The amounts approved for the items are as follows:

Salaries of Judges.....	\$1, 400, 000
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	1, 900, 000
Fees and expenses of court-appointed counsel.....	5, 700, 000
Fees of jurors.....	1, 000, 000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	1, 360, 000
Administrative Office of the United States Courts.....	70, 000
Total	11, 430, 000

COMMISSION ON BANKRUPTCY LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

The sum of \$400,000, a reduction of \$200,000 below the budget request, is provided to implement the provisions of Public Law 91-354, creating a commission to study the bankruptcy laws of the United States.

The work of the Commission should be completed with the funds provided herein.

RELATED AGENCIES

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

PAYMENT OF VIETNAM AND U.S.S. PUEBLO PRISONER OF WAR CLAIMS

The full amount of the budget estimate, \$265,000. is provided for the payment of claims of Americans held as prisoners in Southeast Asia or as a result of the U.S.S. Pueblo incident.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

The request of \$500,000 for expenses of a National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control has again been disallowed.

TARIFF COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

An additional \$350,000 has been provided for the Tariff Commission to meet increased workloads.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER IX			
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
	ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS			
91-382	Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund-----	\$2, 000, 000	\$2, 000, 000	-----
	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES			
91-382	International conferences and contingencies-----	218, 000	200, 000	-\$18, 000
91-382	Special contribution to the United Nations-----	20, 000, 000	-----	-\$20, 000, 000
	Total, international conferences and contingencies-----	20, 218, 000	200, 000	-\$20, 018, 000
	Total, Department of State-----	22, 218, 000	2, 200, 000	-\$20, 018, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
91-382	Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals-----	6, 764, 000	5, 928, 000	-\$836, 000
	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION			
91-389	Salaries and expenses-----	14, 150, 000	14, 150, 000	-----

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM			
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED			
91-382	<i>Limitation on administrative and vocational training expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated</i> -----	(75, 000)	(75, 000)
	Total, Department of Justice-----	20, 914, 000	20, 078, 000
			— 836, 000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
MARITIME ADMINISTRATION			
91-404	<i>State marine schools (liquidation of contract authorization)</i> -----	(105, 000)	(105, 000)
THE JUDICIARY			
COURT OF CLAIMS			
91-382	Salaries and expenses-----	12, 000	— 12, 000
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES			
91-382	Salaries of judges-----	1, 910, 000	1, 400, 000
91-382	Salaries of supporting personnel-----	2, 700, 000	1, 900, 000
91-420	Fees and expenses of court-appointed counsel-----	6, 700, 000	5, 700, 000
91-382	Fees of jurors-----	1, 400, 000	1, 000, 000
91-382	Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	1, 560, 000	1, 360, 000
			— 510, 000
			— 800, 000
			— 1, 000, 000
			— 400, 000
			— 200, 000

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bills compared with estimates
91-382 and 91-420	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts-----	202, 400	70, 000	--132, 400
	Total, Courts of Appeals, district courts, and other judicial services-----	14, 472, 400	11, 430, 000	--3, 042, 400
91-420	COMMISSION ON BANKRUPTCY LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES			
	Salaries and expenses-----	600, 000	400, 000	--200, 000
	Total, the Judiciary-----	15, 084, 400	11, 830, 000	--3, 254, 400
	RELATED AGENCIES			
	FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION			
91-382	Payment of Vietnam and U.S.S. <i>Pueblo</i> prisoner of war claims-----	265, 000	265, 000	-----
91-404	National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control-----	500, 000	-----	--500, 000
91-382	TARIFF COMMISSION			
	Salaries and expenses-----	450, 000	350, 000	--100, 000
	Total, related agencies-----	1, 215, 000	615, 000	--600, 000
	Total, chapter IX, new budget (obligational) authority-----	59, 431, 400	34, 723, 000	--24, 708, 400
	<i>Limitation on administrative expenses-----</i>	<i>(75, 000)</i>	<i>(75, 000)</i>	-----
	<i>Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization-----</i>	<i>(105, 000)</i>	<i>(105, 000)</i>	-----

CHAPTER X

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

EDWARD P. BOLAND, Massachusetts, *Chairman*

JOHN J. McFALL, CALIFORNIA
SIDNEY R. YATES, ILLINOIS
TOM STEED, OKLAHOMA

SILVIO O. CONTE, MASSACHUSETTS
WILLIAM E. MINSHALL, OHIO
JACK EDWARDS, ALABAMA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND

Subsequent to the House action on the regular fiscal year 1971 appropriation bill for the Department of Transportation, the Airport and Airway Trust Fund was established. The legislation establishing the Trust Fund provided that aviation user taxes collected after June 30, 1970, would be deposited into the Fund along with the unexpended balances, as of July 1, 1970, in those activities which were to be financed with Trust funds. The legislation also authorized appropriations of Federal funds into the Trust Fund to make up any deficit which might otherwise occur in the Fund.

The legislation states that the amounts in the Trust Fund are to be available, as provided by appropriation Acts, to fund certain activities of the FAA. To fund these activities with Trust Fund money in the current fiscal year, as well as any subsequent year, requires implementing language in an appropriation Act. FAA had requested the Senate to include such implementing language in the regular fiscal year 1971 appropriation bill for the Department of Transportation. The Senate did not include the proposed language, and to date, no such language has been included in that bill by either the House or Senate.

As a result of this action, revenues are accumulating in the Trust Fund, but appropriations out of the Trust Fund, except as provided in the accompanying supplemental bill, are not being made. The Committee, therefore, has not approved the requested \$576,989,000 Federal payment to the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, since the balance in the Trust Fund is sufficient to cover all activities currently being financed with Trust Fund money.

The Committee recommends that \$116,000,000 of the appropriations approved in the accompanying bill be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. It appears clear from the wording of the statute that Public Law 91-258 contemplated that these activities should be funded out of amounts in the Trust Fund. Under the Committee's

recommendation the balance in the Fund at the end of the current fiscal year is now estimated to be \$496.5 million. This is derived as follows:

Estimated revenues from aviation user taxes by month for fiscal year 1971:

July (actual)-----	\$29,000,000
August (actual)-----	43,100,000
September (actual)-----	55,400,000
October -----	52,900,000
November -----	51,700,000
December -----	54,700,000
January -----	53,600,000
February -----	52,700,000
March -----	53,700,000
April -----	53,600,000
May -----	53,800,000
June -----	58,300,000
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Total receipts-----	612,500,000
Less appropriations from the Trust Fund-----	116,000,000
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Unappropriated balance in the Fund as of
June 30, 1971----- 496,500,000

The Committee is also recommending a general provision which authorizes the use—out of the Trust Fund—of unexpended balances of funds appropriated before July 1, 1970. Such balances were, by the terms of Public Law 91-258, placed in the Trust Fund as of July 1, 1970. This section will allow the FAA continued use of those already appropriated funds to:

- (1) pay bills which are being received and will continue to come due for authorized obligations incurred prior to July 1, 1970;
- (2) continue to carry on prior approved programs through the obligation of funds and payment of resulting bills for the purposes and activities for which appropriations have been made in prior years.

For example, with respect to payment of bills against obligations which already exist, on June 30 of this year FAA had obligations of over \$189 million for improvements to the airways system. The bills being received to liquidate these obligations will need to be paid. In the airport grants program, as of June 30, there was obligated for airport improvements approximately \$132 million which was authorized in prior years and will need to be paid. With respect to permitting the FAA to continue with prior approved programs, the Congress approved in fiscal year 1970, for example, 54 control towers, and the FAA needs the authorization to obligate the funds to construct these towers.

The recommended general provision does not apply to either the regular appropriations for fiscal year 1971, now pending in H.R. 17755, or to the supplemental appropriations and has nothing to do with the concept of funding Operations activities from Trust Fund receipts or with the new obligational authority levels requested in either of these bills. It is merely to authorize the accomplishment of prior approved projects for which the Congress has already appropriated funds.

OPERATIONS

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

The Committee considered a request under this heading of \$8,963,000, of which \$5,414,000 was to implement new staffing classification standards for airways facilities electronic technicians, \$2,180,000 was to finance Telpak rate increases and increased costs associated with the use of the Alaska communications system, and \$1,369,000 was to cover the costs of fuel and aircraft taxes required to be paid under the provisions of the Airport and Airway Revenue Act of 1970.

An appropriation of \$6,000,000 is recommended. This is a reduction of \$2,963,000. Testimony indicated that the FAA will have savings of approximately \$3,000,000 resulting from operation under continuing resolutions. While this estimate of savings may be somewhat conservative, it should, nevertheless, be adequate to cover the reduction recommended.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

The budget proposes consolidating the "Facilities and equipment" and "Research and development" appropriations under one heading, "Airways system investment and development." The Committee sees no advantage in the proposed consolidation and is recommending separate appropriations for these two functions as it has in the past. Since separate accounts will have to be maintained for these two programs under any appropriation structure, the Committee feels that the Budget for fiscal year 1972 should include separate requests for facilities and equipment, and research and development.

The bill includes the full budget request of \$36,000,000 for facilities and equipment, chargeable to the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. Included in the Committee's recommendation is \$6,490,000 for instrument landing systems (ILS) at 31 locations. The specific locations and funding allocations for these systems are shown on page 531 of the supplemental hearings.

The hearings brought out the fact that no decision has been made with respect to exercising the option on the third buy of automated radar traffic control equipment (ARTS III), and that, if a decision is made to exercise this option, the Committee might be faced with another major reprogramming in this fiscal year. As recently indicated to the Department, the Committee does not favor funding major equipment procurement by reprogrammings. This means of funding is particularly unnecessary for organizations such as FAA, who virtually every year make two or three formal budget presentations to the Committee.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$24,000,000 for the research and development activities funded under the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. This represents a \$9,000,000 reduc-

tion and will provide for a total research and development program of about \$70,000,000 in fiscal year 1971. This total effort will be an increase of about \$29,000,000 over fiscal year 1970 and will be about \$43,000,000 more than was provided in fiscal year 1969.

The rate of increase in this program will be even more significant. Since the FAA has operated under continuing resolutions for nearly one-half of the fiscal year at a rate of obligation of \$41,000,000 per year (or about \$20,500,000 for the half year), a total research program of \$70,000,000 would enable the FAA to obligate up to \$49,500,000 in the last half of the fiscal year. This is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the present rate of obligation.

With such a rapidly expanding program, the Committee feels that it is increasingly important for the FAA to channel its research efforts toward the most productive areas. The accomplishments of the research made to date and the potential achievements which may result from further research in areas such as obstruction lighting and marking should be carefully examined prior to any additional commitments of funds.

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

The Committee approves the budget request of \$50,000,000 for airport grants, chargeable to the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. Of the sum recommended, \$40,000,000 is liquidating cash for airport development grants and \$10,000,000 is for airport planning grants.

The Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 provides \$840,000,000 of obligational authority for airport development grants, of which \$280,000,000 is for fiscal year 1971. The current year program proposed in the supplemental calls for an obligational level of \$100,000,000 and an expenditure or liquidating cash appropriation level of \$40,000,000. The Committee has made no reduction in this program.

The new legislation also authorized a program of grants to planning agencies for airport system planning and to public agencies for airport master planning. The Committee has approved the \$10,000,000 requested to begin this program.

PAYMENT TO THE AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND

(INTRAGOVERNMENTAL TRANSACTION)

The Airport and Airway Revenue Act of 1970 (Title II of Public Law 91-258) authorizes additional appropriations from general Treasury funds to the Trust Fund as may be required to make expenditures for certain activities of the Federal Aviation Administration. On the basis presented to the Committee, collections accruing to the Trust Fund in 1971 were estimated to fall short of appropriations by \$576,989,000.

As previously discussed, however, the Trust Fund receipts for the current fiscal year will be sufficient to cover all approved appropriations from the Trust Fund. The Committee, therefore, has not approved the requested \$576,989,000 Federal payment to the Trust Fund. This action should result in a year-end unappropriated balance in the Trust Fund of approximately \$496,500,000.

SAFETY REGULATION

The accompanying bill includes \$1,000,000 under this heading for noise reduction research. This is a reduction of \$2,537,000 from the \$3,537,000 supplemental request. At least seven agencies in the government are engaged to some extent in aircraft noise abatement activities. The Committee is concerned about the management of this program and proposes to have an in-depth study made of the coordination of aircraft noise abatement activities throughout the government.

AVIATION WAR RISK INSURANCE REVOLVING FUND

The Committee has not approved the requested language which would have authorized the transfer of unobligated balances from Federal Aviation Administration appropriations to the Aviation War Risk Insurance Revolving Fund. The FAA was unable to tell the Committee how much they intended to transfer under this authority. At such time when the FAA is able to determine funding requirements to the extent that a specific appropriation can be requested, the Committee will consider this matter.

GENERAL PROVISION

As previously indicated, the Committee has included language which will provide the Federal Aviation Administration with the authority to pay bills—under the Trust Fund—for obligations already incurred and for authorized programs for which funds have already been appropriated.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

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H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER X DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION			
91-408	Operations (airport and airway trust fund)-----	\$8, 963, 000	\$6, 000, 000	-\$2, 963, 000
91-408	Facilities and equipment (airport and airway trust fund)-----	1 36, 000, 000	36, 000, 000	-----
91-408	Research and development (airport and airway trust fund)-----	1 33, 000, 000	24, 000, 000	-9, 000, 000
91-408	Grants-in-aid for airports (airport and airway trust fund):			
	Planning grants-----	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	-----
	<i>Development grants (appropriation to liquidate contract authoriza-</i> <i>tion)</i> -----	(40, 000, 000)	(40, 000, 000)	-----
91-408	<i>Payment to the airport and airway trust fund (Intragovernmental transac-</i> <i>tion)</i> -----	(576, 989, 000)	-----	(-576, 989, 000)
91-408	Safety regulation-----	3, 537, 000	1, 000, 000	-2, 537, 000
	Total, chapter X, new budget (obligational) authority-----	91, 500, 000	77, 000, 000	-14, 500, 000
	<i>Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization-----</i> <i>Intragovernmental transaction (Federal funds payment to</i> <i>trust fund)</i> -----	(40, 000, 000) (576, 989, 000)	(40, 000, 000) -----	----- (-576, 989, 000)

* Budget proposed consolidating "facilities and equipment" and "research and development" into a single appropriation "airways system investment and development."

CHAPTER XI

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENTS OF TREASURY AND POST OFFICE AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE

TOM STEED, Oklahoma, *Chairman*

OTTO E. PASSMAN, LOUISIANA
JOSEPH P. ADDABBO, NEW YORK
JEFFERY COHELAN, CALIFORNIA

HOWARD W. ROBISON, NEW YORK
SILVIO O. CONTE, MASSACHUSETTS
JACK EDWARDS, ALABAMA

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget request of \$500,000 for the purpose of intensifying and accelerating the anti-dumping and countervailing duty program of the Bureau of Customs.

The Committee has favored this program in the past and again urges the Department to continue an aggressive program in this most important enforcement activity.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends language authorizing the replacement, with available funds, of one station wagon which was damaged beyond repair in an accident.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

REVENUE ACCOUNTING AND PROCESSING

The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate of \$118,000 to meet additional workload and related costs resulting from closer supervision of tax exempt organizations and foundations pursuant to the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

COMPLIANCE

The Committee recommends appropriation of \$750,000, a reduction of \$174,000 below the budget estimate of \$924,000.

The Committee recognizes the fact that an additional workload requiring additional personnel will result when the program is established to exercise closer scrutiny of tax exempt organizations and foundations. However, the lapse of time indicates that the service probably would not be able to locate, recruit, and actually bring aboard for duty the projected number of qualified personnel early enough next year to require all of the funds requested.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

DOMESTIC COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends appropriation of \$210,000, a reduction of \$750,000 below the budget request.

The amount recommended, together with the \$540,000 transferred from the White House Office, would provide \$750,000 for this new council for fiscal year 1971.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends appropriation of \$900,000, a reduction of \$136,000 below the budget request.

The Committee feels that this agency, because of its requirement for highly trained and experienced personnel, would not be able to locate, recruit and actually bring aboard for duty sufficient numbers of such personnel early enough next year to require all the funds requested.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) ALLOCABILITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	CHAPTER XI			
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	BUREAU OF CUSTOMS			
91-382	Salaries and expenses-----	\$500, 000	\$500, 000	-----
	BUREAU OF THE MINT			
91-382	Salaries and expenses-----	Language	Language	-----
	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE			
91-382	Revenue accounting and processing-----	118, 000	118, 000	-----
91-382	Compliance-----	924, 000	750, 000	-\$174, 000
	Total, Treasury Department-----	1, 542, 000	1, 368, 000	-174, 000
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
	DOMESTIC COUNCIL			
91-382	Salaries and expenses-----	960, 000	210, 000	-750, 000
	OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET			
91-382	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 036, 000	900, 000	-136, 000
	Total, Executive office of the President-----	1, 996, 000	1, 110, 000	-886, 000
	Total, Chapter XI, new budget (obligational) authority-----	3, 538, 000	2, 478, 000	-1, 060, 000

CHAPTER XII

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$41,747,738, the amount of the estimate, for claims and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$38,153,975 represents damage and other type claims, the payments of which are due under various laws, \$3,473,453 represents judgments rendered by the U.S. Court of Claims and U.S. District Courts, and \$120,304 is for a compromise settlement of a Department of Defense claim. Details concerning these claims and judgments are contained in House Document No. 91-420, 91st Congress.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimate
91-420	Claims and judgments----- CHAPTER XII	\$41, 747, 738	\$41, 747, 738	-----

CHAPTER XIII

GENERAL PROVISION

Section 1301 is the standard language restricting obligation of funds appropriated in this bill to fiscal year 1971 unless expressly so provided otherwise in the bill.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

In Chapter II, in connection with "Education," District of Columbia:

: Provided, That the certificate of the President of the District of Columbia Teachers College shall be sufficient voucher for the expenditure from this appropriation for such purposes as he may deem necessary but not to exceed \$1,000

In Chapter VII, in connection with "Contingent expenses of the House, miscellaneous items":

: Provided, That none of these funds shall be used to employ more than twenty-four personnel under the Capitol Guide Service

In Chapter VII, in connection with several housekeeping resolutions recently adopted by the House:

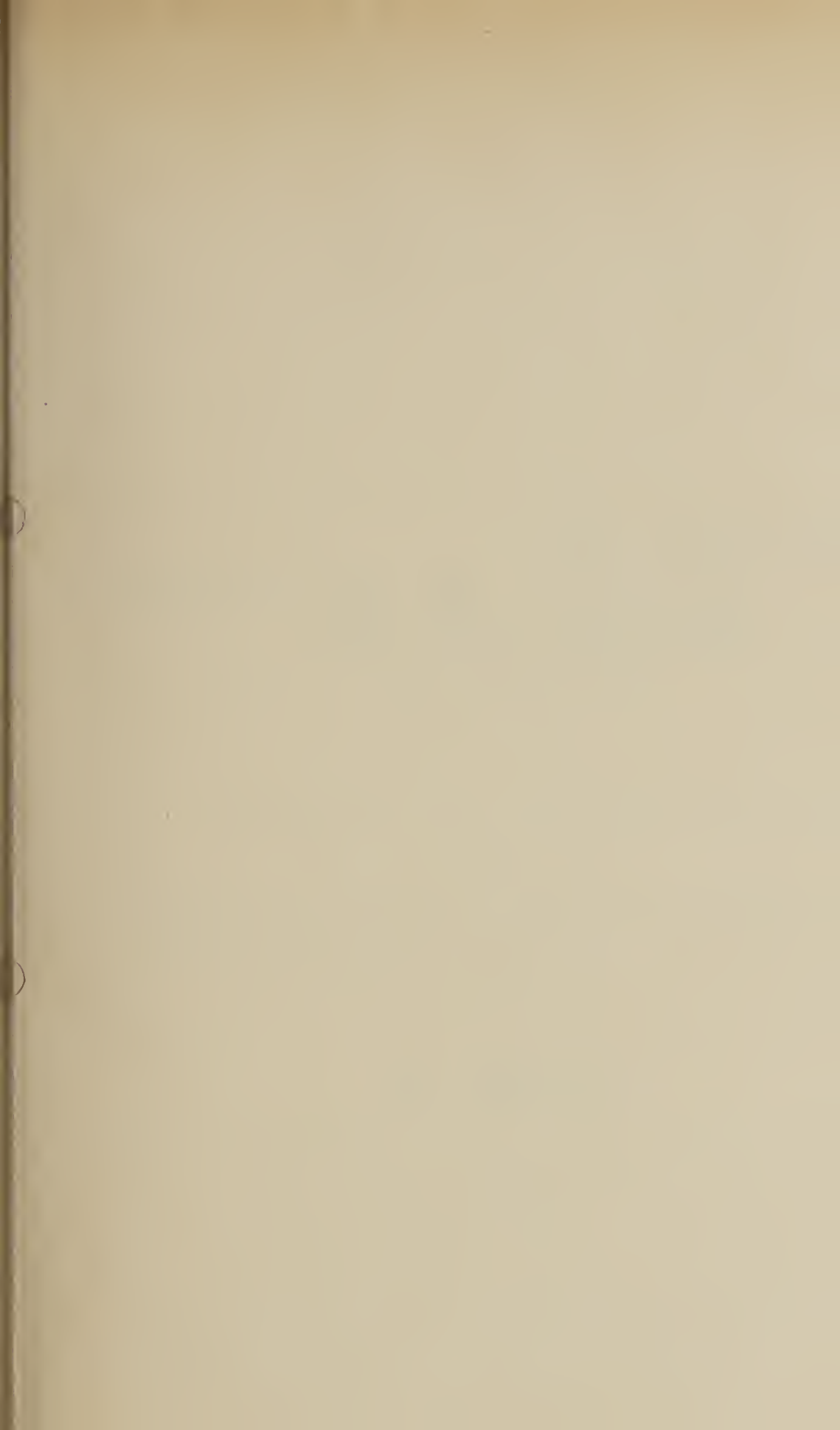
Administrative Provisions

The provisions of House Resolutions 1270 and 1276, relating certain official allowances; House Resolution 1241, relating to compensation of the clerks to the Official Reporters of Debates; and House Resolution 1264, relating to the limitation on the number of employees who may be paid from clerk hire allowances; all of the Ninety-First Congress, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

In Chapter X, in connection with the Airport and Airway Trust Fund:

General Provision

All funds transferred to the Airport and Airway Trust Fund pursuant to section 208c of Public Law 91-258 shall be available for expenditure to meet obligations incurred before July 1, 1970, for the purposes and activities specified in the appropriation act by which said funds were originally appropriated or for obligations and expenditures after June 30, 1970, for the same or similar purposes and activities authorized by Public Law 91-258.



Union Calendar No. 814

91ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 19928

[Report No. 91-1688]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 9, 1970

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supple-
6 mental Appropriations Act, 1971") for the fiscal year end-
7 ing June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, namely:

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CHAPTER I
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION
SERVICE
INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO DAIRY FARMERS

For an additional amount for “Indemnity Payments to Dairy Farmers”, in accordance with subsections (a) and (b) of section 204 of the Agriculture Act of 1970, which qualifies processors for indemnity payments under certain conditions, \$300,000.

CHAPTER II
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for “Federal payment to the District of Columbia”, for the general fund of the District of Columbia, \$11,794,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “General operating expenses”, \$776,000.

PUBLIC SAFETY

For an additional amount for “Public safety”, \$22,763,000, of which \$9,861,000 shall be available for the fiscal year 1970.

EDUCATION

For an additional amount for "Education", \$20,197,000, of which \$9,772,000 shall be available for the fiscal year 1970: *Provided*, That the certificate of the President of the District of Columbia Teachers College shall be sufficient voucher for the expenditure from this appropriation for such purposes as he may deem necessary but not to exceed \$1,000.

HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

For an additional amount for "Highways and traffic", \$56,000, which shall be payable from the highway fund.

SANITARY ENGINEERING

For an additional amount for "Sanitary engineering", \$503,000, of which \$163,800 shall be payable from the water fund and \$22,200 from the sanitary sewage works fund.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For payment of property damage claims in excess of \$500 and of personal injury claims in excess of \$1,000, approved by the Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$7,225.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", to remain available until expended, \$10,612,000, of which \$1,140,000 shall be payable from the water fund: *Provided*,

1 That \$335,000 shall be available for construction services by
2 the Director of General Services or by contract for architec-
3 tural engineering services, as may be determined by the
4 Commissioner.

5 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

6 The sums appropriated herein for the District of Colum-
7 bia shall be paid out of the general fund of the District of
8 Columbia, except as otherwise specifically provided.

9 RELATED AGENCY

10 COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT
11 OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary to carry out Title I of the Act of
14 September 22, 1970 (Public Law 91-405), establishing the
15 Commission on the Organization of the Government of the
16 District of Columbia, \$325,000, to remain available until
17 expended.

18 CHAPTER III

19 FOREIGN OPERATIONS

20 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

21 MILITARY ASSISTANCE

22 MILITARY CREDIT SALES TO ISRAEL

23 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
24 to enable the President to finance sales of defense articles

1 and defense services to Israel, as authorized by law, \$500,-
2 000,000.

3 MILITARY ASSISTANCE

4 For an additional amount for "Military assistance",
5 \$340,000,000.

6 ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

7 SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

8 For an additional amount for "Supporting assistance",
9 \$150,000,000.

10 CHAPTER IV

11 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

12 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 for necessary expenses of administration of the retirement
16 and insurance programs, \$485,000, to be transferred from
17 the trust funds "Civil service retirement and disability fund",
18 "Employees life insurance fund", "Employees health bene-
19 fits fund", and "Retired employees health benefits fund", in
20 such amounts as may be determined by the Civil Service
21 Commission; and \$130,000 shall be available in addition to
22 the amount of limitation otherwise available under this head
23 for expenses in the current fiscal year to carry out the pro-
24 visions of Executive Order 10422 of January 9, 1953, as
25 amended.

1 PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY
2 FUND

3 For financing the unfunded liability of new and in-
4 creased annuity benefits becoming effective on or after Octo-
5 ber 20, 1969, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8348, \$157,816,600,
6 to be credited to the civil service retirement and disability
7 fund.

8 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$250,000.

12 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
13 AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING FUND

14 To increase the capital of the Automatic data processing
15 fund, authorized to be established by section 111 of the Fed-
16 eral Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
17 amended (40 U.S.C. 759), \$20,000,000, to remain available
18 without fiscal year limitation.

19 ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

20 For an additional amount for expenses, not otherwise
21 provided for, to provide, directly or indirectly, additional
22 space, facilities and courtrooms for the judiciary, including
23 alteration and extension of Government-owned buildings and
24 acquisition of additions to sites of such buildings; rents; furni-
25 ture; furnishings and equipment; repair and alteration of
26 rented space; moving Government agencies in connection

1 with the assignment and transfer of space; preliminary plan-
2 ning; preparation of drawings and specifications by contract
3 or otherwise; and administrative expenses; \$14,150,000, to
4 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to ex-
5 ceed \$104,000 of the foregoing amount shall be available for
6 administrative operations in the Administrative Operations
7 Fund in addition to amounts otherwise available for such
8 purposes.

9 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

10 CIVIL DEFENSE

11 CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES, CIVIL DEFENSE

12 For an additional amount for "Construction of facilities,
13 Civil Defense", \$496,000, to remain available until expended.

14 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN

15 DEVELOPMENT

16 URBAN RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

17 For an additional amount for "Urban research and tech-
18 nology", \$5,000,000, to remain available until June 30,
19 1972.

20 CHAPTER V

21 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

22 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

23 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

24 For an additional amount for "Management of lands and
25 resources", \$500,000.

1 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

2 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

3 For an additional amount for "Education and welfare
4 services", \$16,925,000.

5 BUREAU OF MINES

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

7 For an additional amount for "Health and safety",
8 \$1,400,000.

9 HELIUM

10 The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury
11 for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to sec-
12 tion 12 (a) of the Helium Act to carry out the provisions of
13 the Act and contractual obligations thereunder, including
14 helium purchases, to remain available without fiscal year lim-
15 itation, \$50,000,000, in addition to amounts heretofore
16 authorized to be borrowed.

17 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

18 CONSTRUCTION

19 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$161,-
20 000, to remain available until expended.

21 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

22 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

23 For an additional amount for "Management and pro-
24 tection", \$2,125,000.

1 CONSTRUCTION

2 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$2,420,-
3 000, to remain available until expended.

4 RELATED AGENCY

5 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND
6 ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
9 of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act
10 of 1966 (Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966),
11 as amended, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C.
12 3109, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$250,000.

13 CHAPTER VI

14 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

15 MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

16 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

17 For an additional amount for "Manpower development
18 and training activities", \$5,000,000, to remain available
19 until June 30, 1972.

20 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EM-
21 PLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN AND TRADE ADJUST-
22 MENT ACTIVITIES

23 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-
24 sation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen and trade

1 adjustment activities", \$66,650,000, including not to exceed
2 \$650,000 for administrative expenses.

3 LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
4 COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINIS-
5 TRATION

6 For an additional amount for "Limitation on grants to
7 States for unemployment compensation and employment
8 service administration", to be expended from the Employ-
9 ment Security Administration account in the Unemployment
10 Trust Fund, \$25,500,000, of which \$13,000,000 shall be
11 available only to the extent necessary to meet increased costs
12 of administration resulting from changes in a State law or in-
13 creases in the number of claims filed and claims paid or in-
14 creased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary
15 compensation plans embracing employees of the State gener-
16 ally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the
17 allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which
18 increased cost of administration cannot be provided for by
19 normal budgetary adjustments.

20 LIMITATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SERVICE
21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Limitation on Unemploy-
23 ment Insurance Service, salaries and expenses", \$1,000,000,
24 to be expended from the Employment Security Administra-
25 tion account, Unemployment Trust Fund.

1 WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

2 WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION,

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Wage and Labor Stand-
5 ards Administration, salaries and expenses", \$250,000.

6 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$500,000.

10 RELATED AGENCIES

11 CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPANISH-

12 SPEAKING PEOPLE

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses".
15 \$50,000.

16 COMMISSION ON RAILROAD RETIREMENT

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses of the Commission on Railroad
19 Retirement, established by the Act of August 12, 1970
20 (Public Law 91-377), \$300,000.

21 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

22 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and
24 expenses", \$1,200,000, of which \$1,100,000 shall be derived
25 from the railroad retirement account and \$100,000 shall be
26 derived from the railroad retirement supplemental account.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Hilda J. Watkins, widow of C. Robert Watkins, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$42,500.

For payment to Nellie B. Dawson, widow of William L. Dawson, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$42,500.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for "Committee employees", \$550,000.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Office of the Legislative Counsel", \$45,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$500,000: *Provided*, That none of these funds shall be used to employ more than twenty-four personnel under the Capitol Guide Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The provisions of House Resolutions 1270 and 1276, relating to certain official allowances; House Resolution 1241, relating to compensation of the clerks to the Official Report-

1 ers of Debates; and House Resolution 1264, relating to the
 2 limitation on the number of employees who may be paid
 3 from clerk hire allowances, all of the Ninety-first Congress,
 4 shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

5 JOINT ITEMS

6 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

7 JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

8 For an additional amount for "Joint Committee on
 9 Printing", \$9,200.

10 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

11 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

12 CAPITOL BUILDINGS

13 For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings",
 14 \$30,000.

15 JOHN W. MCCORMACK RESIDENTIAL PAGE SCHOOL

16 To enable the Architect of the Capitol to develop studies
 17 and to prepare preliminary plans and estimates of cost for
 18 acquisition of a site and construction thereon of suitable dor-
 19 mitory, classroom, and related facilities for pages of the
 20 Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Supreme
 21 Court of the United States (to be known as the "John W.
 22 McCormack Residential Page School"), all within the frame-
 23 work of subsection (a) of section 492 of Public Law 91-510,
 24 approved October 26, 1970 (84 Stat. 1199), \$50,000, to
 25 remain available until expended.

1 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

2 OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$265,000, including such amounts as may be necessary for
6 travel expenses.

7 COST-ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses of the Cost-Accounting Standards Board
10 necessary to carry out the provisions of section 719 of the
11 Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (Public Law
12 91-379, approved August 15, 1970), \$820,000.

13 CHAPTER VIII

14 PUBLIC WORKS

15 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

16 POLLUTION CONTROL OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH

17 For an additional amount for "Pollution control opera-
18 tions and research" for expenses necessary to carry out the
19 provisions of the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970
20 (Public Law 91-224), \$20,400,000.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND

DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended by Public Law 91-201, approved February 28, 1970, \$2,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International conferences and contingencies", \$200,000, to remain available until December 31, 1971.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", \$5,928,000.

1 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$14,150,000.

5 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

6 FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

7 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAIN-
8 ING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCOR-
9 PORATED

10 In addition to the amount heretofore made available
11 under this heading for administrative expenses, \$75,000 shall
12 be available from funds of the Corporation for such expenses
13 during the current fiscal year.

14 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

15 MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

16 STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

17 For an additional amount for "State marine schools",
18 for liquidation of obligations incurred under authority granted
19 by the Maritime Academy Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 622-
20 624), \$105,000, to remain available until expended.

21 THE JUDICIARY

22 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

23 JUDICIAL SERVICES

24 SALARIES OF JUDGES

25 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges".
26 \$1,400,000.

1 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

2 For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting
3 personnel", \$1,900,000.

4 FEES AND EXPENSES OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL

5 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of
6 court-appointed counsel", \$5,700,000: *Provided*, That not
7 to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for the liquidation
8 of obligations incurred in the prior year.

9 FEES OF JURORS

10 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors",
11 \$1,000,000.

12 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
14 expenses", \$1,360,000.

15 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

16 For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of
17 the United States Courts", \$70,000.

18 COMMISSION ON BANKRUPTCY LAWS OF THE UNITED

19 STATES

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
22 Joint Resolution of July 24, 1970 (Public Law 91-354)
23 (84 Stat. 468), \$400,000, to be derived from the Referees'
24 Salary and Expense Fund, established pursuant to section
25 40c(4) of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 68(c)(4)),
26 such amount to remain available until expended.

RELATED AGENCIES

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

PAYMENT OF VIETNAM AND U.S.S. PUEBLO PRISONER OF
WAR CLAIMS

For payment of claims as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended by Public Law 91-289, approved June 24, 1970, \$265,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for administrative expenses.

TARIFF COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$350,000.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

For necessary expenses of the Federal Aviation Administration, not otherwise provided for, including administrative expenses for research and development, establishment of air navigation facilities; purchase of three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; \$6,000,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation funds received from States,

1 counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private
2 sources, for expenses incurred in the maintenance and opera-
3 tion of air navigation facilities.

4 FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY
5 TRUST FUND)

6 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for; for
7 acquisition, establishment and improvement by contract or
8 purchase and hire of air navigation and experimental facili-
9 ties, including initial acquisition of necessary sites by lease
10 or grant; construction and furnishing of quarters and related
11 accommodations for officers and employees of the Federal
12 Aviation Administration stationed at remote localities where
13 such accommodations are not available, but at a total cost
14 of construction not to exceed \$50,000 per housing unit in
15 Alaska; \$36,000,000 to be derived from the Airport and
16 Airway Trust Fund, to remain available until expended:
17 *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation
18 funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other
19 public authorities, and private sources, for expenses incurred
20 in the establishment and modernization of air navigation fa-
21 cilities: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing ap-
22 propriation shall be available for the construction of a new
23 wind tunnel, or to purchase any land for or in connection
24 with the National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center.

1 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY
2 TRUST FUND)

3 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for;
4 for research, development, and service testing in accordance
5 with the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act (49 U.S.C.
6 1301-1542), including construction of experimental facilities
7 and acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; \$24,000,-
8 000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund,
9 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That there
10 may be credited to this appropriation funds received from
11 States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and
12 private sources, for expenses incurred for research, develop-
13 ment, and service testing.

14 GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY
15 TRUST FUND)

16 For grants-in-aid for airport planning pursuant to section
17 13 of Public Law 91-258, and for liquidation of obligations
18 incurred for airport development under authority contained
19 in section 14 of Public Law 91-258, to be derived from the
20 Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to remain available until
21 expended, \$50,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be for
22 airport planning grants.

23 SAFETY REGULATION

24 For necessary expenses of the Federal Aviation Admin-
25 istration for safety regulation activities, including operation

1 and maintenance (including administrative expenses for re-
2 search and development), acquisition and modernization of
3 facilities and equipment, and research, development, and
4 service testing in accordance with the provisions of the Fed-
5 eral Aviation Act (49 U.S.C. 1301-1542), including con-
6 struction of experimental facilities and acquisition of necessary
7 sites by lease or grant, \$1,000,000 to remain available until
8 expended.

9
10 GENERAL PROVISION

11 All funds transferred to the Airport and Airway Trust
12 Fund pursuant to section 208c of Public Law 91-258 shall
13 be available for expenditure to meet obligations incurred be-
14 fore July 1, 1970, for the purposes and activities specified in
15 the appropriation act by which said funds were originally
16 appropriated or for obligations and expenditures after
17 June 30, 1970, for the same or similar purposes and activi-
ties authorized by Public Law 91-258.

18 CHAPTER XI

19 DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

20 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
23 including the purchase of nine passenger motor vehicles in
24 addition to those heretofore authorized, \$500,000.

1 BUREAU OF THE MINT

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 The appropriation granted under this head for the cur-
4 rent fiscal year shall be available for the purchase of one
5 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only.

6 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

7 REVENUE ACCOUNTING AND PROCESSING

8 For an additional amount for "Revenue accounting and
9 processing", \$118,000.

10 COMPLIANCE

11 For an additional amount for "Compliance", \$750,000.

12 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

13 DOMESTIC COUNCIL

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses of the Domestic Council, estab-
16 lished pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970,
17 including services as authorized by title 5, United States
18 Code, section 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed
19 the per diem equivalent of the rate for grade GS-18; and
20 other personal services without regard to the provisions
21 of law regulating the employment and compensation of
22 persons in the Government service, \$210,000.

23 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

24 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

25 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
26 Office of Management and Budget, \$900,000.

CHAPTER XII

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in House Document Numbered 91-420, Ninety-first Congress, \$41,747,738, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the act.

CHAPTER XIII

GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 1301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

Union Calendar No. 814

91ST CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 19928

[Report No. 91-1688]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. MAHON

DECEMBER 9, 1970

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of December 10, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 198

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Family planning.....	4	Indemnity payments.....	1	Water carrier.....	2
Farm Bureau.....	9	Loans.....	8		

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed supplemental appropriations bill, retaining funds for indemnity payments to dairy farmers.
House committee rejected bill granting land-grant college status to College of Virgin Islands and University of Guam.
Senate cleared geothermal steam resources bill for President.

HOUSE

1. FLOOR ACTION.

Passed H.R. 19928, making supplemental appropriations for FY 71, as reported. An amendment to strike funds for indemnity payments to dairy farmers was rejected. pp. H11488-507

Disagreed to Senate amendments to H.R. 19436, Housing and Urban Development Act. Conference requested and conferees appointed. p. H11478

Disagreed to Senate amendment to H.R. 19877, the omnibus rivers, harbors, and flood control bill. Conferees appointed. p. H11508

Agreed to the conference report on S. 3867, Employment and Manpower Act. This bill now goes to the President. pp. H11508-16

2. COMMITTEE ACTION.

An Agriculture Committee subcommittee rejected by a tie vote S. 1148, to constitute the College of the Virgin Islands and the University of Guam as land-grant colleges. p. D1261

Committee on Ways and Means reported without amendment S. 2984, to permit certain Federal employment to be counted toward retirement (H. Rept. 91-1722). p. H11540

Conferees agreed to file a report on H.R. 8298, eliminating certain restrictions relating to water carriers of bulk commodities. p. D1261

Conferees agreed to file a report on H.R. 17755, FY 71 Department of Transportation appropriations. p. D1261

3. ACP. Rep. Thomson, Wisc., announced his intention of introducing legislation in the 92nd Congress "to expand, modernize and redirect the ACP program toward the needs of tomorrow". p. H11537

SENATE

4. SBA LOANS; GEOTHERMAL STEAM; FAMILY PLANNING.

Agreed to House action on:

S. 4536, increasing SBA loan amount which may be outstanding; and

S. 368, providing for development of geothermal steam;

concurred in conference report on S. 2108, to improve family planning services.

These bills now go to the President. pp. S19904; S19964-5; S19981-2

5. MANPOWER TRAINING. Agreed to conference report on S. 3867, providing assistance to States for employment and training of unemployed and underemployed persons; returned to House for further action.

6. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES. Disagreed to House amendment to S. 2162 to authorize standards for child resistant packaging of hazardous substances; conference requested and conferees appointed. pp. S19996-8

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

7. FOOD PRICES. Rep. Zwach inserted a letter criticizing "cheap food" policies and discussing the relationship of low farm prices to the balance of the economy. pp. E10242-3

8. LOANS. Rep. Railsback spoke in support of H.R. 11547, to increase the limitations on certain FHA loans. p. E10268

9. FARM BUREAU. Rep. Findley discussed the background of William J. Kuhfuss, recently elected President of the American Farm Bureau Federation. p. E10272

10. ANIMALS. Rep. Whitehurst called attention to an article on the history of abuses to animals which resulted in the passage of the Animal Welfare Act. p. E10281

91ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 19928

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 10, 1970

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supple-
6 mental Appropriations Act, 1971") for the fiscal year end-
7 ing June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, namely:

1

CHAPTER I

2

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION

4

SERVICE

5

INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO DAIRY FARMERS

6

For an additional amount for "Indemnity Payments to

7

Dairy Farmers", in accordance with subsections (a) and (b)

8

of section 204 of the Agriculture Act of 1970, which qualifies

9

processors for indemnity payments under certain conditions,

10

\$300,000.

11

CHAPTER II

12

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

13

FEDERAL FUNDS

14

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

15

For an additional amount for "Federal payment to the

16

District of Columbia", for the general fund of the District of

17

Columbia, \$11,794,000.

18

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

19

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

20

For an additional amount for "General operating ex-

21

penses", \$776,000.

22

PUBLIC SAFETY

23

For an additional amount for "Public safety", \$22,763,-

24

000, of which \$9,861,000 shall be available for the fiscal year

25

1970.

EDUCATION

For an additional amount for "Education", \$20,197,000, of which \$9,772,000 shall be available for the fiscal year 1970: *Provided*, That the certificate of the President of the District of Columbia Teachers College shall be sufficient voucher for the expenditure from this appropriation for such purposes as he may deem necessary but not to exceed \$1,000.

HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

For an additional amount for "Highways and traffic", \$56,000, which shall be payable from the highway fund.

SANITARY ENGINEERING

For an additional amount for "Sanitary engineering", \$503,000, of which \$163,800 shall be payable from the water fund and \$22,200 from the sanitary sewage works fund.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For payment of property damage claims in excess of \$500 and of personal injury claims in excess of \$1,000, approved by the Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$7,225.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", to remain available until expended, \$10,612,000, of which \$1,140,000 shall be payable from the water fund: *Provided*,

1 That \$335,000 shall be available for construction services by
2 the Director of General Services or by contract for architec-
3 tural engineering services, as may be determined by the
4 Commissioner.

5 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

6 The sums appropriated herein for the District of Colum-
7 bia shall be paid out of the general fund of the District of
8 Columbia, except as otherwise specifically provided.

9 RELATED AGENCY

10 COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT
11 OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary to carry out Title I of the Act of
14 September 22, 1970 (Public Law 91-405), establishing the
15 Commission on the Organization of the Government of the
16 District of Columbia, \$325,000, to remain available until
17 expended.

18 CHAPTER III

19 FOREIGN OPERATIONS

20 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

21 MILITARY ASSISTANCE

22 MILITARY CREDIT SALES TO ISRAEL

23 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
24 to enable the President to finance sales of defense articles

1 and defense services to Israel, as authorized by law, \$500,-
2 000,000.

3 MILITARY ASSISTANCE

4 For an additional amount for "Military assistance",
5 \$340,000,000.

6 ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

7 SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

8 For an additional amount for "Supporting assistance",
9 \$150,000,000.

10 CHAPTER IV

11 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

12 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 for necessary expenses of administration of the retirement
16 and insurance programs, \$485,000, to be transferred from
17 the trust funds "Civil service retirement and disability fund",
18 "Employees life insurance fund", "Employees health bene-
19 fits fund", and "Retired employees health benefits fund", in
20 such amounts as may be determined by the Civil Service
21 Commission; and \$130,000 shall be available in addition to
22 the amount of limitation otherwise available under this head
23 for expenses in the current fiscal year to carry out the pro-
24 visions of Executive Order 10422 of January 9, 1953, as
25 amended.

1 PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY
2 FUND

3 For financing the unfunded liability of new and in-
4 creased annuity benefits becoming effective on or after Octo-
5 ber 20, 1969, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8348, \$157,816,600,
6 to be credited to the civil service retirement and disability
7 fund.

8 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$250,000.

12 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
13 AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING FUND

14 To increase the capital of the Automatic data processing
15 fund, authorized to be established by section 111 of the Fed-
16 eral Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
17 amended (40 U.S.C. 759), \$20,000,000, to remain available
18 without fiscal year limitation.

19 ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

20 For an additional amount for expenses, not otherwise
21 provided for, to provide, directly or indirectly, additional
22 space, facilities and courtrooms for the judiciary, including
23 alteration and extension of Government-owned buildings and
24 acquisition of additions to sites of such buildings; rents; furni-
25 ture; furnishings and equipment; repair and alteration of
26 rented space; moving Government agencies in connection

1 with the assignment and transfer of space; preliminary plan-
2 ning; preparation of drawings and specifications by contract
3 or otherwise; and administrative expenses; \$14,150,000, to
4 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to ex-
5 ceed \$104,000 of the foregoing amount shall be available for
6 administrative operations in the Administrative Operations
7 Fund in addition to amounts otherwise available for such
8 purposes.

9 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

10 CIVIL DEFENSE

11 CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES, CIVIL DEFENSE

12 For an additional amount for "Construction of facilities,
13 Civil Defense", \$496,000, to remain available until expended.

14 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN

15 DEVELOPMENT

16 URBAN RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

17 For an additional amount for "Urban research and tech-
18 nology", \$5,000,000, to remain available until June 30,
19 1972.

20 CHAPTER V

21 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

22 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

23 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

24 For an additional amount for "Management of lands and
25 resources", \$500,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Education and welfare services", \$16,925,000.

BUREAU OF MINES

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For an additional amount for "Health and safety".
\$1,400,000.

HELIUM

The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to section 12 (a) of the Helium Act to carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available without fiscal year limitation, \$50,000,000, in addition to amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$161,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", \$2,125,000.

1 CONSTRUCTION

2 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$2,420,-
3 000, to remain available until expended.

4 RELATED AGENCY

5 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND
6 ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
9 of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act
10 of 1966 (Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966),
11 as amended, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C.
12 3109, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$250,000.

13 CHAPTER VI

14 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

15 MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

16 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

17 For an additional amount for "Manpower development
18 and training activities", \$5,000,000, to remain available
19 until June 30, 1972.

20 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EM-
21 PLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN AND TRADE ADJUST-
22 MENT ACTIVITIES

23 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-
24 sation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen and trade

1 adjustment activities", \$66,650,000, including not to exceed
2 \$650,000 for administrative expenses.

3 LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
4 COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINIS-
5 TRATION

6 For an additional amount for "Limitation on grants to
7 States for unemployment compensation and employment
8 service administration", to be expended from the Employ-
9 ment Security Administration account in the Unemployment
10 Trust Fund, \$25,500,000, of which \$13,000,000 shall be
11 available only to the extent necessary to meet increased costs
12 of administration resulting from changes in a State law or in-
13 creases in the number of claims filed and claims paid or in-
14 creased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary
15 compensation plans embracing employees of the State gener-
16 ally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the
17 allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which
18 increased cost of administration cannot be provided for by
19 normal budgetary adjustments.

20 LIMITATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SERVICE
21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Limitation on Unemploy-
23 ment Insurance Service, salaries and expenses", \$1,000,000.
24 to be expended from the Employment Security Administra-
25 tion account, Unemployment Trust Fund.

1 WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

2 WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION,

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Wage and Labor Stand-
5 ards Administration, salaries and expenses", \$250,000.

6 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$500,000.

10 RELATED AGENCIES

11 CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPANISH-

12 SPEAKING PEOPLE

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses".
15 \$50,000.

16 COMMISSION ON RAILROAD RETIREMENT

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses of the Commission on Railroad
19 Retirement, established by the Act of August 12, 1970
20 (Public Law 91-377), \$300,000.

21 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

22 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and
24 expenses", \$1,200,000, of which \$1,100,000 shall be derived
25 from the railroad retirement account and \$100,000 shall be
26 derived from the railroad retirement supplemental account.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Hilda J. Watkins, widow of C. Robert Watkins, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$42,500.

For payment to Nellie B. Dawson, widow of William L. Dawson, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$42,500.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for "Committee employees", \$550,000.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Office of the Legislative Counsel", \$45,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$500,000: *Provided*, That none of these funds shall be used to employ more than twenty-four personnel under the Capitol Guide Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The provisions of House Resolutions 1270 and 1276, relating to certain official allowances; House Resolution 1241, relating to compensation of the clerks to the Official Report-

1 ers of Debates; and House Resolution 1264, relating to the
 2 limitation on the number of employees who may be paid
 3 from clerk hire allowances, all of the Ninety-first Congress,
 4 shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

5 JOINT ITEMS

6 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

7 JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

8 For an additional amount for "Joint Committee on
 9 Printing", \$9,200.

10 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

11 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

12 CAPITOL BUILDINGS

13 For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings",
 14 \$30,000.

15 JOHN W. MCCORMACK RESIDENTIAL PAGE SCHOOL

16 To enable the Architect of the Capitol to develop studies
 17 and to prepare preliminary plans and estimates of cost for
 18 acquisition of a site and construction thereon of suitable dor-
 19 mitory, classroom, and related facilities for pages of the
 20 Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Supreme
 21 Court of the United States (to be known as the "John W.
 22 McCormack Residential Page School"), all within the frame-
 23 work of subsection (a) of section 492 of Public Law 91-510,
 24 approved October 26, 1970 (84 Stat. 1199), \$50,000, to
 25 remain available until expended.

1 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

2 OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$265,000, including such amounts as may be necessary for
6 travel expenses.

7 COST-ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses of the Cost-Accounting Standards Board
10 necessary to carry out the provisions of section 719 of the
11 Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (Public Law
12 91-379, approved August 15, 1970), \$820,000.

13 CHAPTER VIII

14 PUBLIC WORKS

15 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

16 POLLUTION CONTROL OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH

17 For an additional amount for "Pollution control opera-
18 tions and research" for expenses necessary to carry out the
19 provisions of the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970
20 (Public Law 91-224), \$20,400,000.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND
DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended by Public Law 91-201, approved February 28, 1970, \$2,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International conferences and contingencies", \$200,000, to remain available until December 31, 1971.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", \$5,928,000.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses".
\$14,150,000.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAIN-
ING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCOR-
PORATED

In addition to the amount heretofore made available under this heading for administrative expenses, \$75,000 shall be available from funds of the Corporation for such expenses during the current fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

For an additional amount for "State marine schools", for liquidation of obligations incurred under authority granted by the Maritime Academy Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 622-624), \$105,000, to remain available until expended.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges".
\$1,400,000.

1 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

2 For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting
3 personnel", \$1,900,000.

4 FEES AND EXPENSES OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL

5 For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of
6 court-appointed counsel", \$5,700,000: *Provided*, That not
7 to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for the liquidation
8 of obligations incurred in the prior year.

9 FEES OF JURORS

10 For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors",
11 \$1,000,000.

12 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
14 expenses", \$1,360,000.

15 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

16 For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of
17 the United States Courts", \$70,000.

18 COMMISSION ON BANKRUPTCY LAWS OF THE UNITED

19 STATES

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
22 Joint Resolution of July 24, 1970 (Public Law 91-354)
23 (84 Stat. 468), \$400,000, to be derived from the Referees'
24 Salary and Expense Fund, established pursuant to section
25 40c (4) of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 68 (c) (4)),
26 such amount to remain available until expended.

RELATED AGENCIES

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

PAYMENT OF VIETNAM AND U.S.S. PUEBLO PRISONER OF
WAR CLAIMS

For payment of claims as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended by Public Law 91-289, approved June 24, 1970, \$265,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for administrative expenses.

TARIFF COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses". \$350,000.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

For necessary expenses of the Federal Aviation Administration, not otherwise provided for, including administrative expenses for research and development, establishment of air navigation facilities; purchase of three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; \$6,000,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation funds received from States,

counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources, for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY
TRUST FUND)

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for; for acquisition, establishment and improvement by contract or purchase and hire of air navigation and experimental facilities, including initial acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; construction and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for officers and employees of the Federal Aviation Administration stationed at remote localities where such accommodations are not available, but at a total cost of construction not to exceed \$50,000 per housing unit in Alaska; \$36,000,000 to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources, for expenses incurred in the establishment and modernization of air navigation facilities: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for the construction of a new wind tunnel, or to purchase any land for or in connection with the National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center.

1 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY
2 TRUST FUND)

3 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for;
4 for research, development, and service testing in accordance
5 with the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act (49 U.S.C.
6 1301-1542), including construction of experimental facilities
7 and acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; \$24,000,-
8 000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund,
9 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That there
10 may be credited to this appropriation funds received from
11 States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and
12 private sources, for expenses incurred for research, develop-
13 ment, and service testing.

14 GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY
15 TRUST FUND)

16 For grants-in-aid for airport planning pursuant to section
17 13 of Public Law 91-258, and for liquidation of obligations
18 incurred for airport development under authority contained
19 in section 14 of Public Law 91-258, to be derived from the
20 Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to remain available until
21 expended, \$50,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be for
22 airport planning grants.

23 SAFETY REGULATION

24 For necessary expenses of the Federal Aviation Admin-
25 istration for safety regulation activities, including operation

1 and maintenance (including administrative expenses for re-
2 search and development), acquisition and modernization of
3 facilities and equipment, and research, development, and
4 service testing in accordance with the provisions of the Fed-
5 eral Aviation Act (49 U.S.C. 1301-1542), including con-
6 struction of experimental facilities and acquisition of necessary
7 sites by lease or grant, \$1,000,000 to remain available until
8 expended.

9
GENERAL PROVISION

10 All funds transferred to the Airport and Airway Trust
11 Fund pursuant to section 208c of Public Law 91-258 shall
12 be available for expenditure to meet obligations incurred be-
13 fore July 1, 1970, for the purposes and activities specified in
14 the appropriation act by which said funds were originally
15 appropriated or for obligations and expenditures after
16 June 30, 1970, for the same or similar purposes and activi-
17 ties authorized by Public Law 91-258.

18
CHAPTER XI

19
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

20
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

21
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
23 including the purchase of nine passenger motor vehicles in
24 addition to those heretofore authorized, \$500,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The appropriation granted under this head for the current fiscal year shall be available for the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

REVENUE ACCOUNTING AND PROCESSING

For an additional amount for "Revenue accounting and processing", \$118,000.

COMPLIANCE

For an additional amount for "Compliance", \$750,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

DOMESTIC COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Domestic Council, established pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970, including services as authorized by title 5, United States Code, section 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem equivalent of the rate for grade GS-18; and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service, \$210,000.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
Office of Management and Budget, \$900,000.

CHAPTER XII

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in House Document Numbered 91-420, Ninety-first Congress, \$41,747,738, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the act.

1

CHAPTER XIII

2

GENERAL PROVISION

3

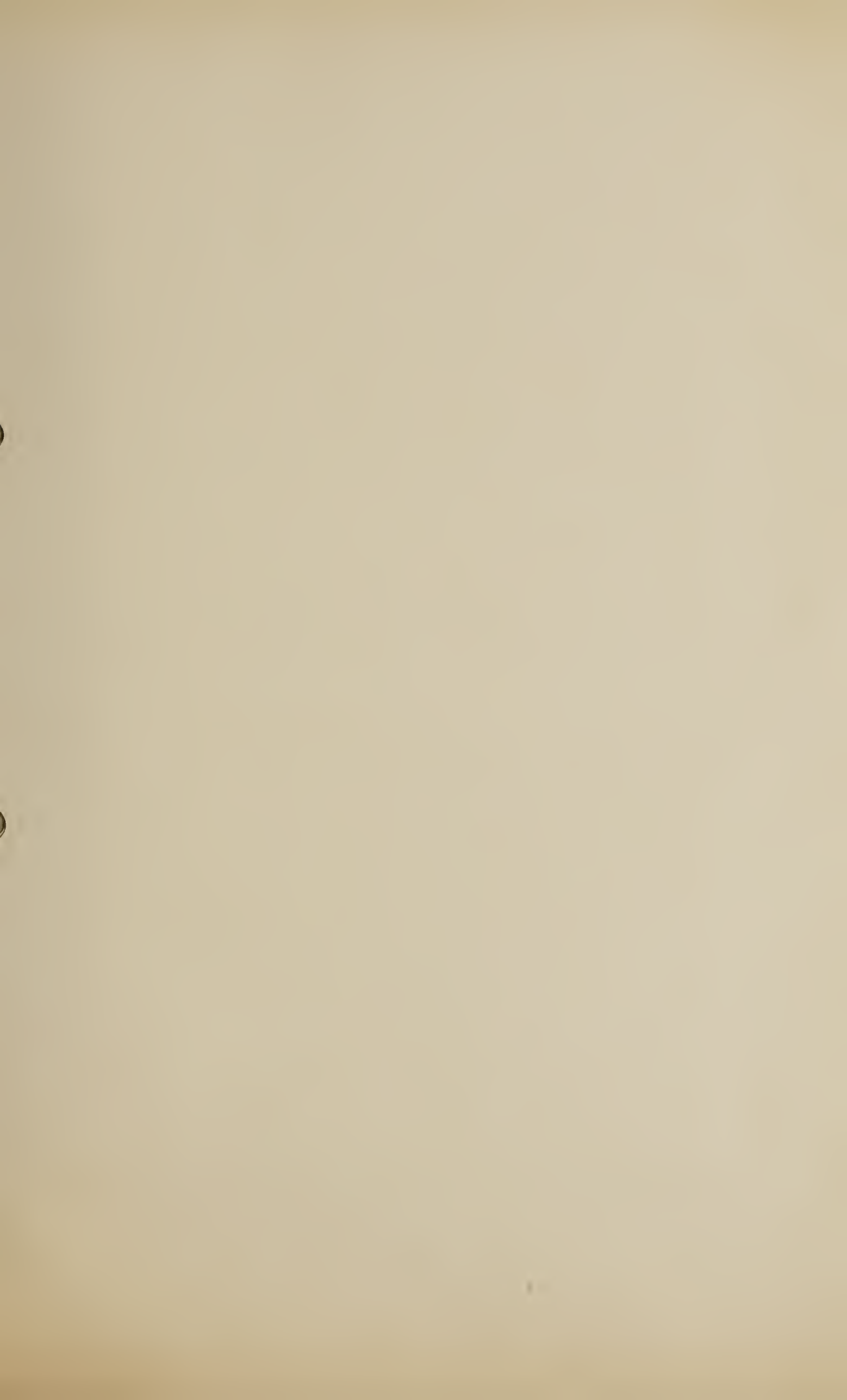
SEC. 1301. No part of any appropriation contained in
4 this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the
5 current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

Passed the House of Representatives December 10,
1970.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.



91ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 19928

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for
other purposes.

DECEMBER 10, 1970

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were yeas 331, nays 28, not voting 74, as follows:

[Roll No. 399]

YEAS—331

Adair Downing Mahon
Adams Dulski Mailliard
Addabbo Duncan Marsh
Albert Dwyer Martin
Alexander Edmondson Matsunaga
Anderson, Ala. Edwards, Ala. Mayne
Calif. Ellberg Meeds
Anderson, Ill. Erlenbarn Melcher
Andrews, Ala. Esch Michel
Andrews, N. Dak. Eshleman Miller, Calif.
Annunzio Evins, Tenn. Mills
Arendes Fancell Minish
Ayres Feighan Minshall
Beall, Md. Findley Mizell
Belcher Fish Mollohan
Bell, Calif. Fisher Monagan
Bennett Flood Montgomery
Berry Flowers Moorhead
Betts Flynt Morgan
Bevill Foley Morse
Blaggi Ford, Gerald R. Mosher
Biester Forsythe Murphy, Ill.
Bingham Fountain Murphy, N.Y.
Blackburn Friedel Natcler
Blanton Fulton, Pa. Nelsen
Blatnik Fulton, Tenn. Nichols
Boggs Fuqua Nix
Boland Garmatz Obey
Bow Gaydos O'Hara
Brasco Gettys Olsen
Bray Gialmo O'Neal, Ga.
Brinkley Gibbons O'Neill, Mass.
Brock Gonzalez Passman
Brooks Goodling Patman
Broomfield Green, Pa. Patten
Brotzman Griffin Pelly
Brown, Mich. Griffiths Pepper
Brown, Ohio Grover Perkins
Broyhill, N.C. Gubser Pettis
Broyhill, Va. Gude Philbin
Buchanan Haley Pickle
Burke, Mass. Halpern Pike
Burleson, Tex. Hamilton Pirnie
Burlison, Mo. Hammer Poage
Burton, Calif. Schmidt Podell
Bush Hanley Poff
Byrne, Pa. Hanna Price, Ill.
Byrnes, Wis. Hansen, Wash. Price, Tex.
Cabell Harsha Pryor, Ark.
Caffery Harvey Pucinski
Carey Hawkins Quile
Carney Hays Quillen
Carter Heckler, Mass. Randall
Casey Helstoski Rees
Cederberg Henderson Reid, Ill.
Celler Hicks Reid, N.Y.
Chamberlain Hogan Rhodes
Chappell Hollifield Riegle
Chisholm Hosmer Robison
Clancy Howard Rodino
Clark Hull Roe
Clausen, Don H. Hunt Rogers, Colo.
Clawson, Del. Hutchinson Rogers, Fla.
Clay Ichord Rooney, N.Y.
Cleveland Jarman Rooney, Pa.
Cohelan Johnson, Calif. Rosenkowski
Collins, Ill. Johnson, Pa. Roth
Collins, Tex. Jonas Roybal
Colmer Jones, Ala. Ruppe
Conable Jones, N.C. Ruth
Conte Jones, Tenn. Ryan
Conyers Karth St Germain
Corbett Kazen Sandman
Corman Keith Satterfield
Cowger Kleppe Saylor
Cramer Kluczynski Schadeberg
Crane Koch Scherle
Culver Kuykendall Scheuer
Cunningham Kyl Schneebeli
Daniel, Va. Kyros Schwengel
Daniels, N.J. Langen Scott
Davis, Ga. Leggett Sebelius
Davis, Wis. Lennon Shipley
de la Garza Lloyd Shriver
Delaney Long, Md. Sikes
Dellenback Lujan Sklisk
Dennery Lukens Skubitz
Dennis McDade Slack
Derwinski McEwen Smith, Calif.
Devine McFall Smith, Iowa
Dingell McKneally Smith, N.Y.
Donohue McMillan Snyder
Dorn MacGregor Springer
Madden

Staggers Thomson, Wis. Whitehurst
Stanton Tiernan Whitten
Steed Tunney Widnall
Steele Udall Williams
Steiger, Ariz. Ullman Winn
Steiger, Wis. Van Deerlin Wold
Stokes Vander Jagt Wright
Stratton Vanik Wyatt
Stubblefield Vigorito Wydler
Sullivan Waldie Wylie
Symington Wampler Wyman
Taft Ware Yatron
Talcott Watson Young
Taylor Watts Zablocki
Teague, Calif. Whalen Zion
Teague, Tex. Whalley Zwach
Thompson, Ga. White

NAYS—28

Ashbrook Hathaway Mann
Brademas Hechler, W. Va. Mikva
Brown, Calif. Horton Miller, Ohio
Burke, Fla. Jacobs Mink
Coughlin Kastenmeier Nedzi
Diggs Landgrebe Rosenthal
Eckhardt Lowenstein Roussetot
Gross McCloskey Schmitz
Hall McDonald, Yates
Harrington Mich.

NOT VOTING—74

Abbitt Frey Mize
Abernethy Galifianakis Morton
Anderson, Gallagher Moss
Tenn. Gilbert O'Konski
Ashley Goldwater Ottinger
Aspinall Gray Pollock
Baring Green, Oreg. Powell
Barrett Hagan Preyer, N.C.
Boling Hansen, Idaho Purcell
Burton, Utah Hastings Railsback
Button Hébert Rarick
Camp Hungate Reifel
Collier Kee Reuss
Daddario King Rivers
Dent Landrum Roberts
Dickinson Latta Roudebush
Dowdy Long, La. Stephens
Edwards, Calif. McCarthy Stuckey
Edwards, La. McClory Thompson, N.J.
Evans, Colo. McClure Waggonner
Fallon McCulloch Welcker
Farbstein Macdonald, Wiggins
Ford, Mass. Wilson, Bob
William D. Mathias Wilson,
Foreman May Charles H.
Fraser Meskill Wolff

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Dickinson.
Mr. Rivers with Mr. King.
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. But-
ton.
Mr. Waggonner with Mr. Burton of Utah.
Mr. Aspinall with Mr. Camp.
Mr. Dent with Mr. McClory.
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Meskill.
Mr. Moss with Mr. Goldwater.
Mr. Wolff with Mr. Collier.
Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Wiggins.
Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts with Mr.
Latta.
Mr. William D. Ford with Mr. Foreman.
Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mrs. May.
Mr. Stephens with Mr. Roudebush.
Mr. Stuckey with Mr. Reifel.
Mr. Evans of Colorado with Mr. Railsback.
Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr.
O'Konski.
Mr. Abernethy with Mr. McCulloch.
Mr. Barrett with Mr. Bob Wilson.
Mr. Abbitt with Mr. Mize.
Mr. Ashley with Mr. Welcker.
Mr. Preyer of North Carolina with Mr. Mc-
Clure.
Mr. Baring with Mr. Frey.
Mr. Dowdy with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
Mr. Galifianakis with Mr. Hastings.
Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Pol-
lock.
Mr. Gray with Mr. Morton.
Mr. Hagan with Mr. Mathias.
Mr. Hungate with Mr. Daddario.
Mr. Kee with Mr. Farbstein.
Mr. Landrum with Mr. Roberts.
Mr. Purcell with Mr. Gilbert.
Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. McCarthy.

Mr. Rarick with Mr. Fallon.
Mr. Reuss with Mr. Edwards of California.
Mr. Fraser with Mr. Ottinger.

Messrs. ASHBROOK, ROUSSELOT, and HECHLER of West Virginia changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. SCHEUER changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL PROTECTION FOR INVESTORS

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 3431) to amend sections 13(d), 13(e), 14(d), and 14(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in order to provide additional protection for investors, with a Senate amendment to the House amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment to the House amendments, as follows:

Page 3, after line 10, of the Senate engrossed bill, insert:

"SEC. 6. (a) Section 3(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77c(a)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) Any security issued or guaranteed by the United States or any territory thereof, or by the District of Columbia, or by any State of the United States, or by any political subdivision of a State or territory, or by any public instrumentality of one or more States or territories, or by any person controlled or supervised by and acting as an instrumentality of the Government of the United States pursuant to authority granted by the Congress of the United States; or any certificate of deposit for any of the foregoing; or any security issued or guaranteed by any bank; or any security issued by or representing an interest in or a direct obligation of a Federal Reserve bank; or any interest or participation in any common trust fund or similar fund maintained by a bank exclusively for the collective investment and reinvestment of assets contributed thereto by such bank in its capacity as trustee, executor, administrator, or guardian; or any security which is an industrial development bond (as defined in section 103(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954) the interest on which is excludable from gross income under section 103(a)(1) of such Code if, by reason of the application of paragraph (4) or (6) of section 103(c) of such Code (determined as if paragraphs (4)(A), (5), and (7) were not included in such section 103(c)), paragraph (1) of such section 103(c) does not apply to such security; or any interest or participation in a single or collective trust fund maintained by a bank or in a separate account maintained by an insurance company which interest or participation is issued in connection with (A) a stock bonus, pension, or profit-sharing plan which meets the requirements for qualification under section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, or (B) an annuity plan which meets the requirements for the deduction of the employers' contribution under section 404(a)(2) of such Code, other than any plan described in clause (A) or (B) of this paragraph (1) the contributions under which are held in a single trust fund maintained by a bank or in a separate account maintained by an insurance company for a single employer and

under which an amount in excess of the employer's contribution is allocated to the purchase of securities (other than interests or participations in the trust or separate account itself) issued by the employer or by any company directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the employer or (ii) which covers employees some or all of whom are employees within the meaning of section 401(c) (1) of such Code. The Commission, by rules and regulations or order, shall exempt from the provisions of section 5 of this title any interest or participation issued in connection with a stock bonus, pension, profit-sharing, or annuity plan which covers employees some or all of whom are employees within the meaning of section 401(c) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, if and to the extent that the Commission determines this to be necessary or appropriate in the public interest and consistent with the protection of investors and the purposes fairly intended by the policy and provisions of this title. For purposes of this paragraph, a security issued or guaranteed by a bank shall not include any interest or participation in any collective trust fund maintained by a bank; and the term 'bank' means any national bank, or any banking institution organized under the laws of any State, territory, or the District of Columbia, the business of which is substantially confined to banking and is supervised by the State or territorial banking commission or similar official; except that in the case of a common trust fund or similar fund, or a collective trust fund, the term 'bank' has the same meaning as in the Investment Company Act of 1940."

"(b) Section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c) (relating to exempted securities) is amended by inserting after 'any municipal corporate instrumentality of one or more States;' in paragraph (12) the following: 'or any security which is an industrial development bond (as defined in section 103(c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954) the interest on which is excludable from gross income under section 103(a) (1) of such Code if, by reason of the application of paragraph (4) or (6) of section 103(c) of such Code (determined as if paragraphs 4(A), (5), and (7) were not included in such section 103(c)), paragraph (1) of such section 103(c) does not apply to such security;'."

"(c) Section 304(a) of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (15 U.S.C. 77ddd) (relating to exempted securities) is amended by reclassifying the present text of paragraph (4) thereof as paragraph (4) (A), and by adding a new subparagraph (B) at the end of such paragraph (4), to read as follows:

"(B) any security exempted from the provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, by paragraph (2) of subsection 3(a) thereof, as amended by section 401 of

the Employment Security Amendments of 1970."

"(d) The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to securities sold after January 1, 1970."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment to the House amendments was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1971

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 19928) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to not more than 1½ hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Ohio and myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 19928, with Mr. PEPPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON) will be recognized for 45 minutes, and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bow) will be recognized for 45 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, this is the final appropriation bill scheduled for this session of the Congress.

During this session, we presented 14 regular appropriation bills for the cur-

rent fiscal year 1971. This final supplemental, which is customarily brought in near the session end, is the 15th appropriation bill with respect to fiscal 1971.

I believe the House can be rather proud of the fact that in handling the appropriation bills, which originate in the House, the House has moved rather expeditiously. By July 1 of this year, 12 of the 14 annual appropriation bills had been passed by the House. During the month of July, the 13th bill was passed. But we could not move on the Defense appropriation bill because the related authorization bill was very late. But when the authorization became available, then we moved to the passage of the Defense appropriation bill in early October.

THE PENDING BILL

The pending supplemental bill totals about \$1,525,000,000 in new budget authority, compared to budget requests of \$1,701,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, under leave granted, I include an excerpt from the committee report on the bill setting forth the highlights of the bill total:

The Committee recommends a total of \$1,525,365,538 in new budget (obligational) authority in the accompanying bill, a reduction of \$176,471,200 from the \$1,701,836,738 requested in the estimates and considered by the Committee. Some \$52,389,000 of this reduction represents deferrals for lack of authorization or postponements to the next budget.

In addition to new (budget) obligational authority, the accompanying bill recommends the following sums not involving increases in NOA: \$40,105,000 in appropriations to liquidate contract authorization; \$27,775,000 to increase various limitations; \$54,914,225 in District of Columbia funds; and \$485,000 in transfers between appropriations. Details concerning these items are set forth in the various chapters of this report and are shown in the Summary table of this report.

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

\$1,035,000,000 for foreign assistance contained in House Doc. 91-418 represents about 61 percent of the total new budget authority requested, and the \$990,000,000 recommended in the bill for that purpose is about 65 percent of the total new budget authority recommended in the accompanying bill.

Some \$335,139,338, or about 22 percent of the new budget authority recommended in the bill is for mandatory-type items.

These and various other items representing the bulk of the total new budget authority recommended in the bill are as follows:

New budget authority			New budget authority		
	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill		Budget estimates	Recommended in bill
Foreign assistance.....	\$1,035,000,000	\$990,000,000	General Services Administration:		
Mandatory-type items:			Additional court facilities.....	\$34,150,000	\$14,150,000
Payments to retirement, disability, and other trust funds.....	159,816,600	159,816,600	Purchase of automatic data processing equipment.....	20,000,000	20,000,000
Unemployment compensation payments.....	67,050,000	66,650,000	Loans and grants to District of Columbia government:		
Payments to helium production fund.....	56,100,000	50,000,000	Loans for Washington area rapid transit system.....	34,178,000	
Claims and judgments.....	41,747,738	41,747,738	Federal payment to District of Columbia government.....	17,571,000	11,794,000
Welfare support payments to Indians.....	17,000,000	16,925,000	Atomic Energy Commission fire prevention and safety facilities.....	25,500,000	
Total, foregoing mandatory-type items.....	(341,714,338)	(335,139,338)	Water pollution control and research.....	20,400,000	20,400,000
Selected other items:			United Nations building construction.....	20,000,000	
Federal Aviation Administration.....	91,500,000	77,000,000	Federal Bureau of Investigation: For control of interstate gambling, bombings, and sky marshal program.....	14,150,000	14,150,000
(Note: Federal funds payment to airport and airway trust fund to cover deficit (not NOA)).	(576,989,000)		All other new budget authority items.....	47,673,400	42,732,200
(Note: Federal funds payment to liquidate airport development grants (not NOA)).	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	Grand total.....	\$1,701,836,738	\$1,525,365,538

¹ Excludes \$22,500,000 for payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (H. Doc. 91-404) not considered in connection with this bill. Also excludes \$1,250,000 for House Office Building

Commission (H. Doc. 91-404) and \$105,000 for State marine schools (H. Doc. 91-404) which were treated by the committee as contract liquidations rather than new budget (obligational) authority.

THE UNFINISHED APPROPRIATIONS BUSINESS

We are moving toward the conclusion of the appropriation business of the session.

We have to pass this bill and it will of course have to clear the other body, and then be cleared through conference.

The Transportation appropriation bill is in conference now and could be settled later today.

The Labor-HEW appropriation bill conference has concluded and will be presented very shortly to the House. The Defense appropriation bill was passed by the other body earlier in the week and conference will probably be held on Saturday, or on Monday of next week—hopefully, Saturday.

The Foreign Aid appropriation bill is expected to go to conference shortly—we hope tomorrow.

So it seems to me we should push hard and by the middle of next week, or shortly thereafter, clear out the appropriation work of the session, and then our only work will have to do with legislative matters otherwise.

THE PENDING BILL

The largest item in the bill is \$990 million for foreign assistance, which is made up mostly of military aid for Israel, Cambodia, and Korea. There was a cut in the budget request—of \$45 million. The foreign assistance funds make up about 65 percent of the pending bill.

Another \$335 million, about 22 percent of the bill, is for several mandatory-type items such as payment to the civil service retirement fund under specific legislation, higher unemployment compensation payments somewhat related to the existing sluggishness of the economy, claims and judgments, and one or two other items.

It was necessary to ask for the rule waiving points of order—which was promptly granted by the Committee on Rules—because final passage has not taken place on legislation authorizing the military assistance to Korea and Southeast Asia. That bill cleared the House only yesterday. So it was necessary to have that rule.

This bill, I might add, makes permanent the actions taken by the House within the last few days with respect to the additional clerk hire allowance for members; with respect to the additional stationery allowance of \$500. There is a quirk in that stationery bill which says the final \$500 can be paid upon the request of the Member. Also, it makes permanent the resolution increasing the telephone allowance by 10,000 units; and also makes permanent the resolution dealing with some pay increases having to do with employees of the House.

The rule was necessary in order to make these matters not subject to a point of order. The House has indicated its will in passing the four resolutions, and we moved in accordance with the will of the House. Some members of the committee had different views as to the course followed by the House in the original actions, but the House having made its determination, the Committee on Appropriations felt obligated—and properly

so, in my judgment—to reflect the will of the House.

OVERALL APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY

I would like to give a sort of overall brief summary of what we have done thus far, moneywise, in appropriation bills at this session with respect to the fiscal year 1971 budget.

I am speaking now only of the fiscal year 1971.

First, it now looks as if, by the end of the session, Congress will have reduced the appropriation budget requests—and I specify the appropriation or new budget authority requests—of the President by about \$1 billion, perhaps something more than that.

I will include for the RECORD certain information that will be, I hope, of interest to the Members of the House.

HOUSE TOTALS

In the 14 regular bills and the pending supplemental bill in the House:

Budget estimates considered (budget authority)	\$139,091,898,560
Amounts approved	136,472,075,355

Net reduction by House in budget authority requested for fiscal year 1971	-2,619,823,205
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Twelve bills were below the related budget requests. Three bills were above the related budget requests—Education, \$453 million; the new independent offices-HUD bill, \$241 million; and the Labor-HEW bill, \$92 million. But the net reduction in all 15 bills was \$2 billion \$619 million.

IN THE SENATE

The Senate has passed all 14 of the regular bills. They will probably pass this pending supplemental bill early next week.

The Senate has considered additional estimates sent directly to them which the House did not consider. The Senate has also increased a number of the House bills—in a few cases, rather substantially.

But in the aggregate, on the 14 bills, the Senate:

Considered budget estimates for new budget authority for fiscal year 1971 of	\$138,185,403,936
Amounts approved	137,377,375,736

Net reduction by Senate (14 bills)	-808,028,200
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The Senate reduced 10 bills below the budget. The Senate increased four bills above the budget—education, \$816 million; the new independent offices-HUD bill, \$421 million; the agriculture bill, \$727 million; and the Labor-HEW bill, \$510 million).

With respect to the independent offices-HUD bill, the original Senate bill—which was later vetoed—was \$1,186 million above the budget. But the new bill passed both the House and the Senate in identical form and amount.

ENACTED INTO LAW

Ten of the 15 bills have been enacted into law. Seven are below the budget and three are above the budget.

In summary:

Budget requests considered

in the 10 bills	\$45,250,005,499
Amounts enacted	45,967,110,270

Net increase (10 bills)	+717,104,771
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The education bill as enacted is \$453 million over the budget.

The new independent offices-HUD bill is \$241 million over the budget.

The agriculture bill, now pending signature of the President, is \$342 million above the budget.

THE PENDING BILL

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman has spoken of waiving points of order on this bill, but I do not believe he mentioned the waiving of clause 6 of rule 21 with respect to the requirement that a bill be made available 3 calendar days and in printed form before consideration on the floor of the House.

This leads me to point out to the gentleman that yesterday afternoon for the first time I was able to obtain a copy of the committee print. Only this morning was I able to obtain a copy of the numbered bill. The committee print of yesterday afternoon contains a provision with respect to foreign military assistance and economic assistance:

Provided, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation.

My question to the gentleman is: Why was this dropped out of the numbered bill that was made available only this morning?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman has asked a good question. The reason why it was dropped is that the House, by a vote of better than two to one, on yesterday indicated its interest in providing these funds to help wind down the war in Vietnam, hopefully, and to move toward greater stability, if possible, in the Middle East. So this was the basis for the feeling. The House apparently would embrace and has now embraced, as of yesterday, the President's request for the authorization of about \$500 million for military and economic assistance.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MAHON. I am glad to yield further.

Mr. GROSS. I respectfully suggest to the gentleman—and I am sure he is well aware of it—that this language, “available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation,” means that the legislation must be passed by both branches of Congress and signed by the President of the United States. It is not a question of what the House did yesterday; it is a question of whether the authorizing legislation has been placed before the President and he has signed it. That is the requirement of the rule, that the authorizing legislation first become law.

Mr. MAHON. Well, we worked in close contact with the Committee on Foreign Affairs headed by the able gentleman from Pennsylvania, and when it became apparent the authorization bill would be

taken up on the floor before this supplemental appropriation bill, when it became apparent that the rule would be granted, and when it became apparent to the Appropriations Committee that the authorization bill would pass, then we felt at liberty to delete the provision because we anticipated that that would be the will of the House. Of course, if the appropriation bill is enacted into law it will become the law and the funds will become available, because it also will be in a sense an authorization bill.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further and briefly, the liberties he speaks of are the very things for which I am speaking, that is, the liberties of the Members of the House of Representatives to use the rules of the House in the consideration of legislation.

This is the point I have been striving to make and others have been striving to make around here for a long time. This is shabby treatment of the rule book in the House of Representatives.

I say to the gentleman, if he will further indulge me for just a moment, I am about ready to suggest that an electronic device be installed at the place of residence of each Member of the House of Representatives—whereby the Member can just roll over in bed, if he or she wants to stay in bed, and push a button and vote "yes" or "no" on the legislation being called up on the floor of the House of Representatives. I believe it is about time to give consideration to something of that kind if we are going to set aside the working rules of the House of Representatives every time we turn around.

Mr. MAHON. Of course, the rules of the House provide the mechanisms in order for the House to work its will, and the House will have its opportunity today, as it did yesterday, to work its will on these measures.

I must say to my friend from Iowa that I usually undertake to get an early copy of the report and the bill to the gentleman from Iowa, because I know of his great interest and diligent work, and I must say it is effective and helpful work in connection with our appropriation bills. I am not at all critical of the gentleman's interest in seeing to it that we give due consideration to all legislation, and certainly that includes the appropriation bills.

INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO FARMERS

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FINDLEY. I thank the chairman for yielding to me.

I asked for this opportunity to raise a question or two about chapter I. I was surprised to see the supplemental provides \$300,000 for indemnity payments to dairy farmers, which seems to me discriminates against the provisions of the same act of 1970 which authorizes indemnity payment for bee keepers. Why was no fund set up from which indemnity claims for the bee industry could be paid on the same basis?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman who is best advised on this subject is the gen-

tleman from Mississippi, and I yield to him.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say to the gentleman this amendment was not offered by me or the subcommittee, but, as the gentleman knows, we have now provision for the payment of indemnities under certain circumstances for which a fund of \$250,000 has just been appropriated which means that if the dairy producer can show he was without fault in having milk that was later condemned, and thereby becomes eligible for the value of that which was destroyed at the instance of the Government, there is a fund from which he can be paid.

Mr. FINDLEY. By why was it not done with regard to bees?

Mr. WHITTEN. In the legislative bill that was passed, processors were made entitled to a payment under certain circumstances. This fact was called to the attention of the committee and there was an amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) which put processors now included with dairy producers, in the authorization. The provision here puts them on the same basis so far as availability of funds is concerned. The other items in the legislative bill will have to be dealt with in another supplemental when one is called for. It does not provide for the payment for all condemned processed dairy products. It sets up a fund so that, if it should be shown through adjudication they are entitled to it, then we provide here a fund that would be available to be used for that purpose. However, that was the amendment that was considered, and it was accepted by the committee.

Mr. FINDLEY. May I ask a further question? Judging from what the gentleman said, I would assume there was no request from the Department for this sum of money and there was no showing of claims in this amount to justify the allocation of a fund in this magnitude. Is that correct?

Mr. WHITTEN. Insofar as I know, there was no budgeted item and the Bureau of the Budget did not recommend it and the Department of Agriculture did not recommend it, so far as I know.

I would also point out that the legislation itself was signed only a few days ago, so undoubtedly the lack of time is the primary reason why it was not.

Mr. FINDLEY. If I may proceed for a moment further, may I have just one moment?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. FINDLEY. I am afraid we are entering pretty dangerous waters with reference to these indemnity payments. That is why I bring up the subject. I fear we are adding to our difficulties by laying out a sum of even \$300,000 which in my opinion is going to be an invitation to dairymen to make claims against that sum.

I would think it would be far more logical and responsible on the part of the Congress not to provide any funds at this stage, but wait until the regular appropriation process is undertaken when the annual appropriation comes along. In the meantime, let the dairy interests and the bee interests and the other cycl-

mates, whatever they may be, try to make a case for their claims. I hope we will go very slowly in this field of providing for indemnity claims. This represents a tremendous potential for raids on the U.S. Treasury.

For this reason, I think this ought to be stricken from the appropriation bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I point out again to the gentleman that this language, although I did not have the privilege of adding it, was to establish a fund to be made available for payment where such payment was determined to be necessary. So, this does not free any claimant from having to prove his claim and have it adjudicated. If the law was passed and the adjudication were made, the Congress would have to meet the payment. Here we have set up a fund to take care of such claims. I was asked yesterday in the committee because of some question about this matter, why we could not wait until the next bill comes up in order to deal with this subject. I do not want the subcommittee to have that responsibility and I do not think it is my own responsibility to make the determination that we wait until the next appropriation bill. This year the appropriation bill passed in the House and so far as I know in the bill we passed we provided for authorization to set conditions under which they would be entitled to make claim for payment. As it is presently written they would have to wait a year in order to get it.

Mr. FINDLEY. To that I will say just two things: First of all, the establishment of this fund is an invitation to claims and, second, if there is validity to the point which the gentleman made, we ought to make the same provision for the bee industry as we are making for the dairymen.

Mr. WHITTEN. I will say to the gentleman that the gentleman is a very active Member and if he feels that way, I am sure he will get his pad and pencil out and get busy in an effort to bring it into line with the gentleman's thinking. This was proposed to the committee and we thought we ought to pay it.

Mr. FINDLEY. Could the gentleman give me some idea as to the extent of claims that can be filed under the dairy provisions?

Mr. WHITTEN. There are only two about which I know that have claims for damages, according to a letter which we have received from the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture. These two claims, he said, that the entire payments during the last fiscal year were only \$175,000. So, may I say at this point that some of our people have gotten so excited about all the additions and conditions of various milk products and other commodities that we have lost sight of the question as to whether it does injury or not. So, I am inclined to agree with the gentleman that I am disturbed as to just what this will lead to, but the Congress passed the act and the act requires that certain proof be made before payments will be made under this fund.

It is my judgment that the funds already available would not be any more invitation than the law is itself and if the adjudication is made, we would have

to provide the money with which to pay it.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, it is true that the appropriation bill for agriculture was sent to the President for his approval just this week. This was done despite the fact that long before the beginning of the fiscal year, the House had passed an appropriation bill for agriculture. However, final action on the bill by the House and Senate conferees was deferred and delayed until we had a new farm program bill. For that reason, there was a long delay in enacting into law this appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture.

I share somewhat the concern of the gentleman from Illinois with respect to payments and more especially with respect to appeals and applications for payments that must be made.

We want—and I would like to say this for the record and for the legislative history of it—we want the program operated with the greatest of care and efficiency. We do not want any bogus claims acted upon favorably. This small gesture in this bill should not of course be misinterpreted to mean we are inviting claims to be presented.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I think what we are trying to point out is that if this is supposed to be the land of milk and honey maybe the beekeepers are getting stung.

Mr. MAHON. That is well stated, but let us not disparage bees and honey, because without those we would be in a sad state of affairs.

DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION CONTROL ACT

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct my questions to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FLOOD) whose subcommittee has jurisdiction over this particular matter.

First, I notice in going through the supplemental bill that the \$43 million authorized for title I of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 for rehabilitation, treatment, prevention, and education programs is not funded, and I wonder why the omission, and ask whether that will be corrected.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I am very glad the gentleman raised that question, and I am glad the gentleman is not doing it in the form of an amendment, because I have reason of course to believe that such an amendment under the circumstances this late in the year would cause me to ask for its defeat. I am in favor of the program, and that might jeopardize it.

Heaven knows what will happen in conference. I understand that certain Senators are interested in this, and will propose it. I certainly am. But I know the position of the gentleman from New York, on the frightful narcotic situa-

tion, especially in the big cities of our Nation.

I would like to say to the gentleman—and I think the record will show this, that I am very concerned about this drug problem, as are the other members of the Loin-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee.

We intend to bring out a separate appropriations bill for education programs next year, just as we did this year.

We intend to do this very early in the next session of Congress. I invite the gentleman to appear, and I would like the gentleman's mayor to appear. We would like to hear their views on this matter.

I think the gentleman should also know that I will request permission to insert a table in the record for the gentleman to show to his people and to his mayor, demonstrating that HEW will spend about \$55 million on combatting drugs and drug addiction in fiscal year 1971, just that one thing. HEW is already supporting—and I mean they are supporting—efforts to develop community-based educational resources, to deal with these problems of drug abuse—and the gentleman's area has special problems.

In 1970 NIMH spent \$1.8 million for public information and education programs. The Office of Education spent about \$3.5 million on this very thing, to train school personnel—which is what the gentleman has in mind, in the fundamentals in drug education. This must be done. It has never been done properly.

In 1971 NIMH has budgeted \$2.2 million, and the Office of Education \$600,000 for training teachers. They have asked school districts to direct grants which they receive under titles I and III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act toward projects and activities in drug abuse education.

There is nothing with which we are more concerned at this time than this problem of drugs and narcotics, especially among our schoolchildren.

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further so I may make a brief observation to the gentleman from Pennsylvania—

Mr. MAHON. I yield further to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FLOOD. If the gentleman will yield, I am glad the gentleman brought this up. And, by the way, I am going to insert a table in the RECORD which is for the benefit of Members like the gentleman from New York, to assist them on this very serious problem.

Mr. KOCH. The reason why I would hope that the gentleman would actively support in the conference this \$43 million, in addition to all of the other ongoing programs, is because of the great seriousness of this situation involving what has become a drug epidemic—and it is not just New York City that is suffering its effects.

Mr. FLOOD. I understand.

Mr. KOCH. There are an estimated 200,000 drug addicts in our country, at the very least, and that is an approximation—it is probably higher. I have received figures from the addiction services administration, the New York department in charge of this matter, that

show that in New York City for 1970 up to November 19, 1961 people have died of drug addiction, of which 192 were teenagers, and 768 were adults.

Mr. FLOOD. I have those figures.

Mr. KOCH. The important thing is that the city of New York is not able to cope with the problem with the limited funds that are available. And if the gentleman will just bear with me for one minute for an additional comment, let me say that yesterday we passed an amendment that the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. RODINO) offered which would have barred foreign aid from countries which permit the opium poppy to be grown and heroin to be exported. And, yet, the major solutions in the areas of rehabilitation treatment and education are not at the moment adequately funded and I would urge you to do what you can in the conference committee to fund them.

Mr. FLOOD. Let me say this. The gentleman from Texas is the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Defense and I have served on that since it was born and you know of the terrible problem that we are encountering with returning veterans. We know the problem and we were shocked last year by the testimony that we had before the Labor-HEW Subcommittee on the existence of drug addiction in the elementary schools. We are aware of this and we are badly disturbed by this.

We intend to go into this in our hearings next year and we certainly hope that you people and the mayors will come to those hearings.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FLOOD) such time as he might desire.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I have no further need for time. But I think it is clear how the subcommittee certainly feels and I believe the House feels that way, too. We certainly intend to give very, very special attention to this problem in next year's hearings.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MICHEL. Did I understand the gentleman from Pennsylvania to say that he was incorporating in his extension of remarks or in his remarks that table of information?

Mr. FLOOD. Yes, I have the table as does the gentleman from Illinois and I shall insert it in the RECORD for the information of our colleagues who are greatly concerned about this matter.

The table follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTION AND DRUG ABUSE ACTIVITIES

	1970	1971
National Institute of Mental Health:		
Research:		
Research grants	\$13,895,000	\$15,800,000
Research contracts	1,600,000	1,738,000
Intramural research	768,000	788,000
Manpower development:		
Training grants	500,000	900,000
Fellowships	89,000	200,000
Training contracts	1,000,000	1,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTION
AND DRUG ABUSE ACTIVITIES—Continued

	1970	1971
National Institute—Continued		
Community narcotic addiction rehabilitation.....	\$8,000,000	\$9,900,000
Inpatient care—Fort Worth and Lexington clinical research centers.....	10,689,000	10,911,000
NARA community aftercare services.....	4,477,000	7,194,000
Public information and education.....	1,807,000	2,150,000
Program direction and management.....	1,536,000	1,585,000
Total.....	44,361,000	52,166,000
Social and Rehabilitation Service.....	1,614,000	2,464,000
Office of Education.....	3,500,000	600,000
Total.....	49,475,000	55,230,000

HELIUM PROGRAM

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman.

SUMMARY OF HELIUM PURCHASES BY BUREAU OF MINES UNDER HELIUM CONSERVATION PROGRAM

[Volume in thousand cubic feet; dollar amounts in thousands]

Item	Contractor				Total
	Cities Service Helix, Inc., Ulysses, Kans.	National Helium Corp., Liberal, Kans.	Northern Helix Co., Bushton, Kans.	Phillips Petroleum Co. ¹	
Date of contract.....	Aug. 22, 1961	Oct. 13, 1961	Aug. 15, 1961	Nov. 13, 1961	
Maximum annual obligation.....	\$9,100	\$15,200	\$9,500	\$13,700	\$47,500
Date of 1st helium delivery.....	June 25, 1963	Oct. 13, 1963	Dec. 7, 1962	Dec. 31, 1962	
Summary of operations:					
Fiscal year 1963:					
Volume.....	3,613		85,595	227,852	317,060
Payment.....	\$63.3		\$957.6	\$2,339.7	\$3,360.6
Fiscal year 1964:					
Volume.....	308,375	1,053,436	336,521	923,555	2,621,887
Payment.....	\$3,653.3	\$12,404.4	\$3,762.5	\$9,468.8	\$29,289.0
Fiscal year 1965:					
Volume.....	534,108	1,211,182	544,423	980,024	3,269,737
Payment.....	\$6,336.8	\$14,308.5	\$6,055.0	\$10,080.4	\$36,780.7
Fiscal year 1966:					
Volume.....	658,925	1,277,988	605,009	1,057,166	3,599,088
Payment.....	\$7,844.7	\$15,200.9	\$6,800.6	\$10,955.4	\$40,800.7
Fiscal year 1967:					
Volume.....	759,149	1,255,285	560,802	1,007,059	3,582,295
Payment.....	\$9,100.0	\$15,200.0	\$6,380.2	\$10,618.1	\$41,298.3
Fiscal year 1968:					
Volume.....	745,904	1,230,630	647,877	978,686	3,603,099
Payment.....	\$9,100.0	\$15,200.0	\$7,506.9	\$10,528.8	\$42,335.7
Fiscal year 1969:					
Volume.....	733,016	1,211,754	634,579	995,291	3,574,640
Payment.....	\$9,089.0	\$15,200.0	\$7,451.6	\$10,910.0	\$42,650.6
Fiscal year 1970:					
Volume.....	717,407	1,181,408	611,183	1,007,688	3,517,686
Payment.....	\$9,097.4	\$15,198.4	\$7,348.1	\$11,339.9	\$42,983.8
Total					
Volume.....	4,460,497	8,421,683	4,025,989	7,177,323	24,085,492
Payment.....	\$54,284.5	\$102,711.3	\$46,262.5	\$76,241.1	\$279,499.4

¹ Under its contract, Phillips Petroleum Co. constructed and operates 2 helium extraction plants, located at Dumas and Sherman Tex.

² Volume, as used herein, is the volume of helium in thousand cubic feet (Mcf) actually purchased by the Bureau of Mines. Payment, is the amount paid for the helium purchased.

The committee on numerous occasions has admonished the Department of the Interior to initiate renegotiation of these contracts in view of the decreasing demand for helium produced under these contracts.

The Department of the Interior has recently been working intensely on this.

Purchase of this helium is a contractual commitment that must be paid for. Interest accrues on delinquent payments for helium delivered under three of the contracts.

The committee felt that by cutting the \$6.1 million from the request it would emphasize the need for contract renegotiation.

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, then the

fact is that under some contracts which apparently have been in existence for some length of time we continue to be committed to buying helium that we already have a 37-year supply of—is that the yes or no of it?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Washington, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, for comment in regard to the question.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. May I say to the gentleman from New York that the Federal Government is currently procuring helium under 4 contracts that were initiated in 1961 when it was determined that this Nation should have a helium conservation policy. A summary of helium production under these contracts follows:

Mr. WHEELER. We have estimated that, if we should terminate all four contracts, the liquidation costs could be as high as \$50 million. It might not be that much, depending on whether or not the companies would wish to retain the facilities. If we should be required to buy the facilities, it might cost us as much as \$50 million.

House Report No. 91-361, dated July 10, 1969, from the committee, contained the following comment:

When the helium fund was originally activated, it was anticipated this program would be more or less self supporting through sales of helium to various consumers. This has not occurred. For the past few years the Committee has been called on to approve requests for more and more loan authority to offset increasing deficits in program operations due to the decline in helium sales.

The Committee is becoming concerned with regard to the practicability of the continuance of this program on its present basis. In an effort to learn what corrective action was anticipated, the Committee questioned the witnesses closely in hearings on this program. The only information that Committee received was that the program was being studied. To date, the Committee has received no reports on study results.

An overall review in depth of this program should be made, primarily to redetermine what the national policy should be with regard to the conservation program for helium in the coming years.

Again in House Report 91-1095, dated May 14, 1970, the committee stated:

HELIUM FUND

While the 1971 budget estimate did not contain a request for additional borrowing authorization for the helium program, the committee had occasion in several instances to review the operations of the program. For the last several years the helium program has experienced numerous difficulties for various reasons. This committee frequently has expressed its concern with the operation of the program. The situation continues to become more acute and until very recently the committee has been unable to discern any specific action by those responsible for the administration of the program to resolve the problem.

When the Director of the Bureau of Mines appeared before this committee on Tuesday, February 25, 1969, he advised the committee that the Department was making a thorough review of the helium program which in his opinion was overdue. He stated that preliminary reviews were sufficient to indicate that the Department had some questions that required very careful exploration, particularly with regard to the demand estimates which were the predicate of the helium program and with regard to the share of the U.S. helium market that is supplied by the Bureau of Mines.

On September 10, 1969, the Comptroller General issued a report (B-114812) that was quite critical of the helium program operations.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, it was not until Thursday, May 7, 1970, the committee received informal information that the Department of Interior had finally arrived at a decision in this connection and was initiating action for revision of the helium procurement program.

In the meantime, the Government has been procuring billions of cubic feet of helium per year under existing contracts with no specific idea of what the eventual utilization will be, and interest costs have been accruing on delinquent payments for the purchase of the helium.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The gentleman is completely correct. And the committee has been disturbed for some time about this problem. For example, in the hearings on February 25, 1969, the following discussion took place:

COSTS OF TERMINATING HELIUM PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS

Mrs. HANSEN. What would be the liquidated damages, if any, under the existing four procurement contracts if the Government decided it had stored sufficient helium and reduced its purchases under existing contracts considerably?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The question that has been asked by the gentleman from New York (Mr. PIKE) excited my curiosity, too. Who is buying helium and for what purpose, and why do we have long-term contracts on helium when there has not been extensive use of it for many, many years? We used to use it in the old dirigibles but, as I understand, it is not used very much now, and I understand we have a 37-year supply on hand. Is the Government obligated under such long-term contracts to the point at which it cannot get out of them?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. If the gentleman will yield further, Congress enacted legislation for this program.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. For what term are the contracts?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. 22 years.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. What?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. 22 years.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. With no cancellation clause?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The contracts may be terminated when certain conditions prevail. At this time, it has not been legally established that these conditions exist. To terminate the contracts under conditions other than those prescribed in the contract could subject the government to exorbitant charges. That is why we have been urging the renegotiation of the contracts.

A summary of the contract termination provisions follows:

TERMINATION PROVISIONS OF HELIUM CONSERVATION CONTRACTS

1. *Cities Service Helix, Inc.* (Contract #14-09-0060-2424)

"Buyer may, at its option, terminate this contract at any time if any of the following circumstances or any other circumstance of similar nature should occur which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, would make the continued operation of Seller's plant and the continued purchase of helium-gas mixture extracted therein unnecessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act or any amendments thereto: (1) the discovery of large new natural helium resources, or (2) a substantial diminution in helium requirements. Upon such termination, the provisions of paragraph 13.1 shall apply."

2. *National Helium Corporation* (Contract #14-09-0060-2429)

"Buyer may, at its option, terminate this contract at any time if (1) in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, the discovery of large new helium resources or a substantial diminution in helium requirements or any circumstance of similar nature should occur which would make the continued operation of Seller's plant and the continued purchase of helium-gas mixture extracted therein unnecessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act or any amendment thereto, or (2) a material circumstance of force majeure making it impracticable or impossible for Buyer or Seller to carry out its obligations under this contract which circumstance cannot be remedied with reasonable dispatch."

3. *Northern Helix Company* (Contract No. 14-09-0060-2421)

"The United States may terminate this contract at any time if any of the following circumstances or any other circumstance of similar nature should occur which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior,

would make the continued operation of Seller's plant and the continued purchase of helium-gas mixture extracted therein unnecessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act or any amendments thereto: (1) the discovery of large new natural helium resources, or (2) a substantial diminution in helium requirements. Upon such termination, the provisions of paragraphs 9.4, 12.3, and 13.1 shall apply."

4. *Phillips Petroleum Company* (Contract No. 14-09-0060-2434)

"Buyer may, at its option, terminate this contract at any time as to the Dumas Plant with the Cactus-Dumas Pipelines and/or the Sherman Plant if any of the following circumstances or any other circumstance of similar nature should occur which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, would make the continued operation of either or both of Seller's plants and the continued purchase of helium-gas mixture extracted therein unnecessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act or any amendments thereto: (1) the discovery of large new natural helium resources, or (2) a substantial diminution in helium requirements. Upon such termination, the provisions of paragraph 13.1 shall apply."

Mr. HOLIFIELD. This accents the need of a study of procurement practices by this Government. I can hardly conceive of our going into 22-year contracts for something that we do not need and not have adequate cancellation clauses in them. If there were termination penalties, at least, we would be in better shape than we are.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. If the distinguished gentleman will yield further, that is what has disturbed the committee with regard to the helium contracts.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, there was a time when NASA required a great amount of helium. Helium, of course, is a very important element. The Government entered into these long-range contracts at a time when the demand for helium was greater than it is now. Of course, research is currently underway that could greatly increase the demand for helium in the future. I am told there are great possibilities in the field of cryogenics.

Efforts are being made to negotiate settlements in the best interests of the Government. I will read a statement entitled "Status of Helium Contract Negotiations" from the Department of the Interior:

STATUS OF HELIUM CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS

Since May 8, 1970, twenty-three negotiating sessions have been held by the Department of the Interior with the helium conservation contractors on an individual basis. The agreement which has been reached with one company is under review in the Office of Management and Budget. If that office finds the agreement acceptable, a similar contract will be sent to each of the other three contractors. Acceptance of the revised contract would reduce the annual cost of the helium conservation program by 36.5 percent. However, it is not yet known whether the revised contract will be acceptable to the remaining three companies.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAHON. For the sake of general information, I think it would be well to insert in the RECORD at this point the 1960 law relating to the helium program:

PUBLIC LAW 86-877, 86TH CONGRESS, H.R. 10548, SEPTEMBER 13, 1959

An act to amend the Helium Act of March 3, 1925, as amended, for the defense, security, and the general welfare of the United States

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Helium Act Amendments of 1960."

SEC. 2. The Act entitled "An Act authorizing the conservation, production, and exploitation of helium gas, a mineral resource pertaining to the national defense, and to the development of commercial aeronautics, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1110), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"That this Act may be cited as the 'Helium Act'.

"SEC. 2. As used in this Act:

"(1) The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior;

"(2) The term 'person' means any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, or State or political subdivision thereof; and

"(3) The terms 'helium-bearing natural gas' and 'helium-gas mixture' mean, respectively, natural gas and gas mixtures containing three-tenths of 1 per centum or more of helium by volume.

"SEC. 3. (a) For the purpose of conserving, producing, buying, and selling helium, the Secretary is authorized—

"(1) to acquire by purchase, lease, gift, exchange, or eminent domain, lands or interests therein or options thereon, including but not limited to sites, rights-of-way, and oil or gas leases containing obligations to pay rental in advance or damages arising out of the use and operation of such properties; but any such land or interest in lands may be acquired by eminent domain only when the Secretary determines (A) that he is unable to make a satisfactory agreement to acquire such land or interest in land, and (B) that such acquisition by eminent domain is necessary in the national interest;

"(2) to make just and reasonable contracts and agreements for the acquisition, processing, transportation, or conservation of helium, helium-bearing natural gas, or helium-gas mixtures upon such terms and conditions, and for such periods, not exceeding twenty-five years, as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act, except that the Secretary shall not make such contracts and agreements which shall require payments by the Government in any one fiscal year aggregating more than the amount which shall be established initially in an appropriation Act and which may be increased from time to time in appropriation Acts, or if the Secretary—

"(A) determines that the national interests require the conservation of certain helium or require certain helium-bearing natural gas or certain helium-gas mixture for the production or conservation of helium, and

"(B) determines that he is unable to acquire such helium, helium-bearing natural gas, or helium-gas mixture upon reasonable terms and at the fair market value,

he is authorized to acquire by eminent domain such helium and so much of such helium-bearing natural gas or helium-gas mixture as is necessarily consumed in the extraction of such helium after removal from its place of deposit in nature and wherever found, or the temporary use of such helium-bearing natural gas or helium-gas mixture for the purpose of extracting helium, together with the appropriate interest in pipelines, equipment, installations, facilities, personal or real property, including reserves, easements or other rights necessary or incident to the acquisition of such helium,

natural gas, or mixture, but the condemnation of any such helium, helium-bearing natural gas, or helium-gas mixture, shall be effected in the same manner and following the procedures established in section 8(a) of this Act, the just compensation for such condemnation to be measured by terms and prices determined to be commensurate with the fair market value, and in the temporary use of any helium-bearing natural gas or helium-gas mixture for the purpose of extracting helium the Secretary shall cause no delay in the delivery of natural gas to the owner, purchaser, or purchasers thereof, except that required by the extractive processes;

"(3) to construct or acquire by purchase, lease, exchange, gift or eminent domain, plants, wells, pipelines, compressor stations, camp buildings, and other facilities, for the production, storage, purification, transportation, purchase, and sale of helium, helium-bearing natural gas, and helium-gas mixtures; and to acquire patents or rights therein and reports of experimentation and research used in connection with the properties acquired or useful in the Government's helium operations;

"(4) to dispose of, by lease or sale, property, including wells, lands, or interests therein, not valuable for helium production, and oil, gas, and byproducts, of helium operations not needed for Government use, except that property determined by the Secretary to be 'excess' within the meaning of section 3(e) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of June 30, 1949 (60 Stat. 378; 40 U.S.C. 472(e)), as amended, shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of that Act; and to issue leases to the surface of lands or structures thereon for grazing or other purposes when the same may be done without interfering with the production of helium; and

"(5) to accept equipment, money, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

"(b) Any known helium-gas-bearing land on the public domain not covered at the time by leases or permits under the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, may be reserved for the purposes of this Act, and any reservation of the ownership of helium may include the right to extract, or have extracted, such helium, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary, from all gas produced from lands so permitted, leased, or otherwise granted for development, except that in the extraction of helium from gas produced from such lands, it shall be extracted so as to cause no delay, except that required by the extraction process, in the delivery of gas produced from the well to the purchaser or purchasers thereof at the point of delivery specified in contracts for the purchase of such gas. If any reserved rights of ownership and extraction of helium are not exercised before production of any helium-bearing natural gas or any helium-gas mixture, the Secretary is authorized to acquire such helium in accordance with section 3(a)(2) of this Act.

"(c) All contracts and agreements made by the Secretary for the acquisition of helium from a private plant shall contain a provision precluding the plant owner from selling any helium to any purchaser other than the Secretary at a price lower than the lowest price paid by any Government agency for helium acquired from any private plant under any contract entered into pursuant to this section and outstanding at the time of such sale.

"SEC. 4. The Secretary is authorized to maintain and operate helium production and purification plants together with facilities and accessories thereto; to acquire, store, transport, sell, and conserve helium, helium-bearing natural gas, and helium-gas mix-

tures, to conduct exploration for and production of helium on and from the lands acquired; leased, or reserved; and to conduct or contract with public or private parties for experimentation and research to discover helium supplies and to improve processes and methods of helium production, purification, transportation, liquefaction, storage, and utilization: *Provided, however,* That all research contracted for, sponsored, cosponsored, or authorized under authority of this Act shall be provided for in such a manner that all information, uses, products, processes, patents and other developments resulting from such research developed by Government expenditure will (with such exceptions and limitations, if any, as the Secretary may find to be necessary in the interest of national defense) be available to the general public: *And provided further,* That nothing contained herein shall be construed as to deprive the owner of any background patent relating thereto to such rights as he may have thereunder.

"SEC. 5. (a) Whenever the President determines that the defense, security, and general welfare of the United States requires such action, the Secretary shall issue such regulations as he deems necessary for the licensing of sales and transportation of helium in interstate commerce after extraction from helium-bearing natural gas or helium-gas mixtures. Thereafter it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or transfer helium in interstate commerce except in accordance with such regulations or pursuant to the terms of a license issued by the Secretary, or in accordance with the terms of a contract or agreement with the Secretary entered into pursuant to this Act. For the purpose of this section, the term 'helium' shall mean helium, after extraction from helium-bearing natural gas or helium-gas mixtures, in a refined or semirefined state suitable for use.

"(b) Each license shall be issued for a specified period to be determined by the Secretary, but not exceeding five years, and may be renewed by the Secretary upon the expiration of such period. No such license shall be issued to a person if in the opinion of the Secretary the issuance of a license to such person would be inimical to the defense and security of the United States. No such license shall be assigned or otherwise transferred directly or indirectly except with the consent or approval of the Secretary in writing. Any such license may be revoked for any material false statement in the application for license, or for violation or a failure to comply with the terms and provisions of this Act, the regulations issued by the Secretary pursuant thereto, or the terms of the license.

"(c) In issuing licenses under this section the Secretary shall impose such regulations and terms of licenses as will permit him effectively to promote the common defense and security as well as the general welfare of the United States. The licensing authority herein granted shall be used solely for the purpose of preventing the transportation or sale of helium for end uses determined by the Secretary to be nonessential or wasteful, and any determination that any end use is nonessential or wasteful shall be published in the form of general regulations applicable to all transportation or sales of helium.

"(d) Whenever Congress or the President declares that a war or national emergency exists, the Secretary is authorized to suspend any license granted under this Act if in his judgment such suspension is necessary to the defense and security of the United States, and he is further authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to recapture or reacquire supplies of helium.

"SEC. 6. (a) The Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, and other agencies of the Federal Government, to the extent that supplies are readily available,

shall purchase all major requirements of helium from the Secretary.

"(b) The Secretary is authorized to sell helium for Federal, medical, scientific, and commercial uses in such quantities and under such terms and conditions as he determines.

"(c) Sales of helium by the Secretary shall be at prices established by him which shall be adequate to cover all costs incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Act and to repay to the United States by deposit in the Treasury, together with interest as provided in subsection (d) of this section, the following:

"(1) Within twenty-five years from the date of enactment of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960, the net capital and retained earnings of the helium production fund (established under section 3 of this Act prior to amendment by the Helium Act Amendments of 1960), determined by the Secretary as of such date of enactment, plus any moneys expended thereafter by the Department of the Interior from funds provided in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959, for construction of a helium plant at Keyes, Oklahoma;

"(2) Within twenty-five years from the date of borrowing, all funds borrowed, as provided in section 12 of this Act, to acquire and construct helium plants and facilities; and

"(3) Within twenty-five years from the date of enactment of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960, unless the Secretary determines that said period should be extended for not more than ten years, all funds borrowed, as provided in section 12 of this Act, for all purposes other than those specified in clause (2) above.

"(d) Compound interest on the amounts specified in clauses (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (c) which have not been paid to the Treasury shall be calculated annually at rates determined by the Secretary of the Treasury taking into consideration the current average market yields of outstanding marketable obligations of the United States having maturities comparable to the investments authorized by this Act, except that the interest rate on the amounts specified in clause (1) of subsection (c) shall be determined as of the date of enactment of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960, and the interest rate on the obligations specified in clauses (2) and (3) of subsection (c) as of the time of each borrowing.

"(e) Helium shall be sold for medical purposes at prices which will permit its general use therefor; and all sales of helium to non-Federal purchasers shall be upon condition that the Federal Government shall have a right to repurchase helium so sold that has not been lost or dissipated, when needed for Government use, under terms and at prices established by regulations.

"(f) All moneys received under this Act, including moneys from sale of helium or other products resulting from helium operations and from the sale of excess property shall be credited to the helium production fund, which shall be available without fiscal year limitation, for carrying out the provisions of this Act, including any research relating to helium carried out by the Department of the Interior. Amounts accumulating in said fund in excess of amounts the Secretary deems necessary to carry out this Act and contracts negotiated hereunder shall be paid to the Treasury and credited against the amounts required to be repaid to the Treasury under subsection (c) of this section.

"SEC. 7. The Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission may each designate representatives to cooperate with the Secretary in carrying out the purposes of this Act, and shall have complete right of access to plants, data, and accounts.

"SEC. 8. (a) Proceedings for the condemnation of any property under section 3 of this Act shall be instituted and maintained pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888 (25 Stat. 357; 40 U.S.C. 257), as amended, and sections 1358 and 1403 of title 28 of the United States Code, or any other Federal statute applicable to the acquisition of real property by eminent domain. The Acts of February 26, 1931 (46 Stat. 1421; 40 U.S.C. 258a-258e), and October 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 797; 40 U.S.C. 258f), shall be applicable to any such proceedings. Wherever the words 'real property', 'realty', 'land', 'easement', 'right-of-way', or words of similar meaning, are used in such code provisions or Acts relating to procedure, jurisdiction, and venue, they shall be deemed, for the purpose of this Act, to include any personal property authorized to be acquired hereunder.

"(b) In the event of disposal under section 3(a) (4) of this Act of any property acquired by eminent domain pursuant to this Act, the former owner or successor in interest of the rights therein shall have the preferential right to reacquire such property on terms as favorable as those terms whereby disposition may be made under such section.

"SEC. 9. The Secretary is hereby authorized to establish and promulgate such rules and regulations, as are consistent with the directions of this Act and are necessary to carry out the provisions hereof.

"SEC. 10. (a) The provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 637; 5 U.S.C. 1001-1011), as amended, shall apply to any agency proceeding and any agency action taken under this Act, including the issuance of rules and regulations, and the terms 'agency proceeding' and 'agency action' shall have the meaning specified in the Administrative Procedure Act.

"(b) In any proceeding under this Act for the granting, suspending, revoking, or amending of any license, or application to transfer control thereof, and in any proceeding for the issuance or modification of rules and regulations dealing with the activities of licensees, the Secretary shall grant a hearing upon the request of any person whose interest may be affected by the proceeding, and shall admit any such person as a party to such proceeding. Any final order entered in any such proceedings shall be subject to judicial review in the manner prescribed in the Act of December 29, 1950 (64 Stat. 1129; 5 U.S.C. 1031-1042), as amended, and to the provisions of section 10 of the Administration Procedure Act.

"SEC. 11. The provisions of the Natural Gas Act of June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 821; 15 U.S.C. 717-717w), as amended, shall not be applicable to the sale, extraction, processing, transportation, or storage of helium either prior to or subsequent to the separation of such helium from the natural gas with which it is commingled, whether or not the provisions of such Act apply to such natural gas, and in determining the rates of a natural gas company under sections 4 and 5 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, whenever helium is extracted from helium-bearing natural gas, there shall be excluded (1) all income received from the sale of helium; (2) all direct costs incurred in the extraction, processing, compression, transportation or storage of helium; and (3) that portion of joint costs of exploration, production, gathering, extraction, processing, compression, transportation or storage divided and allocated to helium on a volumetric basis.

"SEC. 12. (a) The Secretary is authorized to borrow annually from the Treasury and credit to the fund established under section 6(f) of this Act such amounts as may be authorized in the initial appropriation Act and which may be increased from time to time in appropriation Acts and as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and contractual obligations hereunder.

"(b) For the purpose of this section the Secretary may issue to the Secretary of the Treasury notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations to be redeemable at the option of the Secretary before maturity in such manner as may be stipulated in such obligations. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase any obligations issued by the Secretary under authority of this section and for such purpose the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, are extended to include any purchases of obligations of the Secretary hereunder.

"SEC. 13. Whoever willfully violates, attempts to violate, or conspires to violate, any provision of this Act or any regulation or order issued or any terms of a license granted thereunder shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, except that whoever commits such an offense with intent to injure the United States or with intent to secure an advantage to any foreign nation, shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$20,000 or by imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both.

"SEC. 14. Whenever in the judgment of the Secretary any person has engaged or is about to engage in any act or practice which constitutes or will constitute a violation of any provision of this Act, or any regulation or order issued or any term of a license granted thereunder, any such act or practice may be enjoined by any district court having jurisdiction of such person, and proper proceedings to this end may be instituted under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States.

"SEC. 15. It is the sense of the Congress that it is in the national interest to foster and encourage individual enterprise in the development and distribution of supplies of helium, and at the same time provide, within economic limits, through the administration of this Act, a sustained supply of helium which, together with supplies available or expected to become available otherwise, will be sufficient to provide for essential Government activities.

"SEC. 16. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to report annually to the Congress on the matters contained in this Act.

"SEC. 17. If any provision of this Act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this Act or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby."

SEC. 3. The amendment made by this Act shall become effective on March 1, 1961.

Approved September 13, 1960.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VANIK. Will the distinguished chairman or the subcommittee chairman advise the Committee why these contracts that have been entered into could not be placed in the RECORD at this point so that the membership of this body could determine whether or not the contracts are cancellable or terminable without any further negotiation?

Mr. MAHON. I think to do so would too greatly encumber the RECORD.

Mr. VANIK. If it would save millions of dollars, it would be worth putting them in the RECORD at this point.

Mr. MAHON. I think it would probably

be too cumbersome to put these technical, lengthy contracts in the RECORD at this point. They can be made available in the committee room or by the Department of the Interior.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, the copies of the contracts are on file in our committee room. We did not put them in our hearing record, as the distinguished gentleman from Texas has stated, due to their being cumbersome. On page 53 of the hearings on this bill is a summary of procurement action under these contracts.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for just one more question?

Mr. MAHON. For a very brief question I yield.

Mr. VANIK. I would like to know from the distinguished chairman of the committee and the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee whether in their opinion these contracts are not cancellable or terminable.

Mr. MAHON. In my opinion, all contracts can, more or less, be terminated or cancelled or breached, and, of course, then the Government could be liable for damages as determined by the courts.

Mr. VANIK. I did not mean to say "breached." I meant legally.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONAS).

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to take much time on this bill. The ranking minority members of the subcommittees are here, and the chairmen of the subcommittees are here. Much of the time has been consumed in general discussion. I think I have plenty of time, and I will be glad to yield to any subcommittee chairmen or ranking member if time is needed to discuss individual chapters of the bill.

As we are considering the last supplemental appropriation bill for this session, I think it might be well to point to a development I have called attention to on previous occasions in the committee and in this chamber, which is the disposition on the part of legislative committees and approval by the House to run end runs around the Appropriations Committee. This disposition and this habit is clearly pointed up by what has transpired this year.

The distinguished gentleman from Texas has already informed those here today that at the conclusion of our work this year, in considering bills referred to the Appropriations Committee, we will have reduced the budget by around \$1 billion. But it would be very misleading for members to go out of here and report to their constituents that Congress has cut the President's budget by \$1 billion, because that is not true. The fact of the matter is that although the Appropriations Committee has in toto achieved a reduction of around \$1 billion in bills referred to us—while we were doing this, the House in its wisdom has been increasing the budget authority over and above that requested by the President

through mandatory provisions for expenditures and outlays, through backdoor spending, and through other tactics that have bypassed the appropriation process and taken the control of that part of the spending program out from under the Appropriations Committee.

There is a need for all of us to understand that, while the Appropriations Committee has been struggling to achieve a cut in the budget of \$1 billion this year, Congress as a whole has increased budget authority over that requested by \$5.7 billion. This is brought about by legislative actions other than on Appropriation bills—actions involving the granting of authority for backdoor spending and legislative bills with mandatory spending authorizations—all completely outside the appropriation process.

Nearly a billion dollars of the \$5.7 billion just mentioned involves mandatory spending authorizations, which leaves the executive branch no discretion. This is one of the reasons why spending is getting out of control.

We had two examples of this within the past 10 days. We had a housing bill on the floor last week that had a number of provisions in it for backdoor spending. Amendments were offered on the floor, and were agreed to in the Committee of the Whole, to close the backdoor in those instances and to require future funding to go through the regular appropriations process. A similar provision was in a bill considered just a day or so ago, this week, out of the Committee on Agriculture, which set up a revolving fund and permitted the Secretary to use the money created by that revolving fund to defray operating expenses. That takes that program out from under the control of the Appropriations Committee and out of control of Congress.

As a member of this committee who has fought from the beginning of the session until the end for economy in the committee, I can point with some pride to the fact that we did achieve cuts amounting to about a billion dollars. But I do not want the membership to make the mistake of going out and saying that Congress cut the budget by a billion dollars. That was only the appropriations budget. While we were doing that Congress in other actions was increasing the budget authority to spend money by about \$5 billion.

I wish to say that the figures I am citing come from the 1971 Budget Scorekeeping Report prepared by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures, chaired by my able friend from Texas, the very distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. These figures cited are not my figures. They are figures taken from the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures. I mention the origin of the figures lest someone might think I have dreamed them up.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MICHEL. I appreciate the gentleman's yielding, and I commend him for bringing this matter to the attention of the House.

I might go on a little further on a subject closely akin to that, with respect to an amendment I offered to the health and welfare appropriation bill which was defeated, which would in effect have limited public assistance grants to the States to 110 percent of what we doled out this year. Defeat of that amendment is going to cost us an additional expenditure of \$217 million in this fiscal year as of last week, and with the last half of the fiscal year and a little more to go we can expect that figure to go possibly as high as \$400 million as we get to the end of the fiscal year. This is another one of these locked-in kinds of expenditures over which we have no control, but for which we simply have to ante up Federal money to match local funds.

Mr. JONAS. I will say only one thing further in connection with this particular point. This has reference to outlays. We have to distinguish between new budget authority which is granted by the Appropriations Committee and the outlays which are required to be made by the executive branch of the Government as a result of legislation action.

Reading from this 1971 Budget Scorekeeping Report to which I have referred, which covers the period January 1, 1970, down to December 1, 1970, it is shown that for fiscal year 1971 congressional actions have increased budget outlays—that means spending—by \$2,198,169,000 above outlays proposed in the budget of the President. So it would not be accurate for anybody to go out of here and claim that Congress has reduced the budget even though the Committee on Appropriations has made cuts amounting to \$1 billion.

Mr. Chairman, I would be glad to yield some of my time to the gentleman from Texas if he needs additional time.

I have no further requests for time.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I support the bill and commend the Committee on Appropriations for bringing it to the floor.

I have many Indian constituents who will appreciate the committee's action in promptly reporting the administration's request for funds to pay awards of the Indian Claims Commission.

These awards, totaling \$37,642,821.60 in this bill, include several major judgments in favor of Oklahoma tribes:

Docket No. 253, the award to the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, for \$1,062,000.

Docket No. 314-D, the award to the Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma and Amos Robinson Skye on behalf of the Wea, nation, for \$1,209,000.

Docket Nos. 105, 106, 107, and 108, the award to the Osage Nation, for \$13,250,000.

An additional award, in Docket No. 131 in favor of the Miami Indian tribe and nation and others, for \$2,764,660.20, will also benefit some constituents.

These awards represent long-standing claims of our American Indians on which litigation was pending for many years. It is gratifying to see the funds being appropriated to pay what has long been due to our first Americans.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Chairman, I will vote for the supplemental appropriations bill but I do so with some serious reservations.

First, as each of my colleagues is aware, this bill covers more than military assistance although that is the largest single item. As a member of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, I had the opportunity to investigate in detail each of the programs in the military assistance portion of this bill.

I was convinced by the justification and the statement of Under Secretary Johnson and Secretary Laird on the need for the supplemental assistance for Israel. I am convinced that the best hope for peace in the Middle East lies in serious negotiations, but I know that negotiations will not take place if one side feels that it has a military advantage over the other. I am hopeful that this additional appropriation will be administered in such a way to insure the opportunities for negotiations which will lead to a lasting peace in this troubled area of the world. My central concern about this supplemental is the provision for military assistance for Cambodia. As the Members know, I voted against the authorization for these funds yesterday. Prior to the final vote I supported the amendment offered by my colleague, Congressman BINGHAM, which made clear that the funds for Cambodia were not to be constructed as a new commitment to Cambodia. This amendment, unfortunately, was defeated, as were other needed clarifying amendments.

My concern over the possibility of new U.S. military commitments is demonstrated in my questioning of the witnesses before the Foreign Operations Subcommittee. I would not be candid if I did not say that I am a bit skeptical about some of the responses that I received to my questions. For example, I asked Under Secretary Johnson on page 1259 of these hearings if this assistance implied a new commitment to Cambodia. Mr. Johnson replied:

I would be very firmly to say that it is not a new commitment.

But then later in an exchange with Secretary Laird and Admiral Moorer on page 1319, some doubts were raised:

Mr. COHELAN. This is a supplemental appropriation, Mr. Secretary and gentleman. I take it there is going to be a follow-on in the next year's budget request.

Secretary LAIRD. That is correct.

Mr. COHELAN. So it will be an extension based upon the needs and the military situation that exists at the time.

Can I have your assurance, Mr. Secretary, that our support of Cambodia in no way involves a commitment of American manpower?

Secretary LAIRD. That is correct.

Mr. COHELAN. In a combat sense.

Secretary LAIRD. That is correct.

Admiral MOORER. That is exactly what we are trying to avoid, sir.

I find little objection to aiding countries in their own self-defense, but I do feel that the United States should not fall into commitments to other nations without the explicit consent of the Congress. Our tragic experience in Southeast Asia has been that a military assistance program can lead to wider U.S. commitments. For this reason, I have some reservations about programs and hope that they may be cleared up in conference.

It should be noted that the administration had little difficulty in securing \$100 million for ammunition for Cambodia. I am convinced that these funds are adequate for the present time and can be used until the next Congress takes up the consideration of a new authorization and appropriations bill.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Chairman, if there is ever to be peace in the Mideast, we must maintain the tenuous balance of military power that now exists between Israel and the Arab coalition. The \$500 million in aid to Israel which this bill appropriates is essential to the continuation of that balance of power.

There can be no military resolution of this conflict; our only hope is for a political settlement of the territorial dispute, agreed upon in negotiations between both parties. I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that the Arab nations will be quite willing to seek a diplomatic solution if they realize that they will never be able to wipe out our ally in a single attack. We must insure that Israel is supplied with weapons to defend herself and that her enemy is fully aware of that capability. Only then will the Jarring talks have a chance of succeeding.

We cannot allow outside parties—whether the U.N. or the Big Four—to impose a settlement on Israel nor can we expect her to negotiate from a position of weakness. In the face of constant Arab violations of the cease-fire, in the face of the unending influx of Russian arms to Egypt, the Israelis must not be abandoned. The financial aid we give her will allow her to return to the negotiations with renewed confidence. And it will warn the Soviets that they will not be permitted to determine the future course of events in the Mideast area.

The Arabs have proven as unpredictable as they have been irresponsible. One thing is sure, however: no Arab nation is going to risk another 6-day war with Israel unless it has a commanding superiority in arms. We can deny them that superiority with the assistance of this measure. In so doing, we will be taking a long step toward eventual peace in the Mideast and we will be guaranteeing the security of our most democratic, most stalwart ally—the State of Israel.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the supplemental appropriations bill before us today, because it represents a major bulwark in the survival of a nation.

As we all know, the Middle East is currently experiencing what can be termed, at best, a most uncertain cease-fire period. It is uncertain because Nasser's untimely death has resulted in a power vacuum in Egypt—a power vacuum which, we can be sure, the Soviet Union is using with consummate skill to their own advantage. We hear almost daily reports of a hardening of the Egyptian negotiating positions.

At the same time, I think we can fairly assume that the Arab nations are working feverishly to strengthen their military posture during this cease-fire period. And we can also be certain that the Communist bloc is the major supplier of military arms which are upsetting this balance.

Thus, while we are not in the midst of a "hot war" in the Middle East—and I am sure we all would want to avoid this eventually—we are facing an unsettling and uncertain cease-fire. I wish to compliment my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee for their foresight in meeting the President's request for the full budget estimate of \$500 million for credit sales to Israel.

This credit, which will permit the Israelis to obtain whatever vitally needed supplies or training deemed necessary by them, is extremely important, as President Nixon pointed out in his message to the Congress, to help prevent a shift in the military balance of the Middle East. Such a shift would undermine the chances of any peace negotiations there, and a failure to reach a peaceful accord in the Middle East could embroil the entire world in armed conflict.

The Middle East, sacred to three major religions, also has great political significance. Historically, the Middle East has been a frontier, a buffer between great powers, at the intersection of three continents—Europe, Asia, and Africa. As such, nations have fought to control this land: Egypt and Mesopotamia, Greece and Persia, Rome and Parthia, Britain and the Ottoman Turks. Today, the Soviet Union continues on a road first trodden by its czarist predecessors of extending Russian influence into this vital area.

We can view Israel in the coldest terms of power politics or in the deepest terms of human significance. Either way, Israel is of vital significance to the world and to the United States.

Should Soviet adventurism triumph in the Middle East, should Israel be destroyed, and should aggressive communism be allied with the most aggressive forces in the Arab world, the balance of world power would be upset. Western Europe would be outflanked, and Africa would be threatened with a new colonialism.

Such radical upsetting of world balance poses the threat of major war which the human race in the nuclear age can-faces in the Arab world, the balance of the most urgent national interest to the United States that the independence of Israel be maintained.

There are some who argue that the American posture of neutrality would be destroyed if we granted this \$500 million credit to Israel. I say, where our own safety is concerned, we must take such a chance. It is obvious to all that the Soviet Union is putting much more than this amount into Egypt and the other Arab nations. I note in the news this week that the Soviet Union has again increased its military appropriation, and we can be sure that a large portion of the increase is going right into the Middle East to upset the military balance there and to jeopardize any chance of peaceful negotiations.

Before I close, I would like to caution my colleagues that the price of stability and peace in the Middle East may be considerably more than the \$500 million we are today considering. This amount has been estimated by the administration on the basis of the current situation in the

Middle East. That situation is relatively peaceful. The ever-antagonistic terrorist organizations have not been as active in recent weeks, and the period has been marked more by diplomatic maneuvering than by military movements. However, this situation could change overnight. A terrorist strike, a retaliation, and a roused citizenry could again throw the Middle East into a very hot conflict. You can be sure that the Soviet Union will not abide by another short war with Israel the victor. You can be sure that Soviet planes, missiles, bombs, pilots, and technicians will be inundating the Arab nations. At that time, my friends, we may have to reconsider our commitment. The price of stability in the world scene does not come cheap.

As a stopgap measure and as an amount of credit indicative of the present situation in the Middle East, I, therefore, support this supplemental appropriation and I urge my colleagues to join me.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO DAIRY FARMERS

For an additional amount for "Indemnity Payments to Dairy Farmers", in accordance with subsections (a) and (b) of section 204 of the Agriculture Act of 1970, which qualifies processors for indemnity payments under certain conditions, \$300,000.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FINDLEY

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FINDLEY: On page 2, strike lines 1 through 10.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, the effect of this amendment would be to strike chapter I, which would remove the provision of an advance fund of \$300,000 for indemnity payments.

I think this is a very important moment in the unfolding of the history of indemnity payments at the Federal level. This is likely to become a giant field. We have authorized indemnity payments for dairy producers, for beekeepers, and pressing claims are now before the Government on the part of cyclamates manufacturers. The only way that I see we can possibly hold the line and keep it within reason is if the Committee on Appropriations operates under policies that very carefully screen every claim and require that every claim be established before the money is appropriated for that claim. If instead of that we lay out a sum of money and say, "Well, here it is, here is the money for these indemnity payments," then we are going to have a flood of applicants and we are going to have trouble spelled out in capital letters.

The administration did not ask for this sum of money. No hearings were held to establish the need for \$300,000 for that purpose. The claims that have been filed up to this date fall far short of the sum provided here. I can think of

no valid reason at this juncture dealing with a supplemental appropriation bill in the closing days of the calendar year, with the certainty that the Committee on Appropriations will be very soon coming out with another appropriation bill for agriculture, for us to provide this money and set this sum as an invitation to claimants.

I understand there was opposition within the committee on this point.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. FINDLEY. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON. I wish to say to the gentleman that this was not adopted on a unanimous vote, even though it was taken by a voice vote. There are some who feel that this does open up a wide field for claims against the Government. I think that it should be done on an ad hoc basis when the claim is made. Then the appropriation can be made and set up for that claim. I am happy to share the gentleman's opinion on this.

Mr. FINDLEY. I thank the gentleman very much.

I do not deny that there are valid claims for indemnity payments under dairy and bees and in many other fields, but let each claim be established and then money appropriated instead of laying out a sum of money first and thus inviting the public to rush in to get some.

Mr. Chairman, I urge support for my amendment.

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from Illinois. I would think the gentleman would want to be more considerate of the hard-pressed people in rural America. They are not clamoring to get their hands in the public Treasury. They only want some recompense for injury that occurs to them through pesticides which are approved by the Federal Government itself. When the Federal Government approves a pesticide and by the action of the wind or some other factor outside of the control of the dairy farmer's, contaminating their product, they think that the Government should compensate them for the loss that they sustained.

Mr. Chairman, I have a small cheese factory in my district. There were certain pesticides that got into the milk of one of the farmers. Before the dairy operator discovered it, he had lost nearly \$200,000 worth of cheese because the cheese was contaminated by this pesticide and was not discovered until the cheese was ready to go on the market.

Mr. Chairman, in this case the dairy farmer received the sum of \$16,000 for the milk he lost but the processor who was absolutely blameless is losing almost \$200,000 worth of valuable product.

Now, he made application for indemnity but, of course, he was not covered.

This was one of the cases that induced the Congress to authorize the payment of indemnities to processors as well as to the producers.

Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY) does not think that is a good thing to do, he should have opposed it when the Congress acted on that bill.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that the dairy farmers or the dairy processors or the beekeepers or the honey salesmen are going to raid the Treasury of this Government. I have confidence that the claims they present will be carefully inspected, fully audited, and that the information upon which a claim is based is entirely justified before any money goes out of the Treasury.

Mr. Chairman, I commend the committee for putting this into the bill and making possible the prompt payment of these claims as they are presented, because if anyone needs their money promptly, it is a farmer or dairy processor or beekeeper. I do not want them to have to wait for the money out of the Federal Treasury.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment will be soundly defeated.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentleman for his eloquent statement in opposition to this amendment. I think it would be a serious mistake if we were to impose upon either the producer or the processor a time period in which to get an indemnity payment to which he is entitled.

Mr. Chairman, I salute the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. THOMSON) for his leadership on the authorization legislation as well as his support for the Appropriation Act.

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I would like to join with the gentleman from Wisconsin in his remarks and I would like to point out one additional thing that might have escaped the attention of the Members of the House and that is this: Money is not going to be disbursed helter skelter. It is not, of course, going to be paid unless there is a legitimate and adjudicated claim. Defeat of this amendment will represent good faith with and a service to these farmers and processors in the fact that the money will be immediately available, when this bill is enacted.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the defeat of the amendment which, if passed, would add insult to the injury our hard-pressed farmers and processors are suffering.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. OBEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remark.)

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is important to keep in mind exactly what we are doing by this committee action.

The facts are very simple. The agriculture bill which we passed just a few weeks ago in this House continued an old tradition which has been in the law since 1964 which provides indemnity payments to farmers who are required by the Government to dump their milk because of residues of pesticides contained therein. That bill extended that program for this year to dairy manufacturers as well.

I think the justification for that has been amply taken care of in the preparation of the original bill, and I think it is easy to understand that if this kind of program should be in existence at all for farmers, it certainly ought to be in existence for dairy manufacturers, because they through no fault of their own can suffer damages of hundreds of thousands of dollars if just one milk producer happens to ship to a dairy plant and that dairy plant winds up contaminating its whole milk supply. And that has happened in at least two instances, as the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. THOMSON) has indicated.

I think I have made it clear here in the year and a half that I have been here, that I do not think much of a good many hard pesticides. I have in fact offered legislation to ban the use of DDT. It seems to me, however, that as long as this Government does not outlaw that kind of compound, it has an obligation to protect innocent individuals who become the victims of the use of that kind of compound. That is what this provision provides.

It seems to me that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. THOMSON) has spelled out very clearly what the reasoning was for the passage of the original bill, and while the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY) might have a case, the point is I believe that the gentleman would have been much, much wiser to address himself to that point at the time of the original authorization bill rather than bring it up at this time. Once we have committed ourselves to this kind of compensation program I think we have the obligation to fund it.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out to the gentleman from Wisconsin that chapter 12 of this same supplemental bill provides \$41 million to satisfy claims or judgments of various sorts from various agencies. That is where this indemnity item ought to be handled.

Mr. OBEY. I might say to the gentleman from Illinois that that is not what was done in the original agricultural authorization bill. The fact is that we do not do it that way for dairy farmers, and there is no reason to treat dairy producers any differently than we treat dairy manufacturers.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the statements that have been made, I think it well, as chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, to try to clear up some of the facts that may exist in this case, which I do not believe have been made clear.

Let us keep it in mind that I do not agree with many of the things, and neither do many members of our committee, about the necessity for any of these condemnations, simply because our ultra-sensitive detection equipment which can locate a trace, but be that as it may, condemnations have been made.

Keep in mind that for years Congress has provided funds in each annual appropriation bill to pay dairy farmers for milk or dairy products that may be confiscated when properly shown it was not the producer's fault. So we have had that system. It has been the practice, the law, and it has been determined by Congress as an essential program. Subsequent to the time the executive department sent this year's appropriations bill down to us for appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for this fiscal year, subsequent to that the Congress changed the law, and gave the processors the same rights that dairy producers had, but the language in the appropriation bill, which we just got through this House finally some time this week, the language was not broad enough to make existing funds available to cover processors which have been included by the Congress. So we were left where we were in the situation of treating dairy producers one way, but the dairy processors who had been added to those eligible for the same type of claims, were left without any means of obtaining payment even when they had established their right to such payment.

So I say that since we have treated the dairy producers in this way that now that we have added qualified processors, such processors are entitled to the same treatment as the dairy producers have had all the time.

I might say that for some 7 or 8 years we have carried funds in our appropriation bills to pay legitimate, proven, adjudicated claims of dairy farmers, and we have not paid out very much money, and I think that the same thing will hold true here because the processor as the producer will have to prove the confiscation was without fault on his part.

So I say if Congress is going to broaden the field on those eligible it depends on us as a Congress to broaden the availability of money in the bill to take care of the larger group.

Now, I would say that when the time comes we should include bees.

Under the law, if beekeepers can prove that they meet the requirements of the statute, then those who lose their bees will be entitled to pay, and will get it by action of the Congress.

Again I say it is not here, because we have had no programs heretofore. And in this case we are broadening a program to meet the broadening definition of who may make a legitimate claim. Both will be treated alike in the long run.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY).

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

MILITARY CREDIT SALES TO ISRAEL

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the President to finance sales of defense articles and defense services to Israel, as authorized by law, \$500,000,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the appropriate number of words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could have some assurance, if it is within the realm of possibility, from someone handling this bill, since these are credit sales, that the money will ever be repaid?

Is it the conviction of members of the Appropriations Committee that this \$500 million will ever be paid back to the United States?

Mr. PASSMAN. The gentleman is referring to the \$500 million for military credit sales to Israel?

Mr. GROSS. Yes. I am referring to the \$500 million for the purchase of jet military planes for Israel. I am wondering whether, in extending this line of credit of a half billion dollars, we are going to recover this huge outlay of the American taxpayers' money.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, of course; I yield.

Mr. PASSMAN. Israel has a very excellent repayment record on its loans and we believe these loans will be promptly repaid. I might just state for the record that the first \$150 million of these credit sales are repayable in 10 years at the going rate of interest and the remaining \$350 million of credit sales have a 5-year grace period, then they are repayable in 20 years at 3-percent interest.

Mr. GROSS. Then the gentleman does think that the money will be repaid?

Mr. PASSMAN. Yes, I believe it will be repaid.

Mr. GROSS. With interest?

Mr. PASSMAN. Certainly.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, that will not be true with the other two items to follow—military assistance and economic assistance to other countries.

Mr. PASSMAN. No, that is grant aid under the military and economic assistance programs.

Mr. GROSS. Those who vote for this bill must accept the fact of life that this foreign handout will be gone where the woodbine twineth and the whangdoodle whangeth. We will never recapture it.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. I am sure the gentleman well knows that the Foreign Affairs Committee bill yesterday provided \$195 million for the supporting assistance program. This committee found that it could reduce it by \$45 million. So the bill contains only \$150 million of the \$195 million authorized yesterday.

Mr. GROSS. That would have been my next remark, to commend the committee for the cuts that have been made, and also to point out that apparently the

foreign giveaway program has been overfunded so that the committee could cut, with the approval of the foreign giveaway outfit downtown, could cut those funds by the millions of dollars that it did cut.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. We never attempt to make cuts until the gentleman's distinguished committee has had the opportunity to do so. When they do not take the opportunity, we feel we are rendering a service when we find places to make reductions. I thank the gentleman for commending the committee for making this reduction.

Mr. GROSS. I only wish I could commend the committee on which I serve for making sizable cuts in the foreign giveaway program.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to support the provisions of this bill which provide for \$500,000,000 for military credit sales to Israel. This appropriation is necessary and critical to insure a security balance in the Middle East.

During the course of discussion on this bill, reference has been made to those who are critical of support to extend the conflict in Southeast Asia while increasing our own involvement in the Middle East by urging support for the State of Israel.

There is something different in the aid which this bill provides from the American people to the State of Israel.

First of all, when we support Israel, we are supporting a free people, a sister democracy which clearly insures the dignity of its citizens in a free, political process.

Second, we are supporting a government which has the support of its own people.

Third, we are supporting a government which has fully utilized its own resources in defending and protecting its own integrity. It needs our help to provide materiel and items of self-defense it cannot presently produce.

Finally, we are supporting a government and a people who express gratitude for what we do. We are helping an ally who shares our own best hopes for freedom and seeks to insure the dignity of the individual man in society.

If our aid and our alliances to other nations would meet these tests, the foreign policy of the United States would be firmly established on moral considerations which would have the vigorous and constant support of all of our citizens and be better understood by our neighbors in the world community.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations for 12 years, I have consistently supported needed foreign assistance programs that are designed to promote peace in our increasingly unstable world.

President Nixon is aware of this need for a responsible program. In his message to Congress last month, he stressed that:

Economic and military assistance to free nations willing to defend themselves is central to our new conception of American leadership for the 1970's and is crucial to America's hope of working with other nations to bring about the preconditions for peace in the world.

The President has rightfully recognized that the United States cannot be the policeman of the world. It cannot continue to carry the main burden for the defense or economic progress of all our allies throughout the globe.

As they become increasingly ready, willing, and able to assume a greater share of the burden for their own defense, we must provide the assistance these countries need to help them along the road to total self-reliance. As we withdraw our military support, we must still continue our moral, psychological, and—when needed—our economic support.

We already have concrete manifestations of the new directions that President Nixon has charted for our foreign policy in the 1970's. Since the beginning of 1969, 68 military installations overseas have been shut down, and 44 more have been reduced in their scope of operation. In addition, present plans call for the total number of our American military men overseas to be at least 300,000 below the number that were there in January of 1969. Progress is definitely being made. We have a duty to the American people to insure that it continues to be made.

To achieve these twin goals of greater responsibility of foreign countries for their own defense and a lessened possibility that our men will have to risk their lives in future conflicts, the Appropriations Committee recommends that a total of \$990 million for economic and military assistance be appropriated in the bill we are considering today. I support that recommendation.

Mr. Chairman, I will not dwell at length over every detail of the supplemental program. But I do feel that a brief overview is in order.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

MILITARY CREDIT SALES TO ISRAEL

Five hundred million dollars is requested for military credit sales to Israel. This aid is vital for this beleaguered nation to survive.

As Secretary Laird pointed out in our hearings, Israel's economy is in a precarious situation. Her current foreign exchange reserves now stand at about \$450 million. Her total trade in exports and imports approximates \$4 billion a year and requires the maintenance of a reasonably high reserve level. Thus, if U.S. credits are not provided, Israel would have little or no flexibility in drawing down reserves to meet growing financial obligations—many of which are due by the end of 1970.

Our ultimate goal must be a stop of all military assistance deliveries to all potential belligerents in the area by all the nations in the world. However, we cannot ignore the fact that the Soviet

Union continues to upset the military balance of power by pouring arms into the Middle East.

Our failure to provide this aid will have a drastic, even a fatal, effect upon the security and freedom of this nation. Her very survival depends upon our granting the administration's request for this aid. I may add that this request for Israel, falls far short what is really needed and we must again appropriate additional funds in the near future.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Three hundred forty million dollars is requested for military assistance to Korea, Cambodia, Jordan, and Indonesia. This figure includes \$67 million which represents restoration of military assistance funds that were cut out of the originally proposed program.

The stated goal of the administration in requesting these funds is to provide for the security of the United States with a minimum cost in American money and manpower. I applaud that goal and will continue to work for its implementation.

The task of defending Cambodia must rest with the Cambodian people themselves. I firmly believe that our aid to Cambodia must be directed toward that aim.

The administration is requesting \$85 million in additional military assistance for that country. Seventy percent of these funds are earmarked for ammunition. This effort to help the Cambodians help themselves should be supported.

One hundred fifty million dollars is requested for South Korea as part of our program to aid that country's military modernization program. Our announced goal is to reduce by 20,000 the authorized level of U.S. forces while strengthening the capabilities of the South Korean forces for assuming greater responsibility for the defense of their homeland.

The benefits of such a program are two-fold.

First, it is estimated that total net savings—that is, U.S. withdrawal and deactivation savings minus incremental Korean modernization costs—will be about \$450 million over a 5-year period. Second and more important, the number of American boys in Korea will be reduced significantly. In elemental human and economic terms, this program makes good sense and should be supported.

Thirty million dollars in military assistance is requested for Jordan. The efforts of King Hussein to maintain the existence of a moderate, stable government in Jordan is vital to our hopes for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis. His pleas for support should be heeded. Likewise, the \$5 million earmarked for Lebanon is vital for stability in that troubled area of the world. I would like to stress the fact that these funds are strictly for defensive, not offensive, purposes.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Turning to the economic assistance program, the Committee has recommended that \$150 million be appropriated for supporting assistance. This is \$45 million below the administration's request.

Fifteen million dollars of the reduction was earmarked for the Vietnamese land reform program.

But this program, in the committee's view, is not sufficiently related to the aims of the supplemental aid request: continued prudent troop withdrawals and success of the Vietnamization program. In addition, the Agency for International Development has indicated it can absorb a reduction in new budget authority of \$30 million in light of the fact that certain deobligations could be utilized in the supporting assistance account. We believe that \$45 million cut in an economically sound move that does not imperil the administration goal of continued Vietnamization and American withdrawals.

I think one aspect of the supplemental request for economic assistance to Vietnam is worth exploring for a few moments. An announced goal of this program is to support the Vietnam Government's efforts to stabilize prices and wages and to finance a level of imports adequate to reduce hoarding and commodity speculation. This is a problem that I have long been concerned about. Hopefully these new funds will help to reduce the rate of inflation and provide favorable conditions for economic development.

AID is currently acting to restrict inventory buildups by reviewing individual license applications to assure that importers maintain stocks no greater than 1-year's supply of any individual item. In addition, import licensing has been liberalized to assure an adequate level of imports and thus discourage speculation and hoarding.

To summarize and conclude, it is of utmost importance that we disengage ourselves from the military conflict in Southeast Asia as soon as possible. The supplemental appropriations we are considering we hope will help us to achieve that end. I urge that the funds be approved.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.
The Clerk read as follows:

HELIUM

The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to section 12(a) of the Helium Act to carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available without fiscal year limitation, \$50,000,000, in addition to amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. VANIK

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VANIK: On page 8, strike out lines 9 through 16.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, in the course of the discussion on the helium acquisition program, I find that this program, which allocates \$50 million for the purchase of helium, does not appear to have much justification except as a bonanza payout to four producers: Northern Helox, Inc., Cities Service, Helox, Inc., the National Helium Corp.,

and the Phillips Petroleum Co. This is no small program. According to the General Accounting Office, an estimated \$486 million will be required to purchase helium surplus to our needs for the period between fiscal 1970 through 1983, when all of these contracts expire.

At the present time we have a 37-year supply of helium. Knowing how this usually works, by the time the present schedule of purchases is completed we will probably have a 300-year supply.

It is absolutely unnecessary that we act in urgency on this issue when we can carefully review the appropriation and act in the next session to halt the unnecessary accumulation of helium for which we have no use.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VANIK. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman has done a public service in bringing this matter before us at this point. The House Interior Committee made an investigation into the helium problem, and essentially got no reasonable answer from the people in the industry and the people in the Interior Department as to what their program is, and particularly how it should be redirected to meet the new circumstances.

There certainly is no reason at this time to go ahead on an emergency basis. As the gentleman from Ohio properly points out, there is plenty of time in connection with this problem for us to get the facts in and act at an early date.

I support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio and urge the other Members of the House to do likewise.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

I might point out the only effect of my amendment is to strike this section from the bill, so that we can consider it in due course next year and review the entire program.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I have listened to the discussion, and I only wish the distinguished gentlemen who have participated could have listened to the discussions in our subcommittee when we held the hearings on this item. The contracts are in effect and in force until there is a cancellation or renegotiation. Until such action, we are legally obligated to pay for the helium delivered. We can pay it now or wait.

We have urged that the Department keep the feet of the various contractors to the fire to obtain the best possible terms for the people of the United States. But at the present time, I am sure that the counsel downtown, that is the GAO counsel and the rest, will agree that as of this date we have a contractual obligation to pay for helium produced under the contracts.

The subcommittee for the past 4 years has had critical hearings on this program. If the gentleman will refer to the hearings on this item, he will note we placed in the RECORD the GAO report,

and the reply of the Department. We placed in the hearing all of the facts we could.

The committee has been unhappy with this program and has so stated on several occasions recently.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, is it not a fact that every dollar that was provided in this bill for helium purposes is a contractual obligation of the United States?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. EDMONDSON. And owed by the people of the United States for the helium provided?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. This is money that is owed. It is a question of when we pay it. We did not pay it in July. It is still due now.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Is it not a fact that it is overdue now?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. It is overdue and it is drawing interest.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman said earlier hearings were held in order to put some people's feet to the fire and reduce the amount. To pay it now will take their feet from the fire, and if payment is made they will not renegotiate. They can well wait for their money. I would urge that the pressures be kept on and their feet be kept to the fire, and this amendment be adopted.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. May I say to the distinguished gentleman, the interest charges will continue to accrue. That is what it is all about.

Mr. HOSMER. If the gentleman will yield further, the interest we have to pay out on this sum will be at a lesser rate than the interest we would have to pay.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. There is quite a bit of interest.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BELCHER. These contracts were entered into in good faith between the Government and these four companies.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is right.

Mr. BELCHER. I will not defend what the contracts should have been, but the money has been owed for at least 18 months. There has been no settlement made to any one of these four companies in the past 18 months.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is essentially correct.

Mr. BELCHER. The Federal Government is now negotiating on future contracts. They can do whatever they want about the future contracts. These two gentlemen are opposing the payment of a just debt by the Federal Government, when they should look to the renegotiation of future contracts. Payment of this \$50 million is a just debt of the U.S. Government, I do not believe it is any

smarter for the Government to beat on companies than it is for an individual.

Mr. SEBELIUS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I should like to point out two things which I believe have not been brought forward.

We are all talking about the fact that Uncle Sam owes for this and has to pay for it. The subject of helium and natural gas is one about which it can be said, when it is gone it is all gone. It reminds me of the old admonition:

This is my story, alas and alack; when you have squeezed out all the toothpaste you can't put it back.

We have a growing problem which cannot be ignored. When the helium is gone it will be all gone.

The Stanford Research Center conducted a survey for the Helium Conservation Society that projected a significant increase in helium utilization in the future due to space, defense, and undersea exploration.

I should like to point this out, because it is very important to keep that in mind, as well as the fact that the money is owed and should be paid.

(Mr. SEBELIUS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SEBELIUS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOSMER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I wish to point out that the Stanford study which was made was carefully examined. It was determined under examination in the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs that the Stanford study was full of errors about the helium supply and the helium requirements. It was sent back to them to be corrected and brought up to date and made accurate. So far as I know it has never been returned, so we are in suspense here and should stay in suspense.

Mr. SEBELIUS. My main point is we get it from natural gas. Natural gas is being depleted at a very fast rate. I certainly would not want the United States to come up short in this commodity.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SEBELIUS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. The gentleman from California just commented on the Stanford study. He is correct in his statement that some inaccuracies were found in it, but I have never heard any authority on the subject of helium contend that we do not have a very limited supply of it or that it is not a very precious commodity which should be preserved to the limit of our ability to preserve it.

As the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BELCHER) indicated a moment ago, there have been some differences of opinion about whether or not the contracts for the preservation of this helium should be renegotiated, but I have heard no debate about the question, by any authority, as to whether or not it is in the national interest of the Government to preserve these precious supplies.

Mr. SEBELIUS. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SEBELIUS. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BELCHER. While the gentleman from California said there were a lot of errors in the report, perhaps there were, but there are no errors as to the amount of money the Government owes to these four companies.

Why on earth should we delay paying a just debt of the United States just because we want to get back at some of the bureaucrats in the Interior Department? I do not know.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. The so-called helium conservation program has been a gigantic giveaway which has enriched a few producers in one section of the country, and I think it is about time we put a stop to this nonsense of buying something we neither need nor can get rid of.

Mr. Chairman, with reference to the remark of the gentleman from Oklahoma concerning bureaucrats in the Interior Department, I would like to point out that it is fortunate we have outspoken officials in charge of this program. Look at page 81 of the printed hearings. Look at the testimony of Harold W. Lipper, who is the chief of the division of helium in the Department of the Interior. Mr. Lipper indicated specifically "these contracts have been favorable contracts for the companies," and he added that "there are some one-sided features there which favor the companies." These were favorable contracts for the companies and not for the taxpayers and not for the Government.

Furthermore, the committee report very clearly indicates that we have a 37-year supply of helium. I could hardly see how we could be short of this precious commodity if we have a 37-year supply and 27 billion cubic feet in reserve.

Mr. Chairman, I would certainly urge that this amendment be adopted.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from West Virginia yield?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VANIK. I would like to point out that I certainly agree that we have an obligation to pay on any contract that is a lawful debt of the United States. I did not suggest otherwise. The only issue before us right now is whether this matter is of such dire importance that it should be considered in the supplemental appropriation bill. Why not consider this next year when we can review the entire program and perhaps effect savings that will be many times greater than any cost to the Government in paying interest because we defer this payment until next year?

Wisdom and good sense would indicate that this issue can certainly be put over until we consider appropriations next year, giving us a chance to carefully review the program.

I think the Government bureaucracy is less likely to work out a solution if this Congress simply appropriates \$50 million more to spend for helium than we do not need. It seems to me good business sense,

and prudent in every respect if we put this issue over until next year when we can carefully review the continuation of the helium acquisition program.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I realize that helium is used and will be used in the space program, and also by the Defense Department. But even the wildest stretch of imagination could not contemplate the use of as much helium as is now being bought and stored. It is a misnomer to call this a "conservation" program, when in fact we are wasting precious money which belongs to the taxpayer to buy up and store what we really don't need. I commend the gentleman from Washington for the questions she has raised about this program, and the progress her committee has made in bringing the facts to light. But I feel that this mess has been so compounded by continuing to buy, buy, buy helium we don't need that maybe the most forceful way to put a stop to this wasteful practice is to adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, may I say to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio that this appropriation does not involve the question of what we are going to do about a future program. This is for helium which has been delivered. We are simply paying a debt.

The Interior and related agencies appropriation bill was presented earlier this year. We did not fund the helium program at that time but decided to bring it before the House at the time the supplemental was considered. The reason was that we were trying to give the Department of the Interior a chance to conduct negotiations on these contracts. We were trying in the interests of this Government and its taxpayers to do a better job for them.

Interest is accruing on these unpaid amounts. I refer you to page 81 of the hearings on this bill. This interest is accruing on purchases under three contracts. I will simply read this from the hearings, if I may:

Mrs. HANSEN. \$1,755,000 is listed in your justification as interest cost. Give us the details on this, please.

Mr. LIPPER. That would be the interest on these unpaid bills, on the bills to the contractors. Three of the contractors have provisions in them that after a stipulated number of days, if the bills are not paid, they do draw interest at the prime rate.

A summary of delivered helium and accrued interest charges follow:

<i>Bureau of Mines, helium program</i>	
	<i>Thousands</i>
Fiscal year 1970 unpaid bills.....	\$32, 873
Interest to contractors for fiscal year 1970	418
Total owed for fiscal year 1970	33, 291
Obligation for deliveries July to November 1970.....	16, 534
Additional interest to November 30, 1970, on fiscal year 1970 and fiscal year 1971 deliveries.....	855
Total to date fiscal year 1971--	17, 389

The contract with Northern Helix has no provision for interest payments. The con-

tracts with National Helium Corporation, Cities Service Helix, Inc., and Phillips Petroleum Company provide that past due payments to contractors shall bear interest at a rate of interest equal to the New York bank prime rate.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, would the distinguished gentlewoman from Washington yield to me at this point?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. The point that needs to be made crystal clear about this, if I understand it correctly, is that the negotiations that are going forward are not negotiations about what is owed.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. EDMONDSON. That is a separate matter. It is a matter on which interest is now being accumulated; is that not correct?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is completely correct.

Mr. EDMONDSON. And the only thing now being negotiated is the future terms for delivery in the future; is that correct?

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. That is right; for the remaining years of the contract.

Mr. EDMONDSON. The gentleman from Ohio advances the unique argument that if we do not pay them what we owe them, they will be easier to negotiate with. I have never heard an argument like that as being a valid reason for enhancing one's position in negotiations. Refusing to pay a creditor what is clearly owed to him would be unconscionable for an individual and it should be equally unacceptable for government.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. I think this debt is owed and it ought to be paid.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that when we have a legitimate claim against the Government of the United States, it is our responsibility to pay it.

Now, today, we have already appropriated money in this bill for claims that may be made in the future. If we are going to start paying bills that have yet to be presented, then the House should certainly pay the legitimate obligation that is now before it. Mr. Chairman, it should be pointed out that in chapter XII of this bill we are going to appropriate \$41,747,738 to pay other claims against the Government. This obligation is just as legitimate.

I also wish to point out that this particular payment we are making today will reduce some of the interest on this obligation which we are now required to pay.

It seems to me that when we owe a sum of money and must pay interest on it, we ought to make the payment and at least reduce our obligation.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ANDREWS), I believe, only yesterday pointed out that the interest this Government is now pay-

ing is costing us almost \$40,000 every minute—just interest.

Mr. Chairman, this is an opportunity to pay a legitimate obligation and reduce some interest payments. It seems to me that this is in the best interests of fiscal responsibility. We have a legitimate claim before us where the Government owes money, and if we believe in the integrity of our Government, we ought to pay it.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAHON. I rise in opposition to this amendment. The only way to liquidate a valid debt is to pay it.

This is not a matter of a claim as such. This involves contracts that the Government has made with the companies who were induced to go into this business and they have delivered the helium, or are in the process of doing so.

Of course, we have to pay them what is properly due them.

Mr. Chairman, somebody said that these contracts were favorable to the companies. Well, a good contract is somewhat favorable to both the parties. But it was a contract that this Government made and it was made with private industry, and to welch on it would seem to me to be indefensible.

So I would suggest that we settle the contractual obligation. And I would suggest that we not lose sight of the fact that helium is one of the very important substances on earth.

Somebody has said we have enough helium for a certain number of years. Who knows the future and, in the world of rapidly moving technology, what the requirements may be?

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Chairman, I want to correct one misapprehension. Back in the days of zeppelins and dirigibles helium was a very, very precious substance. Those days are gone. Helium users are few, although some of the uses are connected with space. But today it is different also in another respect. Formerly, in the days of zeppelins, you had to depend upon the natural supply of helium being discovered, and brought forth from the earth in order to use it. Today it is too expensive to do that. We do not drill for helium, it is extracted from the users of natural gases that are coming up that are developing within the utility industry. And also with the advent of the liquid natural gas industry, and the increase of cryogenics in that industry, the cost of extracting helium has gone down and down, so that it is practically nothing new.

So any argument that is based on shortage or based on preciousness or nonavailability of this particular substance is simply no argument that should sway this House.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I renew my request that we provide the funds, that we pay this contractual obligation,

and stop the interest on the payment which must be made in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. VANIK).

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. VANIK) there were—ayes 16, noes 59.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$500,000.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MEEDS

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MEEDS: Page 11, after line 9, insert the following:

"DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

"OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

"For drug abuse education activities under section 3 of the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-527), \$3,000,000; and for community education activities under section 4 of such Act, \$3,000,000."

(Mr. MEEDS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to begin by apologizing to the Committee on Appropriations for bringing up this amendment at the last minute and not having had an opportunity to discuss it with them.

I do not like to do it this way, but, unfortunately, I did not know this bill was coming to the floor today and, indeed, I could not even get a copy of the committee print until we contacted legislative counsel today. So, had I been able to do this, I would have discussed this matter with the committee much earlier and certainly it would not have been any surprise.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment I am proposing proposes to add \$3 million for drug abuse education programs and \$3 million for community-based educational programs under section 3 and section 4 of the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970, which passed this House by a vote of 294 to 0 and which passed the other body by a vote of 79 to 0.

I am not asking for the full appropriation of those funds that are authorized under section 3 and section 4. Section 3 actually authorizes \$5 million and section 4 actually authorizes \$5 million.

We realize that part of the year is past, but we simply must get going with these educational programs in drug abuse if we are going to get at this problem.

Under section 3 of this act, \$3 million is authorized and under this amendment would be appropriated for the development of curriculums, the administration of projects developed under that funding of worthwhile projects which are in existence presently, and the dissemination of that information down to the local school districts that want to be helped with validated curriculums and programs.

Another section of it would provide what I think is really the touchstone here, and that is teacher training.

We have to have drug abuse programs and we have to have well educated educators to teach this subject.

I know that we are presently providing a very minimal sum for drug abuse education. But, unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, most of these programs are TV spots and they are little pamphlets or they are one-half hour programs dealing with the danger of drugs. And I am not knocking those things. They are very valuable. But if we think we are going to get at the problems of educating children with TV spots and 5-minute commercials or little pamphlets, we make a very sad, sad mistake—because we are not.

We simply have to get inside of the classroom with validated curricula and with programs and teachers who are capable of teaching about drug abuse. And we have to start at a very low grade. We have to start in the fourth and fifth grades and develop curriculums which will follow the situation all the way into high school.

In effect, Mr. Chairman, we have to start a dialog with young people rather than a monolog. A TV commercial speaks to them, but they cannot speak back and ask questions. They cannot talk to a TV commercial like they can talk to a good teacher.

We need this program which will develop educational programs in the schools. NIMH is doing some very good things in drug abuse research and in educating experts, but we simply have got to get away from educating experts and get down to the kids. We have to start teaching young people about what is happening in the drug field. We have to reestablish our credibility with them, and only through adequate programs are we going to do this.

I know that this is a serious problem in our Nation. I know we are asking for this money in a supplemental appropriation. But, Mr. Chairman, I think there is a great deal of emergency about this problem. Probably in the time it is taking me to say what I have today, many young people have become hooked on hard drugs. I think this is one of the problems besetting America which simply has to be undertaken in the field of education and there, cooperating with law enforcement, cooperating with rehabilitation and treatment, we can make some giant strides.

In all the hearings before our committee the evidence was clear that the most fertile field in which we ought to be plowing today is the field of education, that a dollar spent in the field of drug abuse education will return manifold what it will in law enforcement and what it will in rehabilitation. I am for those programs, too, but we simply must get about educating young people in our schools on the dangers of drugs, and here is how we can do it.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I asked the gentleman from Washington not to offer his amendment. The amendment will be defeated. He knows that I am as friendly to this program as is he, and longer, and I am in a much better position to do something about it.

Earlier today the gentleman from New York (Mr. Koch) came to me with a similar amendment. I pointed out to him what day this was in December, that this was a supplemental appropriation bill, and I urged that he not present this because he knows that I favor this program.

We will go to conference on this bill, and after this amendment has been defeated in the House, I must speak for the House, and I want to assure the gentleman from Washington I shall, period.

This amendment is ill advised. We are familiar with the narcotics problem. HEW will spend over \$55 million on narcotic addiction and drug abuse activities in fiscal year 1971. The Office of Economic Opportunity is very active in this field. So is the Department of Justice.

Our subcommittee has heard a great deal of testimony about this evil. This is not the time, not the place, not the hour, and not the amendment. Mere dollars will not solve this problem. The gentleman from New York had the good judgment to inquire, and I spoke at length in answering him, and I propose to insert in the RECORD, for his benefit and for the benefit of the gentleman from Washington, a table showing what HEW is doing about this problem at the present time.

Let me assure you that when we start hearings next year, as I invited the gentleman from New York and his mayor, I also invite the gentleman from Washington to appear. This must be done properly.

I am no amateur at playing to the galleries, and I suggest the defeat of the amendment.

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I refuse to yield.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MEEDS).

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The provisions of House Resolutions 1270 and 1276, relating to certain official allowances; House Resolution 1241, relating to compensation of the clerks to the Official Reporters of Debates; and House Resolution 1264, relating to the limitation on the number of employees who may be paid from clerk hire allowances, all of the Ninety-first Congress, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to make a point of order against the language beginning on line 23 of page 12 and running through line 4 of page 13 as being legislation on an appropriation bill and not a retrenchment.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman's point of order would be appropriate except, of course, for the fact

that we do have a rule waiving points of order against the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule. Does the gentleman from Iowa care to be heard further?

Mr. GROSS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the resolution the House adopted, points of order against the bill are waived. The point of order is not sustained.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings", \$30,000.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROYHILL OF VIRGINIA

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia: On page 13 after line 14 insert the following:

"ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY, CONSTRUCTION, AND EQUIPMENT, ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

"For an amount, additional to amounts heretofore appropriated, for acquisition of property pursuant to section 1202 of Public Law 24, Eighty-fourth Congress, approved April 22, 1955, as approved by the House Office Building Commission, \$1,250,000."

(By unanimous consent, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia was allowed to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.)

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to provide for the appropriation of \$1,250,000 for the purchase of square 764, known as the old Providence Hospital site for expansion of the Capitol buildings complex. This site is located approximately two blocks from our existing buildings and is bound by Second Street, D Street, Third Street, and E Street, Southeast.

The purchase of this property was recommended and requested by the House Office Buildings Commission. The Commission stated that the property was needed in order to carry out its necessary expansion program. The requested amount was included in the budget of the administration and was discussed in detail during the hearings by the Legislative Subcommittee.

I regret therefore that the Legislative Subcommittee rejected the request for these funds even though they provided \$50,000 to study the construction of a new page school for which a site will be needed and for which undoubtedly the Providence Hospital site is to be used.

I am not offering this amendment in an effort to settle a disagreement between the Legislative Subcommittee and the House Office Buildings Commission, although the expansion of our Capitol buildings and facilities is inevitable and delay will be even more costly. The mere fact that the \$50,000 was appropriated for the study of the Page school is an acknowledgement by the Legislative Subcommittee that additional land acquisition is inevitable. I also recognize the difficulty in asking the House to over-ride a decision of the Legislative Subcommittee of the powerful Committee on Appropriations, and more particularly its most distinguished and able chairman,

the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ANDREWS). But my amendment represents an appeal to the fairness of the Congress; an appeal to correct an inequity, an act of injury, unfair treatment, and irresponsible procedures, all committed by the Congress of the United States through its agent, namely the Architect of the Capitol, against the present owners of the property I am discussing.

This unfair and injurious treatment has occurred over a period of 8 years, and would never be tolerated by the Congress if it were committed by the executive branch of our Government. Nor would such actions be permitted by law between individual citizens.

In order for my colleagues to understand how unfair and inexcusable these actions have been, I would like to briefly outline the history of this case.

The property, square 764, was purchased by the present owners in 1962. Prior to that time it had been used for over 100 years as a hospital. The owners obviously purchased it as an investment and immediately leased it to the General Services Administration to be used as offices for the Weather Bureau. However, at the insistence of the Architect of the Capitol, the District of Columbia Government instituted condemnation proceedings against the property. This harassment on the part of the architect of the Capitol resulted in the Weather Bureau and GSA vacating the buildings and the owners, at their own expense, had to demolish them. This, of course, resulted in a loss of rent as well as the expense of tearing the buildings down.

The owners did not complain about the condemnation action because they were willing to redevelop the property. So they proceeded in 1964 to attempt to obtain rezoning to permit them to construct a new building in similar proportion to the one they were required to tear down. Their zoning request was vigorously opposed by the architect of the Capitol whose position entitled him to one of the five seats on the Zoning Commission. The other four members were sympathetic to the rezoning but they always yield to the view of the architect of the Capitol on any zoning matter in the area of the Capitol buildings.

In 1965 the owners again tried to obtain necessary zoning which would permit them to redevelop this property and again the rezoning was opposed by the architect of the Capitol. Every action on the part of the owners to do anything to utilize this property was opposed by the architect of the Capitol.

I have in my hand a copy of a letter dated May 19, 1969, signed by the Architect of the Capitol and addressed to the Honorable STEPHEN M. YOUNG, a Member of the other body, which is one of many pieces of evidence of the Architect's efforts to prevent development of this property. The letter reads in part, and I quote:

The House Office Buildings Commission has had this matter under consideration for the last five to six years. During that time the Commission has consistently opposed the re-zoning of the property due principally to the undesirable aspects of "high-rise" buildings near the Capitol and the future

need of the property by the House of Representatives or as a part of the Capitol grounds. End quote.

These actions on the part of the Architect, as the agent of the Congress of the United States, have caused a stigma to be placed against the property that has made it worthless. The buildings have been torn down so bring no income; the owners could not get it zoned; the owners could not build on the property; the owners could not sell the property because no one would buy it under these conditions, therefore all they could do was pay taxes on the property and wait.

In 1968, after 6 years had passed, the owners made a plea to the House Office Buildings Commission for relief. They asked that the property either be released from the stigma or that the Commission acquire it. The owners were willing to accept either decision.

The House Office Buildings Commission then formalized its decision to acquire the property and instructed the Architect of the Capitol to notify the owners by letter of October 10, 1968, a copy of which I have in my hand. This letter is signed by the Architect and advises the owners of the decision of the House Office Buildings Commission and that he had been instructed by the Commission to request the funds for this purchase in his regular budget estimates for fiscal year 1970. In the closing sentence of his letter, he said, and I quote:

We expect to present this request before the Appropriations Committee next spring when hearings are held on our annual budget.

The owners felt that this had finally resolved the dilemma and uncertainty, and were therefore fully willing to accept the decision of the Commission. The following year, however—this was the year 1969—after 7 years had passed—the Appropriations Committee rejected the request for appropriations in spite of a personal appeal by the Speaker of the House, who happens to be chairman of the House Office Buildings Commission. I repeat, this was in 1969, after 7 years had passed with no action by the Congress.

The next year, 1970, after 8 years had passed, I introduced a bill which would exclude this property from the House Office Buildings Act of 1955 in order that the stigma could be removed once and for all so the owners could proceed with their redevelopment program. This was 2 years after the House Office Buildings Commission had formally stated their intention to acquire the property. In order to expedite passage of the bill through the other body, I included it as a part of the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act which was approved by the Committee on the District of Columbia. When the bill came to the floor, however, the language of my amendment was vigorously opposed by the Speaker of the House, who as I stated before is the chairman of the House Office Buildings Commission. The distinguished Speaker reaffirmed the fact that this property was needed and that the House Office Buildings Commission wanted to acquire it. Of course, the

language of my amendment would have prevented it from being acquired. The distinguished Speaker was joined by the minority leader the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD) in asking that my amendment be deleted from the bill and that the property be acquired by the Congress. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD) mentioned at the time that even though the legislative appropriations for the year had been passed, the funds to acquire this property could be included in the supplemental appropriations bill which we now have under consideration.

With such emphasis and persuasiveness regarding the desire of the leaders of the House to acquire the property, I had no choice other than agree that my amendment be deleted. The effect of this action, however, was a confirmation on the part of the House of Representatives that they wanted to acquire the property and wanted to prevent the owners from using the property for any other purposes. There is no other way this action can be interpreted.

As I stated earlier, these funds were requested by the Office of Budget and Management and the House Office Buildings Commission, and I appeared before the Legislative Subcommittee to explain this problem and urged the subcommittee to consider favorably the appropriations of these funds. The subcommittee, however, once again refused to appropriate the money to fulfill the commitments that had been made over a period of years.

I do not question the right of the subcommittee to deny these funds or their wisdom in doing so. I do want to point out, however, that there has been 8 years of abuse on the part of the Congress; 8 years of unfairness on the part of the Congress; 8 years of punishment on the part of the Congress; and 8 years of procrastination on the part of the Congress, and we should stop it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. I think these actions for the past 8 years are a reflection on this great body and the Congress of the United States. This is America. We ought to treat these owners as citizens of the United States should be treated.

We had a debate here a few moments ago on an amendment to take \$50 million out of this bill for helium. That amendment was vigorously opposed by members of the Appropriations Committee as being an obligation, a contractual obligation, on the part of the U.S. Government.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bow) referred to the fact that there was \$41 million in this bill for claims against the U.S. Government. That is what I am talking about here right now, a moral obligation on the part of the Congress of the United States to these property owners.

I do not think there is any question as to whether we can afford to spend the

\$1,250,000 or not. I do not think there is any question as to whether you agree with the House Office Building Commission or not. We have here these people who have been held up long enough and we ought to put up the money or shut up.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman; will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Last May, in fact May 11, 1970, there was a colloquy on the floor between the gentleman from Virginia and several other gentlemen on this matter. At that time comments were made by me and by the distinguished Speaker concerning this matter.

It is perfectly obvious to me that the owners of this property are faced with a perplexing dilemma. They are precluded from getting a zoning variation or a zoning change on the one hand, and on the other hand they are not able to convince the Congress to purchase the property. So, they are faced with no solution, except the fact that they own the land and they cannot do anything with it.

It seems to me—and I have gone into this at some length with the gentleman from Virginia—that in all honesty, in all good faith, we ought to either act today and put the money in or if we refuse, we ought to cooperate and get the acquiescence of the Zoning Board for a variation or a change in the zoning. The Congress should act one way or another.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, no one could agree with my friend from Virginia more than I do to the effect that his friends who own that property have been mistreated. Let me tell you who they are. We list them on page 418 of the hearings, as follows:

General partners:
D. F. Antonelli, Jr.
Kingdom Gould, Jr.
Max A. Bassin
Morton W. Noble
Limited partners:
Mary T. Gould
Sylvia Noble
D. F. Antonelli, Jr.
Max A. Bassin

Mr. Chairman, I think I agree with my friend from Virginia in his statement that they have been mistreated. By whom I do not know. But years ago, maybe 10 years ago, they bought some property and I think it is about three blocks, maybe four blocks, from the Capitol complex, the old Providence Hospital. I am sure you are all familiar with the property about which we are talking. They bought it for an investment. I do not know what they planned at that time; perhaps, a high-rise apartment, but the regulations on the part of the Commission were in effect at that time and they should have known then that they could not build a high-rise apartment. They rented the property for a number of years at \$65,000 a year,

which is pretty good rent. Then there was vandalism in the area and it got so bad that the windows were knocked out, the doors were broken into and the tenant who happened to be the good old U.S. Government, was forced to move out.

So they are left with a vacant building. When the building was vacated the vandalism increased. I do not know whether the owners tore it down, or whether the vandals tore the building down, but it is not there today.

Now, if they have been mistreated there are plenty of places to rectify the mistreatment. And I told my friend that when he was before the committee, and I talked to his friend when he came to my office, and I assured both of them that as long as I chaired the committee there would not be a vote from me to bail them out on a bad business deal. That is what it amounts to. And I want to say to you that this is no forum to bail out bad business deals. The Court of Claims, the Buildings Commission could change those rules; I am sure that a good lawyer could get remedy somewhere other than passing the hat in this House Chamber.

When the Architect was before us I asked him a question. It is on page 416:

Mr. ANDREWS. You know of no present plans to use that land for any purpose?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir; we have had none indicated to us.

Now, do you want to go and buy a piece of property that is not needed, and for which there are no plans, just to help a man who made a bad business deal? If you establish this precedent here you will open the floodgates, and I guarantee to you that some bad business deals from my district will be brought down here to be rectified.

Now, they say we might need it in the future. Well, if you do you can get it, any property needed by this Congress for official purposes can be condemned anywhere on this Hill. I think you could get some better property near the Capitol property complex than the old Providence Hospital site, which is three or four blocks from the complex.

Now, listen, there is more involved than money in this amendment. You will set a precedent here if you adopt this amendment that you will live to regret because every one of you will have a constituent urging you to come down here and bail them out on a bad business deal. You had better stop, look, and listen carefully before you vote for this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BROYHILL).

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House, with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair (Mr. PEPPER), Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of

the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 19928), making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 344, nays 21, answered "present" 1, not voting 67, as follows:

[Roll No. 400]

YEAS—344

Adair	Carter	Flowers
Adams	Casey	Flynt
Addabbo	Cederberg	Foley
Albert	Chamberlain	Ford, Gerald R.
Alexander	Chappell	Ford,
Anderson,	Clark	William D.
Calif.	Clausen,	Foreman
Anderson, Ill.	Don H.	Forsythe
Anderson,	Clawson, Del	Fountain
Tenn.	Clay	Fraser
Andrews, Ala.	Cleveland	Frelinghuysen
Andrews,	Cohelan	Frey
N. Dak.	Collins, Ill.	Friedel
Annunzio	Collins, Tex.	Fulton, Pa.
Arends	Colmer	Fulton, Tenn.
Ashley	Conable	Fuqua
Ayres	Conte	Gallagher
Baring	Corbett	Garmatz
Barrett	Corman	Gaydos
Beall, Md.	Coughlin	Gettys
Belcher	Cowger	Gialmo
Bell, Calif.	Cramer	Gibbons
Bennett	Crane	Goldwater
Berry	Culver	Gonzalez
Betts	Daniel, Va.	Goodling
Bevill	Daniels, N.J.	Green, Oreg.
Blaggi	Davis, Ga.	Green, Pa.
Blester	Davis, Wis.	Griffin
Bingham	de la Garza	Griffiths
Blanton	Delaney	Grover
Blatnik	Dellenback	Gubser
Boggs	Dennis	Gude
Boland	Derwinski	Halpern
Bow	Devine	Hamilton
Brademas	Dickinson	Hammer-
Brasco	Diggs	schmidt
Bray	Dingell	Hanley
Brinkley	Donohue	Hanna
Brock	Dorn	Hansen, Wash.
Brooks	Downing	Harrington
Broomfield	Dulski	Harsha
Brotzman	Duncan	Harvey
Brown, Ohio	Dwyer	Hastings
Broyhill, N.C.	Eckhardt	Hathaway
Broyhill, Va.	Edmondson	Hawkins
Buchanan	Edwards, Ala.	Heckler, Mass.
Burke, Fla.	Ellberg	Helstoski
Burke, Mass.	Erlenborn	Henderson
Burlison, Tex.	Esch	Hicks
Burlison, Mo.	Eshleman	Hogan
Burton, Calif.	Evins, Tenn.	Hollifield
Bush	Fascell	Horton
Byrne, Pa.	Feighan	Hosmer
Byrnes, Wis.	Findley	Howard
Cabell	Fish	Hull
Camp	Fisher	Hunt
Carney	Flood	Hutchinson

Jacobs	Nedzi	Shipley
Jarman	Nelsen	Shriver
Johnson, Calif.	Nichols	Sikes
Johnson, Pa.	Nix	Sisk
Jonas	Obey	Skubitz
Jones, Ala.	O'Hara	Slack
Jones, N.C.	O'Neal, Ga.	Smith, Calif.
Jones, Tenn.	O'Neill, Mass.	Smith, Iowa
Karth	Ottinger	Smith, N.Y.
Kazen	Passman	Snyder
Keith	Patman	Springer
Kleppe	Patten	Stafford
Kluczynski	Pelly	Staggers
Koch	Pepper	Stanton
Kyl	Perkins	Steed
Kyros	Pettis	Steele
Latta	Philbin	Steiger, Wis.
Leggett	Pickle	Stratton
Lennon	Pike	Stubblefield
Lloyd	Pirnie	Stuckey
Long, Md.	Poage	Sullivan
Lowenstein	Podell	Symington
Lukens	Poff	Taft
McCloskey	Price, Ill.	Talcott
McClure	Price, Tex.	Taylor
McDade	Pryor, Ark.	Teague, Calif.
McDonald,	Pucinski	Teague, Tex.
Mich.	Quie	Thompson, Ga.
McEwen	Quillen	Thompson, N.J.
McFall	Railsback	Thomson, Wis.
McMillan	Randall	Tiernan
Macdonald,	Rees	Tunney
Mass.	Reid, Ill.	Udall
MacGregor	Reid, N.Y.	Ullman
Madden	Rhodes	Van Deerlin
Mahon	Riegle	Vanik
Mailliard	Robison	Waldie
Marsh	Rodino	Wampler
Martin	Roe	Ware
Mathias	Rogers, Colo.	Watts
Matsunaga	Rogers, Fla.	Whalen
Mayne	Rooney, N.Y.	Whalley
Meeds	Rooney, Pa.	White
Melcher	Rosenthal	Whitten
Michel	Rostenkowski	Widnall
Mikva	Roth	Williams
Miller, Calif.	Rousselot	Wilson, Bob
Mills	Roybal	Winn
Minish	Ruth	Wold
Mink	Ryan	Wright
Minshall	St Germain	Wyatt
Mizell	Sandman	Wylder
Mollohan	Satterfield	Wyman
Monagan	Saylor	Yates
Montgomery	Schadeberg	Yatron
Moorhead	Scherle	Young
Morgan	Scheuer	Zablocki
Morse	Schneebell	Zion
Murphy, Ill.	Schwengel	Zwach
Myers	Scott	
Natcher	Sebellus	

NAYS—21

Ashbrook	Hall	Rarick
Brown, Calif.	Hechler, W. Va.	Ruppe
Brown, Mich.	Kastenmeier	Schmitz
Conyers	Landgrebe	Steiger, Ariz.
Edwards, Calif.	Miller, Ohio	Vander Jagt
Gross	Mosher	Vigorito
Haley	Olsen	Wylie

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Denney

NOT VOTING—67

Abbitt	Gray	Moss
Abernethy	Hagan	Murphy, N.Y.
Aspinall	Hansen, Idaho	O'Konski
Blackburn	Hays	Pollock
Bolling	Hébert	Powell
Burton, Utah	Hungate	Preyer, N.C.
Button	Ichôrd	Purcell
Caffery	Kee	Reifel
Carey	King	Reuss
Celler	Kuykendall	Rivers
Chisholm	Landrum	Roberts
Clancy	Langen	Roudebush
Collier	Long, La.	Stephens
Cunningham	Lujan	Stokes
Daddario	McCarthy	Waggonner
Dent	McClory	Watson
Dowdy	McCulloch	Weicker
Edwards, La.	McKneally	Whitehurst
Evans, Colo.	Mann	Wiggins
Fallon	May	Wilson,
Farbstein	Meskill	Charles H.
Gallfianakis	Mize	Wolff
Gilbert	Morton	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hays with Mr. Collier.

Mr. Waggonner with Mr. Watson.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Cunningham.
 Mr. Dent with Mr. McClory.
 Mr. Mann with Mr. Clancy.
 Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. O'Konski.
 Mr. Wolff with Mr. Button.
 Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Wiggins.
 Mr. Moss with Mr. Powell.
 Mr. Preyer of North Carolina with Mr. Mize.
 Mr. Purcell with Mr. Burton of Utah.
 Mr. Rivers with Mr. Reifel.
 Mr. Galifianakis with Mr. McCulloch.
 Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Blackburn.
 Mr. Evans of Colorado with Mrs. May.
 Mr. Reuss with Mrs. Chisholm.
 Mr. Stephens with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
 Mr. Stokes with Mr. Gilbert.
 Mr. Celler with Mr. McKneally.
 Mr. Carey with Mr. Meskill.
 Mr. Caffery with Mr. Kuykendall.
 Mr. Kee with Mr. Pollock.
 Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. King.
 Mr. Dowdy with Mr. Roudebush.
 Mr. Fallon with Mr. Morton.
 Mr. Abbitt with Mr. Whitehurst.
 Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Langen.
 Mr. Aspinall with Mr. Lujan.
 Mr. Hungate with Mr. Weicker.
 Mr. Ichord with Mr. Landrum.
 Mr. Gray with Mr. Farbstain.
 Mr. Hagan with Mr. Daddario.
 Mr. Roberts with Mr. McCarthy.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to revise and extend my remarks and include certain tables and pertinent extraneous material during consideration of H.R. 19928, and that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include pertinent extraneous material and tables.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORTS ON H.R. 18515 AND H.R. 17755

Mr. MAHON. I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file conference reports on two general appropriation bills; namely, H.R. 18515 and H.R. 17755.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

INCREASE IN AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 4557) to amend Public Law 91-273 to increase the authorization for appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes, and ask for immediate consideration of the Senate bill.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 4557

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 101(b) of Public Law 91-273 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof:

"(9) Project 71-9, fire safety, and adequacy of operating conditions projects, various locations, \$25,500,000."

SEC. 2. Section 102(a) of Public Law 91-273 is amended by striking "and" after "(3)," and by inserting ", and (9)" after "(4)".

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California is recognized.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the bill S. 4557, which is identical to H.R. 19908, is a supplemental authorization bill amending Public Law 91-273, the fiscal year 1971 authorization of appropriations to the AEC. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has carefully considered this measure, held executive session hearings on it, and issued House Report 91-1677. It is a very short report without a great deal of specific information, because the projects involved are classified. Very briefly, this supplemental request for \$25.5 million was made by the President in order to initiate promptly title I and title II design, engineering, and critical procurement relative to projects to further enhance fire protection, safety, and operating conditions of the Atomic Energy Commission nuclear weapons production and research facilities.

Following the very serious fire which occurred last year at the Rocky Flats, Colo., weapons plant, the AEC initiated dual investigations of fire protection and safety aspects of all AEC weapons production and research facilities. These investigations were conducted by the AEC and by two independent fire insurance consultants. The reports of these investigations confirmed to the President what had been realized for some time, namely, that it was time to proceed vigorously with a substantial upgrading and in some cases replacement of some of these facilities in the light of several basic factors:

First, the increasing age of a number of the facilities with the normally occurring deterioration; second, changes in production procedures and techniques; third, higher fire standards reflected in current building codes; and fourth, the availability of improved construction materials and techniques. In addition, the Rocky Flats fire experience which was carefully studied by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy resulted in a modification of basic fire protection concepts relative to plutonium facilities. In the past, the basic philosophy had been that water should not be used as a firefighting medium because of the hazard of bringing into existence a mass of plutonium, suspended in the water, which could create a critical mass resulting in a

nuclear chain reaction. However, water was used successfully at the Rocky Flats fire with special care taken to avoid any possibility of a critical accident.

In light of that experience, a significant portion of the moneys requested in this supplemental authorization bill would provide for the installation of water sprinkler systems and high-pressure firefighting water mains. In conjunction with their use, special design and construction techniques are employed to prevent the formation of concentration of plutonium in geometries which would support a chain reaction.

I should like to emphasize, and this is a point specifically ascertained by our committee during the hearings on this bill, that none of the AEC facilities to be improved with the moneys authorized by this bill are now operating in a manner which creates a hazard either for the general public or for the employees working within the facilities. The primary reason for the request of supplemental appropriations is to permit prompt initiation of the design and engineering work and procurement of high priority items which would necessarily be delayed by perhaps as much as a year if these moneys were not available until the budget for fiscal year 1972 is submitted and finally approved by the Congress. This is not a crash program, but it is one which we believe should proceed with as little delay as possible. The \$25.5 million will fund the initial work on the 10 highest priority items as determined by the AEC and its private insurance consultants. The funding for the remaining items will be requested as part of the fiscal year 1972 budget in the usual manner.

I should also point out that this bill was reported without dissent by the Joint Committee. The committee recommends moving forward expeditiously to maintain our consistent assurance of maximum protection of public health and safety while continuing optimum efficiency in the operation of these AEC facilities. I urge passage of S. 4557.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOSMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and urges passage of S. 4557. As usual he has explained the purpose of legislation reported by the committee clearly and completely. If the explanation is somewhat brief in this case, it is due to the constraints of security classification which surrounds the Nation's weapons production and research facilities.

The moneys authorized by this bill will permit the timely initiation of design and engineering work now agreed to be necessary to assure implementation of the best available safety materials and designs. Some procurement of equipment such as water sprinkler systems, is also included. In some cases, existing facilities will be improved while in others, new facilities will be constructed where such action is more economical.

We, basically, will be doing two things and accomplishing two necessary goals here. First, we will be rectifying deteriorations which have occurred by the passage of time. Second, we will be applying newly available technology in the fire preventing and safety fields of which it is very provident to take advantage.

This bill, at this juncture, will also buy time—as much as a year—in moving forward on these projects without the delay or interruption which might occur if we were to wait for the fiscal year 1972 budget to clear the administrative and legislative processes. I join my distinguished colleague from California in urging passage of S. 4557.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 19908) was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 19877, PUBLIC WORKS AUTHORIZATION BILL

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 19877), authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. BLATNIK, JONES of Alabama, JOHNSON of California, DORN, CRAMER, HARSHA, and DON H. CLAUSEN.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a committee:

DECEMBER 10, 1970.

Hon. JOHN W. McCORMACK,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am tendering my resignation as a member of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

I am apprising Chairman Garmatz of this action so that you and he may make the appropriate arrangements.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my special appreciation for your kindness and consideration to me since I came to Congress. We all look forward to your continuing guidance to our work here in the Congress.

With warm good wishes, I remain,
Sincerely,

RICHARD T. HANNA.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Committees, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 1305

Resolved, That Glenn M. Anderson, of California, be, and he is hereby, elected to the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 3867, THE EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER ACT

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 3867) to assure opportunities for employment and training to unemployed and underemployed persons, to assist States and local communities in providing needed public services, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of December 9, 1970.)

Mr. PERKINS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the statement of the managers on the part of the House be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, on November 17 the House overwhelmingly passed the Comprehensive Manpower Act. The legislation reported by the House Education and Labor Committee had strong bipartisan support.

It had the support of the administration. It had the support of labor organizations. It had the support of the business community. It had the support of educational agencies and private groups and associations concerned with training and employment opportunities.

It had my enthusiastic support and the enthusiastic support of many Members of this body because of one outstanding feature in the legislation which was new to manpower legislation. This was the concept of public service employment opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, as a participant in many sessions of the House Education and Labor Committee and in many floor debates and in many hearings on the subject of manpower over the past decade, I have always been greatly concerned that we were not dealing directly with one of the toughest of all our manpower problems. And that is that we continue to be confronted with the provision of training under a manpower program to fit a person with a skill that our job market data analysis indicates will provide that per-

son with an employment opportunity only to find that in many job market areas at the terminal point of the training program the individual cannot be fitted into employment.

There are no employment opportunities in the area.

If the prospective employee is the head of a family with his life investment in a home or a small farm or with deep roots to the community, he will not and cannot be appropriately relocated for employment, and if he is relocated he is the most likely to become again unemployed when economic conditions in the new locality change.

In addition, employment placement problems are critical with respect to certain age groups in the manpower picture. At the terminal point of a training program those advanced in age are difficult to place in the private sector because of the reluctance and the policies of private business in hiring older workers.

There is evidence of an equal reluctance on the part of the private employer to hire the very young.

Oftentimes this caused the quality of training programs to suffer. Well-designed manpower programs with only a limited number of slots had to accommodate both the unemployed who for various reasons lacked the mobility to find employment wherever it existed in the United States and those who lacked this mobility for the reasons I have outlined previously.

In recognition of this problem the legislation which passed the House on November 17 with the broad support I have mentioned contained a new title designed to provide employment opportunities in public service employment where the unemployed through a simple retraining program could not be directed into the private sector for immediate employment.

This new provision provided our manpower programs with the flexibility to fashion manpower programs to meet more directly the specific needs of an area and the specific needs of unemployed applicants for employment and training.

This provision was applauded by manpower and education experts alike. Many educators have been concerned about strengthening the quality of the training of participants in manpower programs.

The public service employment provision, I think, guarantees that the quality of our training programs will be enhanced.

It also means that in many areas of the country where the unemployed lack mobility and where there is a shortage of job opportunities in the private sector many neglected areas of public service employment can find the manpower for community improvement—in conservation activity, in health services, in recreation programs, in welfare services, and in other governmental-type activities the unemployed can find opportunities for service and the dignity of remunerative employment.

We do not contemplate that such employment will be of the make-work variety.

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of December 11, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 199

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Adjournment.....7,13	Corn.....18	Milk, tomatoes.....8
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credit.....14	Egg inspection.....1	Outlays.....5
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Coffee.....3	Food stamps.....3	Potato research.....8
Committee Action.....2	Insured loans.....10	Rural development.....16
Committees.....2	Legislative program.....3	Taxation.....1

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed egg inspection bill.
Rep. Zwach urged 100% parity.
Senate agreed to House amendments to Potato Research and Promotion
act, with amendment granting authority for milk promotion.

HOUSE

1. FLOOR ACTION.

Passed H.R. 19888, providing for the inspection of eggs and egg products,
as reported. pp. H11547-52

Passed without amendment H.R. 19868, proposed estate, excise, and gift tax
adjustment bill. pp. H11554-66

Disagreed to the Senate amendment to H.J. Res. 1117, establishing a Joint
Committee on the Environment. Conference requested and conferees appointed.
p. H11545

2. COMMITTEE ACTION.

Conferees filed reports on:

H.R. 18515, FY 71 Labor and HEW appropriation bill (H. Rept. 91-1729); and
H.R. 17755, FY 71 Department of Transportation appropriation bill (H.
Rept. 91-1730). p. H11601

Committee on Government Operations filed a report "The Role and Effectiveness
of Federal Advisory Committees" (H. Rept. 91-1731). p. H11601

Conferees agreed to file a report on S. 3619, the disaster relief and
assistance bill. p. D1266

3. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Among the bills for consideration the week of December 14
will be H.R. 18582, the food stamp amendments, and H.R. 19567, the Inter-
national Coffee Agreement. pp. H11594-5

4. NUTRITION. Rep. Price, Texas, included a treatise discussing the need for
increasing the nutritional value of the "traditional American diet".
pp. H11598-600

5. OUTLAYS. Received a report from OMB on the operation of section 501 of the
Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1970, which establishes a limitation
on budget outlays for fiscal year 1971; to the Committee on Appropriations
(H. Doc. 91-426). p. H11601

6. POLLUTION. Received a letter from the Environmental Protection Agency trans-
mitting a notice of the Agency's intention to submit a report on an
"investigation and study of the feasibility of all methods of financing the
cost of preventing, controlling, and abating water pollution, other than
methods authorized by existing law"; to the Committee on Public Works.
p. H11601

7. ADJOURNED until Monday, Dec. 14. p. H11601

SENATE

8. POTATO RESEARCH. Agreed to House amendment to S. 1181, proposed Potato Research
& Promotion Act, with an amendment substituting the language of S. 4560, to
provide authority for promotion programs for milk, tomatoes, and potatoes.
pp. S20021-6

9. APPROPRIATIONS. Committee on Appropriations ~~in executive session ordered~~
~~favorably~~ reported with amendments H.R. 19928, FY 1971 supplemental
appropriations. p. S20032 *S. Rept. 91-1430.*

10. INSURED LOANS. Committee on Finance voted to report (but did not actually report)
H.R. 15979, providing that interest on certain insured loans sold out of the
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund shall be subject to income tax. p. D1265

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1971

DECEMBER 11, 1970.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 19928]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 19928) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes recommended:

Amount of budget estimates to Senate.....	¹ \$1, 928, 985, 264
Bill as passed by the House.....	1, 525, 365, 538
Increases over House bill recommended by Senate committee.....	540, 912, 254
Increase over budget estimates recommended by Senate committee (net).....	137, 292, 528
Total Senate committee bill as reported.....	2, 066, 277, 792

¹ Include \$227,745,754 submitted directly to the Senate in Senate Documents 91-114 and 91-117.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS

RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

SUMMARY

Chapter No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
I	Department of Agriculture: New budget (obligational) authority-----		\$300, 000	\$300, 000	+\$300, 000	
II	Department of Defense: New budget (obligational) authority-----	(\$10, 000, 000)		10, 000, 000	+ 10, 000, 000	+\$10, 000, 000
III	District of Columbia: Federal funds: new budget (obligational) authority----- <i>District of Columbia funds: new budget (obligational) authority-----</i>	52, 074, 000 (96, 127, 225)	12, 119, 000 (54, 914, 225)	46, 297, 000 (89, 092, 225)	- 5, 777, 000 (- 7, 035, 000)	+ 34, 178, 000 (+ 34, 178, 000)
IV	Foreign Operations: New budget (obligational) authority----- <i>Limitation-----</i>	1, 035, 000, 000 (8, 000)	990, 000, 000	1, 035, 000, 000 (8, 000)		+ 45, 000, 000 (+ 8, 000)
V	Independent Offices—Housing and Urban Development: New budget (obligational) authority----- <i>By transfer-----</i>	227, 469, 600 (685, 000)	197, 712, 600 (485, 000)	260, 969, 600 (485, 000)	+ 33, 500, 000 (- 200, 000)	+ 63, 257, 000
VI	Department of the Interior: New budget (obligational) authority-----	85, 652, 700	73, 781, 000	88 003, 700	+ 2, 351, 000	+ 14, 222, 700

VII	Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare: New budget (obligational) authority <i>Limitations (trust fund)</i> -----	75,050,000 (27,800,000)	72,750,000 (27,700,000)	179,050,000 (27,700,000)	+104,000,000 (-100,000)	+106,300,000 -----
VIII	Legislative branch: New budget (obligational) authority <i>Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization</i> -----	7,264,054 (1,250,000)	2,354,200 -----	6,859,982 -----	-404,072 (-1,250,000)	+4,505,782 -----
IX	Public Works: New budget (obligational) authority-----	45,900,000	20,400,000	51,200,000	+5,300,000	+30,800,000 -----
X	Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary: New budget (obligational) authority----- <i>By transfer</i> ----- <i>Limitation</i> ----- <i>Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization</i> -----	176,445,400 (5,489,000) (75,000) (105,000)	34,723,000 ----- (75,000) (105,000)	151,278,000 (5,489,000) (75,000) (105,000)	-25,167,400 ----- ----- -----	+116,555,000 (+5,489,000) ----- -----
XI	Department of Transportation: New budget (obligational) authority----- <i>Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization</i> ----- <i>Intragovernment transaction (Federal funds payment to trust fund)</i> -----	172,185,000 (40,000,000) (576,989,000)	77,000,000 (40,000,000) -----	186,685,000 (100,000,000) -----	+14,500,000 (+60,000,000) (-576,989,000)	+109,685,000 (+60,000,000) -----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

SUMMARY—Continued

Chapter No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
XII	Departments of Treasury, Post Office, and Executive Office: New budget (obligational) authority-----	\$8, 814, 000	\$2, 478, 000	\$7, 504, 000	—\$1, 310, 000	+\$5, 026, 000
	Claims and judgments-----	43, 130, 510	41, 747, 738	43, 130, 510	-----	+1, 382, 772
XIII	Grand total:					
	New budget (obligational) authority-----	1, 928, 985, 264	1, 525, 365, 538	2, 066, 277, 792	+137, 292, 528	+540, 912, 254
	<i>Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization-----</i>	(41, 355, 000)	(40, 105, 000)	(100, 105, 000)	(+58, 750, 000)	(+60, 000, 000)
	<i>Limitations-----</i>	(27, 883, 000)	(27, 775, 000)	(27, 783, 000)	(—100, 000)	(+8, 000)
	<i>Transfers-----</i>	(6, 174, 000)	(485, 000)	(5, 974, 000)	(—200, 000)	(+5, 489, 000)
	<i>Intragovernmental transaction-----</i>	(576, 989, 000)	-----	-----	(—576, 989, 000)	-----
	<i>District of Columbia funds-----</i>	(96, 127, 225)	(54, 914, 225)	(89, 092, 225)	(—7, 035, 000)	(+34, 178, 000)

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Supplemental Appropriations Bill passed the House of Representatives Thursday, December 10. It was reported by the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate the following day, December 11. In the House of Representatives, budget estimates of new obligational authority totaling \$1,701,836,738 were considered and new obligational authority of \$1,525,365,538 was approved. Subsequent to the hearings in the House, the Administration submitted directly to the Senate, Senate Documents 91-114 and 91-117, containing additional budget estimates in the amount of \$227,745,754. Additionally to the requests submitted by the Administration, the Committee received urgent new requests from Members of the United States Senate totaling in excess of \$365,000,000. Many of these requests from Senators related to legislation recently enacted, or nearing enactment. In other words, in addition to the sums requested before the House of Representatives, the Committee was confronted with new requests to add almost \$600,000,000 to this bill. In addition, the Committee was petitioned by many of the agencies in the Executive Branch to restore much of the \$176,000,000 reduction effected by the House of Representatives.

The bill recommends new obligational authority in the amount of \$2,066,277,792, and this amount is \$137,392,528 over the budget estimates. The report will outline to the Senate why the Committee has seen fit to make recommendations in excess of the budget estimates.

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO DAIRY FARMERS

1971 appropriation, Regular Act.....	\$250, 000
1971 supplemental estimate.....	-0-
House bill.....	300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	300, 000

The committee recommends \$300,000 in supplemental appropriations for indemnity payments to dairy farmers and processors. The amount recommended is the same as carried in the House bill. Public Law 91-254, the Agricultural Act of 1970, amended the dairy indemnification program to include processors. Heretofore, the program had been limited to dairy farmers. The \$300,000 in this supplemental, together with the \$250,000 in the 1971 Regular Act, will provide a total of \$550,000 available to meet these indemnification payments if the need should arise.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, NAVY

1970 appropriation.....	\$2, 203, 660, 000
1971 budget estimate.....	2, 197, 300, 000
House allowance.....	2, 156, 200, 000
Senate allowance.....	2, 130, 500, 000
Senate committee recommendation.....	2, 140, 500, 000

The committee recommends an additional amount of \$10,000,000 for research in the surface effects ship program. This item was not considered by the House in this bill. The funds were included in the fiscal year 1971 defense budget request and are authorized in the fiscal year 1971 Military Procurement and Research Act (Public Law 91-441).

The surface effects principle is a cushion of air beneath the hull which raises the hull out of the water. The ultimate objective of the program is a large (up to 10,000 tons), very high speed (80 to 100 knots), ocean-going ship.

For several years, the Department of the Navy has been engaged in a joint development program with the Department of Commerce (Maritime Administration). The following table depicts the funding for Phase I of the research program:

[In millions of dollars]

Contributor	Fiscal year					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Maritime Administration.....	1.325	2.550	3.332	1.500	0.500	0.500
Navy.....	1.247	2.550	3.333	10.400	20.000	29.000

Due to a shift in emphasis to revitalization of the Merchant Marine, the Department of Commerce contribution has been reduced to a token amount, as shown above.

The fiscal year 1971 budget included a request of \$20 million for the Navy to continue construction of two 100-ton surface effect ships as an initial step for a feasibility demonstration of test craft to determine if it is technologically feasible to proceed to a larger prototype (Phase I). Each of the two test craft embodies a completely different engineering approach in the propulsion system which is the key to the ultimate objective.

In considering the fiscal year 1971 authorization for the surface effects program, the House Armed Services Committee recommended the full budget request of \$20 million; the Senate Armed Services Committee recommended \$10 million, and the Conferees agreed on \$20 million. During consideration of the fiscal year 1971 appropriations, the House allowed \$10 million, an amount \$10 million below the budget request and the authorization. The Senate has concurred in the House allowance. In each instance where a Committee has recommended reduction, the principal reason cited has been that it was improper for the Navy to solely support a program of such obvious importance to both Departments.

It is apparent that an amount of \$10 million has been obligated under the Continuing Resolution in FY 1971, and if the full budget request of \$20 million is not restored, the only option left to the Navy is to terminate the program in mid-December 1970. This means stopping construction of both test craft, the hulls of which are over 75 percent complete, at the Bell Aerospace plant at Michoud, Louisiana, and the Aero-Jet facility at Tacoma, Washington.

The Committee feels that the surface effect ship program is of such major long term importance that we cannot afford to abort the program at this time.

CHAPTER III

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL STATEMENT

New budget (obligational) authority recommended by the committee totals \$46,297,000 in Federal funds and \$89,092,225 in District of Columbia funds. This recommendation concurs with House action in all operating items. In Federal loans appropriated and District of Columbia capital outlay, however, the committee recommends the supplemental estimate of \$34,178,000 which would permit financing the District's current share of the costs of the Washington area rail rapid transit system.

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(General fund)

1971 appropriation-----	\$105, 000, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-406)-----	17, 571, 000
House allowance-----	11, 794, 000
Committee recommendation-----	11, 794, 000

The committee concurs in House action approving the appropriation of a Federal payment to the General Fund in the amount of \$11,794,000. This allows the full amount of \$8,000,000 authorized in Public Law 91-297 for increased salary costs for firemen, policemen and teachers. In addition, it provides \$3,794,000 of the \$5,000,000 authorized in Public Law 91-358 for implementing the increased costs of the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970. This action does not appropriate authorized and unappropriated balances from prior years nor does it provide any appropriation contingent upon the enactment of new revenue legislation.

LOANS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY

1971 appropriation-----	0
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-406)-----	\$34, 178, 000
House allowance-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	34, 178, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the \$34,178,000 requested as Federal loan to finance the District's share of the cost of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority's construction program for fiscal year 1971. An identical allowance has been made in capital outlay for the District of Columbia.

COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1971 appropriation-----	0
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-404)-----	\$325, 000
House allowance-----	325, 000
Committee recommendation-----	325, 000

This Commission is an independent agency established by Public Law 91-405. The full amount of \$325,000 requested in the supplemental estimate is allowed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

1971 appropriation.....	(\$636, 118, 200)
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-406).....	(96, 127, 225)
House allowance.....	(54, 914, 225)
Committee recommendation.....	(89, 092, 225)

A total of \$89,092,225 in District of Columbia funds is recommended. This amount will be financed from the additional Federal payment provided, current resources of the District of Columbia including substantial increased revenue from increased personal income taxes, and loan authority for capital outlay projects. Of the amount recommended, \$39,942,000 is for increased pay costs.

OPERATING EXPENSES

The committee concurs with House allowances for operating expenses and the establishment of new positions as set forth in the following table:

The budget requests considered total \$49,472,225 for operating expenses. The Committee recommends \$44,302,225 which is a reduction of \$5,170,000. The following tabulation sets forth the various requests, including additional positions, and the committee allowances:

OPERATING EXPENSES						
	Budget request		House		Committee recommendation	
	Posi- tions	Amount	Posi- tions	Amount	Posi- tions	Amount
General operating expenses:						
Executive Office:						
Personnel Office.....	12	\$99, 000				
Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.....	2	20, 000				
Total, Executive Office.....	14	119, 000				
Office of the Corporation Counsel.....	34	225, 000	34	\$225, 000	34	\$225, 000
Department of General Services.....		551, 000		551, 000		551, 000
Total, general operating expenses.....	48	895, 000	34	776, 000	34	776, 000
Public safety:						
Pay increases (policemen and firemen).....		19, 745, 000		19, 745, 000		19, 745, 000
District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.....	282	2, 329, 000	282	2, 329, 000	282	2, 329, 000
District of Columbia Court of Appeals.....	13	280, 000	13	244, 000	13	244, 000
District of Columbia Bail Agency.....	31	170, 000	31	170, 000	31	170, 000
Public Defender Service.....	48	275, 000	48	275, 000	48	275, 000
Total, public safety.....	374	22, 799, 000	374	22, 763, 000	374	22, 763, 000
Education:						
Public schools (pay increases for teachers).....		20, 197, 000		20, 197, 000		20, 197, 000
Federal City College.....	138	3, 397, 000				
Washington Technical Institute.....	53	1, 548, 000				
Total, education.....	191	25, 142, 000		20, 197, 000		20, 197, 000
Highways and traffic: Motor vehicles.....	4	89, 000		56, 000		56, 000
Sanitary engineering:						
Department of Sanitary Engineering.....	24	395, 000	24	358, 000	24	358, 000
Washington aqueduct.....		145, 000		145, 000		145, 000
Total, sanitary engineering.....	24	540, 000	24	503, 000	24	503, 000
Settlement of claims and suits.....		7, 225		7, 225		7, 225
Total, operating expenses.....	641	49, 472, 225	432	44, 302, 225	432	44, 302, 225

The committee considers the request for increased operating funds for Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute a matter of high priority and regrets that current availability of resources will not meet the supplemental estimates. The committee strongly believes that it would be unwise to establish the precedent of appropriating

District of Columbia funds contingent upon the enactment of an increased Federal payment to the District of Columbia. This position is reinforced by spiraling overruns in the present budget which were recently estimated by the District of Columbia Government to be \$13,000,000, and even this amount does not include such clearly foreseeable and unbudgeted multimillion dollar demands as those posed for the Department of Corrections by the impact of the recently enacted Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

1971 appropriation-----	(\$57, 384, 000)
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-406)-----	(46, 655, 000)
House allowance-----	(10, 612, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	(44, 790, 000)

The committee recommends \$44,790,000 for capital outlay. This concurs with House action on all items except the \$34,178,000 necessary to finance the District's share of the costs of the Washington regional rapid transit system which is recommended by the committee.

The following table reflects this action:

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS

	Budget request	House	Committee recommenda- tion
Public schools:			
Specialized learning center, 3d and R Sts., NW-----	\$2, 586, 000	\$2, 586, 000	\$2, 586, 000
Vehicle and maintenance facility, 10th and Michigan Ave., NE-----	1, 225, 000		
Department of Corrections: Restoration of damaged buildings, correc- tional complex, Lorton-----	813, 000	813, 000	813, 000
Social Services Administration: Permanent improvements, juvenile facility, Laurel-----	836, 000	396, 000	396, 000
Department of General Services:			
Renovations to the Pension Building, 5th and G Sts., NW-----	2, 105, 000	1, 905, 000	1, 905, 000
Emergency power supply, various District-owned buildings-----	550, 000	550, 000	550, 000
Permanent improvements to various District buildings-----	550, 000	550, 000	550, 000
Department of Sanitary Engineering:			
Sanitation Service centers, various locations-----	492, 000	492, 000	492, 000
Lunchroom facilities, various District-owned properties-----	80, 000	80, 000	80, 000
Outfall relief, Hains Point to the vicinity of the Anacostia Freeway-----	2, 100, 000	2, 100, 000	2, 100, 000
Washington aqueduct: Emergency pumping from the Potomac River estuary-----	1, 140, 000	1, 140, 000	1, 140, 000
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority: Regional rapid transit system-----	34, 178, 000		34, 178, 000
Total, capital outlay-----	46, 655, 000	10, 612, 000	44, 790, 000

CHAPTER IV

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

MILITARY CREDIT SALES

MILITARY CREDIT SALES TO ISRAEL

1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-418)-----	\$500, 000, 000
Authorization Act-----	500, 000, 000
House allowance-----	500, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	500, 000, 000

For Military Credit Sales to Israel, the Committee recommends \$500 million, which is the same as the estimate and the amount allowed by the House.

Testimony taken by the Committee on December 8, 1970, from the Secretaries of State and Defense indicated that the funds provided herein are to be used largely for aircraft and electronic equipment which will help restore the military balance in the Middle East. The Committee was told that without this aid Israel would be confronted with an impossible financial burden, and thus faced with financial collapse unless this assistance is made available.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE (GRANTS)

1970 appropriation.....	\$350, 000, 000
1971 regular budget estimate.....	350, 000, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-418).....	340, 000, 000
Authorization Act.....	Pending
House allowance.....	340, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	340, 000, 000

The Committee concurs with the House and with the budget estimate in recommending \$340 million of military grant assistance for the following countries:

Korea.....	\$150, 000, 000
Cambodia.....	85, 000, 000
Jordan.....	30, 000, 000
Lebanon.....	5, 000, 000
Indonesia.....	3, 000, 000

In addition to the funds provided for the aforementioned countries, the Committee is also making available \$67 million for restoration of military assistance funds transferred from the programs for which they were initially programmed to other countries.

After taking detailed testimony from the Secretaries of State and Defense, the Committee felt that if the Vietnamization of the conflict in Southeast Asia was to be realized these funds were absolutely essential for Cambodia. The funds recommended to be provided for Korea will permit the forces of that nation to be modernized if we commence to withdraw 20,000 American troops from that nation.

The funds recommended for Jordan are sorely needed to meet urgent requirements for military materiel replacements which resulted from the heavy losses of military equipment suffered by this nation during the recent rebellion.

The \$5 million provided for Lebanon is the minimum needed to help this small nation maintain its internal security and integrity and also to permit it to continue to pursue a course of moderation in the troubled Middle East.

The Committee has taken cognizance of the fact that the Congress has not authorized an appropriation for this item. In fact, as the Committee reports this bill, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is holding hearings on this item. This being the case, the Committee has inserted the following provision in the bill:

Provided, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

1970 appropriation-----	\$395, 000, 000
1971 regular budget estimate-----	414, 600, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-418)-----	195, 000, 000
Authorization Act-----	Pending
House allowance-----	150, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	195, 000, 000

For supporting assistance for Vietnam and Cambodia, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$195 million. This amount is the same as the budget estimate but it is \$45 million more than the sum recommended by the House.

Testimony recently taken by the Committee indicated that the amount provided hereunder will be most instrumental in bringing about economic stabilization in these two embattled countries of Southeast Asia.

In the case of Vietnam, \$50 million will be used for commodity imports and \$15 million for land reform to accelerate the implementation of the Land-to-Tiller Act which was recently passed by the Vietnamese legislature.

The \$70 million provided for Cambodia hereunder will be used solely for the importation of commodities in order to offset the declines in domestic production and will include such essential civilian goods as food, pharmaceuticals, textiles and processed goods.

The remaining \$60,000,000 for Cambodia is to be used for reimbursement for military assistance funds transferred therefrom.

At the recently held hearing, the Committee was assured that these funds will in no way be tied to deficit spending by the Cambodian government.

The Committee has taken cognizance of the fact that the Congress has not authorized an appropriation for this item. In fact, as the Committee reports this bill, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is holding hearings on this item. This being the case, the Committee has inserted the following proviso in the bill:

Provided, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1971 estimate-----	(\$12, 000)
1971 appropriation recommended by House-----	(12, 000)
1971 appropriation recommended by Senate-----	(12, 000)
1971 supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 91-114)-----	(8, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	(8, 000)

Subsequent to the submission of the Export-Import Bank's regular 1971 budget, it was selected as a principal host of the annual Berne Union meeting which will be held in Washington in May of 1971. The Berne Union is an international association of 25 credit insurers representing 23 countries, of which the Export-Import Bank is a member.

In order to cover the cost of these non-recurring expenses, the Committee is permitting the Bank to use \$8,000 of the monies available for Administrative Expenses for the purpose of covering the cost of this meeting.

In the regular Foreign Assistance appropriation bill for 1971, the limitation on administrative expenses of the Bank was fixed at \$6,613,000, including \$12,000 for entertainment expenses. It is understood that this overall administrative expense limitation is not being increased and the \$8,000 allowed herein must be absorbed within the Bank's overall administrative expense limitation. However, it should be noted that the entertainment limitation of \$8,000, provided herein, is not authorized in authorizing legislation.

CHAPTER V INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (BY TRANSFER)

1971 Appropriations to date.....	(\$8, 173, 000)
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382).....	(685, 000)
House allowance.....	(485, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(485, 000)

The supplemental estimate is for the transfer of an additional \$685,000 from the trust fund accounts to provide for the staffing needed to implement the new income tax withholding provisions for retired Civil Service annuitants authorized by Public Law 91-172. The House allowed \$485,000 and the committee concurs in this reduction of \$200,000.

The committee also approved the following language which was included by the House:

and \$130,000 shall be available in addition to the amount of limitation otherwise available under this head for expenses in the current fiscal year to carry out the provisions of Executive Order 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended.

This language would allow an additional \$130,000 of the funds appropriated for salaries and expenses to be expended for background investigations of U.S. citizens who have made application for positions in international organizations. This would be in addition to \$600,000 already provided for this purpose and is justified on the basis of increasing workload.

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY TRUST FUND

1971 Appropriations to date.....	none
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382).....	\$157, 816, 600
House allowance.....	157, 816, 600
Committee recommendation.....	157, 816, 600

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending the budget estimate of \$157,816,600, which provides for the mandatory payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund required by Public Law 91-93. This payment is the second of thirty equal installments to cover the increase in unfunded liability created by Public Law 91-

177, approved December 30, 1969, and Public Law 91-231, approved April 15, 1970.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1971 Appropriations to date.....	\$20, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382).....	500, 000
House allowance.....	250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	500, 000

When the original 1971 appropriation action was taken on this item, the committee report stated:

The committee concurs without prejudice with the House allowance of \$20,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission, which is \$875,000 below the budget estimate. The Committee will gladly consider such additional staffing as may be recommended by the new chairman.

A new chairman has been appointed and has indicated that this supplemental appropriation is necessary.

The financial situation in the Federal Trade Commission is such that it is presently overspending its originally approved budget at an annual rate of \$265,000 based on current employment. To meet this overage and to provide funding needed to carry out its programs under the recent reorganization, the committee recommends the appropriation of the full supplemental estimate of \$500,000. This is an increase of \$250,000 over the House allowance.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDING SERVICE

1971 Appropriations to date.....	\$340, 350, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 91-114).....	11, 350, 000
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	11, 350, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends the appropriation of the full amount of this supplemental request for \$11,350,000. The funds will provide for a greater level of protection of court facilities and other public buildings owned or occupied by the United States and administered by the General Services Administration and the U.S. Postal Service. These funds will provide for 2,200 additional guards.

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING FUND

1971 appropriations to date.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382).....	\$20, 000, 000
House allowance.....	20, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	20, 000, 000

The committee concurs with the House in recommending the appropriation of \$20 million for the Automatic Data Processing Fund. The additional capital is necessary to enable the General Services Administration to take advantage of substantial savings opportunities that arise relative to the procurement of computer equipment which is currently leased to Federal agencies.

ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

1971 Appropriations to date.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382).....	\$34, 150, 000
House allowance.....	14, 150, 000
Committee recommendation.....	34, 150, 000

The committee recommends the appropriation of the full amount of the supplemental estimate of \$34,150,000, to provide for additional court facilities as authorized by Public Laws 89-372, 90-347, 90-578 and 91-272. The facilities for the new U.S. Magistrates (Public Law 90-578) and the recently authorized district judges (Public Law 91-272) are considered of special importance in the light of the efforts of the Judiciary to provide the Nation with a responsive court system. The facilities for judges appointed under the previous legislation must also be provided.

SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

1971 Appropriations to date.....	\$14, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382).....	2, 452, 000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	2, 452, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the supplemental estimate of \$2,452,000 for drawings and specifications relative to the San Diego Federal Building project. This is an increase over the House allowance of \$2,452,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

1971 Appropriations to date.....	\$1, 215, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 91-114).....	205, 000
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	205, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends the appropriation of the \$205,000 in the supplemental budget for the staffing and operation of a Consumer Product Information Coordinating Center in the General Services Administration. The Center was established by Executive Order No. 11566 to make information gathered by government agencies relative to products purchased, available to the public and other government agencies. The funding recommended will be for start-up costs and staffing.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY FACILITIES

The committee understands that preliminary planning has begun on the replacement of the Veterans Administration Hospital at Martinsburg, West Virginia, which the committee feels is most desirable. According to the data furnished the committee, the estimated cost of new construction of this 840-bed hospital will be in the neighborhood of \$36 million. The committee would like to see this project undertaken at the earliest possible date and, therefore, urges the Administration to request the necessary funds for further planning in the 1972 budget of the Veterans Administration.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1971 Appropriations to date.....	\$1, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 91-114).....	500, 000
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	500, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends that the supplemental estimate of \$500,000 for the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality be appropriated. The additional funding is needed particularly for personnel required in the review and coordination of Federal programs affecting environmental quality and for work on environmental quality indices and monitoring systems. It has been indicated to the committee that the present funding is inadequate to meet the demands made on the Council.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

1971 appropriation to date.....	\$293, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	8, 500, 000
House allowance.....	(¹)

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends a supplemental amount of \$8,500,000 for the Appalachian Regional Development Program as an additional amount for the Appalachian Regional Commission's program of Supplemental Grants. In 1969 Congress provided authorizations for appropriations for Supplemental Grants under Section 214 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of up to \$82,500,000 for the two fiscal year period 1970 and 1971. The committee is advised that appropriations to date, including \$40,000,000 in the 1971 appropriation bill totals \$74,000,000. The committee is therefore recommending appropriation of the remaining Section 214 authorization, namely, \$8,500,000 to enable the people of the Appalachian Region to participate in Federal airport programs.

Section 214(b) limits the Federal portion of such costs to 80 per centum thereof, however the language inserted by the Committee would provide for a Federal contribution of 100 per centum when the Secretary of Transportation determines that the project enhances safety.

The committee believes that the additional appropriation provided for supplementary grants will assure local communities that financial help is available for necessary airport improvements which may be particularly needed in the Appalachian Region with its mountainous terrain.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CIVIL DEFENSE

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES, CIVIL DEFENSE

1971 Appropriations to date.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-404).....	\$496, 000
House allowance.....	496, 000
Committee recommendation.....	496, 000

The committee concurs with the House in recommending the appropriation of the amount of the supplemental estimate. The funds would be used to effectuate the settlement of a claim associated with the construction of the civil defense regional emergency operations center at Denton, Texas. The amount originally proposed was \$890,000. The sum of \$496,000 herein recommended has been determined by the GSA Board of Contract Appeals to be necessary to liquidate this outstanding claim.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

URBAN RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

1971 Appropriations to date.....	\$30, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	25, 000, 000

The 1971 budget estimate for this item was \$55,000,000. In the regular appropriations bill for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (H.R. 19830), \$30,000,000 was appropriated, a reduction of \$25,000,000.

During the course of action on the regular bill, the Senate had recommended the full budget estimate of \$55,000,000 and the House allowance was \$30,000,000. As previously indicated, when the bill went to conference the House position prevailed.

Since the House has elected to insert \$5,000,000 in this bill for Urban Research and Technology and thus originate an appropriation for this item, the committee felt it was justified in bringing the amount of the appropriation up to the budget estimate for fiscal year 1971, namely, \$55,000,000, by increasing the House sum from \$5,000,000 to \$25,000,000, since this action is consistent with the action previously recommended by the committee on the regular bill, making appropriations for Urban Research and Technology.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1971.....	\$58, 605, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1971 (H. Doc. 91-382; H. Doc. 91-104)---	1, 050, 000
House allowance.....	500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 050, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,050,000 for Management of Lands and Resources. This is the same as the budget estimate, and \$550,000 more than the House allowance.

Of this amount, \$500,000 is to enable the Bureau to increase its initial ability to attack forest fires in Alaska. Availability of these funds will permit action to be taken in advance of forest fire outbreaks to recruit and train fire fighting personnel, and to place needed aircraft under contract.

The committee also recommends funds (\$550,000) to initiate a land use plan for northern Alaska. This is a new program to develop information to guide wise land use decisions and provide for orderly use and development of Alaskan resources.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1971-----	\$217, 615, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1971 (H. Doc. 91-404)-----	17, 000, 000
House allowance-----	16, 925, 000
Committee recommendation-----	16, 925, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,925,000 for the general assistance and the social services programs. This amount will provide \$16,500,000 to meet drastic increases in case loads, primarily on the Navajo Reservation, and in State public assistance standards which are followed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and \$425,000 for social services.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1971-----	\$64, 622, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1971-----	None
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	50, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purpose of continuing a reforestation program on the Quinault Indian Reservation, Washington.

PAYMENT TO THE UTE TRIBE OF THE UINTAH AND OURAY RESERVATION

Appropriation, 1971-----	None
Supplemental estimate, 1971 (S. Doc. 91-114)-----	\$3, 561, 700
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	3, 561, 700

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,561,700, the budget estimate, to reimburse the Ute Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah, for tribal funds used to construct, operate, and maintain the Uintah Indian irrigation project. This payment is authorized by the Act of September 18, 1970, Public Law 91-403.

BUREAU OF MINES

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, 1971-----	\$54, 395, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1971 (H. Doc. 91-382)-----	1, 400, 000
House allowance-----	1, 400, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 400, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,400,000 to carry out the requirements of the Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act of 1966 which include increased mine air sampling and technical assistance to industry and to States in developing their own inspection programs. The first regulations under this act became effective July 31, 1970.

HELIUM FUND

Appropriation, 1971-----	None
Supplemental estimate, 1971 (H. Doc. 91-382)-----	\$56, 100, 000
House allowance-----	50, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	56, 100, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$56,100,000, the amount of the budget estimate and \$6,100,000 more than the House allowance. This amount will permit payment for helium purchased during the past fiscal year, and will meet estimated charges for helium to be purchased during the current fiscal year.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1971-----	\$4, 983, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1971 (H. Doc. 91-382)-----	161, 000
House allowance-----	161, 000
Committee recommendation-----	161, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$161,000, the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate, to provide construction necessary to abate water pollution at five installations of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. An Executive Order requires necessary pollution control work at all Federal installations to be constructed or under construction by December 31, 1972.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1971-----	\$57, 990, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1971 (H. Doc. 91-382)-----	2, 585, 000
House allowance-----	2, 125, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 855, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,855,000, which is \$730,000 less than the budget estimate, and \$270,000 under the House allowance.

The amount will provide the following:

\$550,000 for additional park police as a cadre of law enforcement specialists available for enforcement and training purposes.

\$120,000 for master planning Park Service units.

\$155,000 for wilderness studies under the Wilderness Preservation Act.

\$1,000,000 for a South Florida Environmental Work Program which includes funds for environmental monitoring, an ecological study of South Florida, including an evaluation of the impact of an alternate jet airport site, and operation of the Everglades Jetport Field Advisory Office. None of these funds are to be used for the proposed study and formulation of recommendations for use of Big Cypress Swamp. This is a new activity which should be included in a regular appropriations bill.

The recommendation also provides \$30,000 to implement Public Law 91-462 authorizing a study of the feasibility and desirability of establishing a unit of the national park system to commemorate the opening of the Cherokee Strip to homesteading. A report is required by law to be submitted to the President and to Congress by October 16, 1971.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1971-----	\$16, 259, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1971 (H. Doc. 91-382)-----	2, 420, 000
House allowance-----	2, 420, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 420, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,420,000, which is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate. This sum will provide \$400,000 for advance planning and \$1,450,000 for project planning of water pollution abatement projects which are required by Executive Order to be constructed or under construction by December 31, 1972; and \$570,000 to pay a negotiated settlement of claims arising from installation of a domestic water supply system on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon National Park.

The committee strongly recommends that the Department of the Interior include in its fiscal year 1972 budget sufficient funds to install new and adequate lighting for the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. It is the opinion of the committee that this improvement is especially needed now that new lighting has been installed at the White House and other Government buildings in the vicinity of the Federal Triangle.

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE—FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1971-----	\$199, 617, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1971-----	None
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	300, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$300,000 for Forest land management to intensify environmental protection associated with mineral development and production on national forest lands, including protection of soil and water values, surface resources, and esthetics.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1971-----	\$45, 591, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1971-----	None
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	108, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$108,000 for work on the Beaver Creek Experimental Area, Coconino National Forest, Arizona, on which there has been recent severe flood damage. Repair of the pilot watershed facilities is necessary in order to preserve the continuity of watershed experiments under way for several years, and to provide additional protection against a future flood.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1971-----	\$15, 467, 700
Supplemental estimate, 1971-----	None
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	198, 000

The Committee recommends an addition of \$198,000 to permit construction of sanitary and camping facilities at the Rock Cliff Lake Recreation Area, George Washington National Forest, West Virginia. At the present time, the Area is ready for visitors, except for these facilities, but in spite of their lack, the Area is being used by the public.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation, 1971-----	\$950, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1971 (S. Doc. 91-114)-----	775, 000
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	775, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$775,000 to repair damage to the National Museum of History and Technology caused by a recent fire, to clean and replace exhibits, and to improve the fire detection systems in the Museum. This work is necessary in order to prepare the Museum for the next summer visitor season.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING
DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1971-----	None
Supplemental estimate, 1971 (H. Doc. 91-382)-----	\$600, 000
House allowance-----	250, 000
Committee recommendation-----	600, 000

The committee proposes an appropriation of \$600,000 for operation of the Council during fiscal year 1971, which was authorized by Public Law 91-414, September 25, 1970. This is the amount of the budget estimate and \$350,000 more than the House allowance.

This agency, in addition to assisting the President in his duties under the basic legislation and performing duties directed by the Vice President, is concerned with assuring an orderly transition of activities from various agencies to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency. Under present law the Council will cease to exist on June 30, 1971.

YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1971-----	None
Supplemental estimate, 1971-----	None
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	2, 500, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,500,000 to initiate a three-year pilot program in the Departments of Interior and Agriculture designated as the Youth Conservation Corps, Public Law 91-378, August 13, 1970. Funds are needed now if preparation is to be completed for the employment of youths during the summer months

of 1971 to further the development and maintenance of the natural resources of the United States.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MANPOWER TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1971.....	\$1, 504, 794, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1971.....	5, 000, 000
House action.....	5, 000, 000
Senate action.....	41, 400, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$41,400,000, an increase of \$36,400,000 over the request and House allowance. The \$5,000,000 request and House allowance includes \$3,000,000 for assisting returning veterans to enter job training programs and \$2,000,000 for assisting workers adversely affected by import competition under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The additional \$36,400,000 recommended by the Committee is for increasing the funds available for summer programs of the "Neighborhood Youth Corps" type under authority of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, and will provide 75,000 additional training opportunities.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN AND TRADE ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1971.....	\$200, 100, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1971.....	67, 050, 000
House allowance.....	66, 650, 000
Committee recommendation.....	66, 650, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$66,650,000, the amount of the House allowance and a reduction of \$400,000 from the budget estimate. The total includes \$55,000,000 for unemployment benefits for Federal employees and ex-servicemen and \$11,000,000 for benefits for workers eligible under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as requested, to meet increased claims by affected workers.

Also included is \$650,000, the amount of the House allowance and a reduction of \$400,000 from the request, for administrative costs related to making trade adjustment benefit payments.

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

1971 Appropriation.....	\$717, 700, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	\$25, 500, 000
House allowance.....	\$25, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	\$25, 500, 000

The committee recommends \$25,500,000, the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate, to be derived from the Unemployment Trust Fund to provide for an increase in the funds needed to cover costs of administration resulting from increases in the unemployment insurance claims workload. The workload has increased

because of an overall increase in the rate of unemployment in the past few months and cannot be absorbed within existing funds.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1971.....	\$4, 274, 000
Supplemental estimate, 1971.....	1, 100, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000, the amount of the House allowance and a reduction of \$100,000 from the budget estimate. These funds are for the purpose of providing technical assistance to the States in carrying out the requirements of the Employment Security Amendments of 1970 and the research and training programs authorized by that Act.

WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

COAL MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY

1971 appropriation.....	\$45, 212, 500
Supplemental estimate.....	\$250, 000
House allowance.....	\$250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	\$250, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000, the same as the House allowance and budget estimate to provide funds to the Wage and Labor Standards Administration for its responsibilities under the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. Included are funds to: (1) develop minimum standards which must be met by State laws, (2) evaluate the various State laws, and (3) prepare for administration of compensation programs for workers inadequately covered by State laws.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1971 appropriation.....	\$26, 150, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	\$500, 000
House allowance.....	\$500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	\$500, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$500,000, the same as the House allowance and budget request to provide funds to collect additional economic statistics and to provide analysis for the President's newly appointed National Commission on Productivity. This Commission will give priority to achieving a balance between costs and productivity that will lead to more stable prices.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MENTAL HEALTH

1971 appropriation.....	\$247, 178, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	43, 000, 000

Of the \$43,000,000 recommended by the Committee \$10,000,000 would be used to implement the section for Special Community Projects for Narcotic Addicts and Drug Dependent Persons of the "Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970" (PL 91-513). The funds provided will be used by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, acting through the National Institute of Mental Health, for a program of special project grants to public and nonprofit private agencies to meet part of the costs for (1) detoxification services or (2) institutional services (including medical, psychological, educational or counseling services) or (3) community-based aftercare services.

The Committee is aware that the risk of death or severe physical or emotional crisis is high among drug abusers, and at the present time the federal effort to prevent deaths and crippling disablement due to drug-related illnesses is minimal. Much of the crisis which results from drug abuse and addiction could be prevented if facilities were provided where drug abusers and addicts could receive medical care while they are detoxified. Although detoxification by itself has not been considered an acceptable treatment goal, a great savings in lives and money could be realized if medical and psychological care were provided following detoxification. The Committee recognizes the need in every large city for such a facility which provides detoxification and emergency care for those experiencing physical or emotional effects associated with drug abuse. The Committee is also aware of the need to provide institutional care and aftercare services, as a complement to the program of detoxification, for those who are already addicted to drugs.

The \$10,000,000 will provide part of the costs for programs for detoxification and emergency care as well as addiction treatment programs including institutional and aftercare services. Drug detoxification and emergency care programs could be developed rapidly and economically by expanding the services of existing medical or psychiatric facilities. Other types of detoxification programs should be developed for those abusers or addicts who will not or cannot obtain care through the formal medical care system. For these individuals programs could be developed which resemble a "free clinic" to provide a sheltered environment for those who wish to withdraw from drugs that do not necessitate medical supervision.

The Committee recommends \$30,000,000, related to the provisions of the proposed Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970, as it applies to the National Institute of Mental Health. No funds for this activity are provided in the Mental Health appropriation at the present time, although the appropriation does provide funding for alcoholism activities under earlier legislation. \$15,000,000 is provided for formula grants, and \$15,000,000 for project grants.

Programs of alcoholism prevention, treatment and rehabilitation have a potential for easing a major national problem. Of the estimated 80 million adults in the U.S. who drink alcoholic beverages, 9 million are alcoholics. Approximately 500 thousand of the alcoholic group have deteriorated to "skid row" level. Nearly 2 million arrests are made each year for public intoxication. This figure accounts for 40 percent of all arrests not related to traffic offenses. Several thousand of the 50 thousand people age 15 and older who are killed on the highway each year have alcohol in their blood at the time of the ac-

cident. Of the former group, 20 thousand have alcohol concentrations which substantially exceed those produced by social drinking. Another 500 thousand people annually are disabled as a result of highway crashes. In economic terms, alcohol and related problems cost the private and public economy more than \$15 billion annually. In terms of personal health, alcoholism reduces life expectancy by 10 to 12 years.

Funds provided by this supplemental appropriation would make possible a concerted approach to the problems of alcoholism, with emphasis upon two primary methods: education and comprehensive services for all alcoholics.

A program of education would provide Federal leadership in developmental work aimed toward primary prevention of alcohol problems. The target of the program would be the approximately 80 million adults who currently use beverage alcohol, and an additional 17 million young persons in the 14-18 year age group who also experiment with alcohol. The major thrust of the education program would be aimed at modifying the attitude of the public toward those who become intoxicated, with special emphasis upon the discouragement of excessive drinking as an acceptable form of behavior. The program would be implemented through (1) development of educational material for mass media use at local, State and national levels, (2) grants to State and local agencies for the conduct of community education programs, (3) federal leadership in the development, stimulation, and coordination of educational activities by a variety of national organizations, (4) alcoholism research, and (5) support for the training of professionals who can provide appropriate consultation to community agencies, particularly in the public school systems.

With funds provided by the Committee, the National Institute of Mental Health would support a program of comprehensive services for alcoholics, with emphasis upon individuals known to community agencies on account of other problems, as well as self-identified alcoholics. Most alcoholics are already in contact with at least one service agency, although not necessarily as a result of their drinking problem. There exists a readily accessible target group which could benefit from a program of comprehensive services.

The \$3,000,000 is provided to implement the Drug Abuse Education section of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (PL 91-513). The funds provided will be used by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, acting through the National Institute of Mental Health, for grants and contracts to public and nonprofit private agencies for the development of materials and curricula dealing with drug abuse education, to train professionals and others to work in this field, to coordinate all Federal programs dealing with the health aspects of drug abuse education, and generally to serve as the focal point for dissemination of information about drug abuse.

The Committee recognizes that no matter how effective our control programs are, drug abuse will continue unless programs are developed which result in a decreased need for individuals to resort to drug abuse as a way of coping with life. There is an urgent need to reach the potential drug abuser or addict through community-based education programs, to prevent drug abuse before it becomes a problem.

The \$3,000,000 provided for education activities would allow the National Institute of Mental Health to help stimulate and support the growth of community programs and activities; develop innovative

methods of communicating with young people about the dangers of drug abuse; provide curricula and additional materials; conduct training programs for teachers, parents, and students; expand the programs of the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information; and allow for pretesting and evaluation of curricula, materials, other media, and projects.

The committee strongly recommends that within the limitations of the authorization maximum consideration of this allowance be provided for assistance to Indians in need of such programs.

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Appropriation, 1971.....	\$255, 659, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	12, 000, 000

The Committee has included \$12,000,000 in the bill which is for categorical grants and contracts for family planning services pursuant to the provisions of the Family Planning Services and Population Research Act of 1970.

In July of 1969, President Nixon declared "that we should establish as a national goal the provision of adequate family planning services within the next five years to all those who want them but cannot afford them." This means delivering family planning services on a voluntary basis to more than 5 million low-income women annually by the end of 1974.

Government studies indicate that about 800,000 women received subsidized family planning services during fiscal year 1968 through all organized programs, public and private. The current level of service is approximately 1.2 million women or only 1 in 4 of the low-income women who are generally estimated to want this type of care.

The Committee recommendation would provide \$12,000,000 to support the expansion of about 25 existing projects of high quality and permit the initiation of about 25 projects in areas of demonstrated need where resources can be effectively mobilized within a short period of time. The additional funds would provide family planning services for some 200,000-250,000 women.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1971 Appropriation.....	\$94, 436, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	none
House allowance.....	not considered
Committee recommendation.....	5, 000, 000

The committee has included \$5,000,000 in the bill for family planning research pursuant to the provisions of the Family Planning Services and Population Research Act of 1970.

Efforts in the field of population research have until recent years been supported almost exclusively by private foundations and pharmaceutical companies. These funds reached their peak some time ago. The principal source of governmental support for research relevant to population problems has been the National Institute of Child Health

and Human Development. NICHD has awarded grants and contracts to support research in three principal areas: (1) Reproductive biology—fundamental studies of human and animal reproduction relevant to fertility control; (2) Development and evaluation of new contraceptives and studies of the medical effects of existing methods of fertility control; and (3) Social and behavioral aspects of population problems.

The \$5,000,000 recommended by the committee would support about 60 additional projects over the 400 projects in the 1971 budget request. These funds would expand the current research efforts of the NICHD family planning and population research program which is currently budgeted at \$28,341,000 for fiscal year 1971.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

1971 Appropriation.....	\$90, 077, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	none
House allowance.....	not considered
Committee recommendation.....	8, 000, 000

Of the \$8,000,000 recommended, the committee has included \$6,000,000 for carrying out the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-527) enacted on December 7, 1970 which authorizes drug abuse education projects and community education projects. No funds were included in the House bill or the budget request.

The committee recommendation would provide a total of \$6,000,000 to the Office of Education for making grants and contracts for special education programs to establish and strengthen preventive activities at all levels in the communities of the country.

The committee recommendation would provide \$3,000,000 authorized by section 3 of the Education Act to enable the Office of Education to fund projects with institutions of higher education, other public or private agencies, institutions, organizations, State and local educational agencies for such activities as: (1) Preparation, development and dissemination of curriculum material on the uses and abuses of drugs; (2) preservice and inservice training program for teachers, counselors, and other educational personnel; and (3) evaluation of curriculums and training programs.

The committee recommendation also provides \$3,000,000 for Community Education Projects, section 4 of the Act, which would enable the Office of Education to make grants or contracts with public or private nonprofit agencies, organizations, and institutions for community-oriented education projects on drug abuse and drug dependency. Such projects, would include personal and telephone counseling and information services, neighborhood aid and information centers, and peer group discussion programs.

Funds are also included for necessary expenses related to the establishment of the Interagency Coordinating Council on Drug Abuse Education, the Advisory Committee on Drug Abuse Education and for technical assistance and administration.

The committee also recommends \$2,000,000 to fund the Environmental Education Act, Public Law 91-516, signed into law on October 30, 1970. The Administration did not submit a supplemental estimate and the House did not consider this item.

The new law provides for the establishment of an office of environmental education in the Office of Education and authorizes the Commissioner of Education to carry out a program of environmental education through research and demonstration projects. These projects would be designed to educate the public on the problems of environmental quality and ecological balance through activities such as curriculum development, dissemination of information, environmental education programs at the elementary and secondary level, training, planning, and community education. The program would be carried out through grants to, and contracts with, institutions of higher education, State and local education agencies, educational research organizations, and other public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions. Provision is also made for small grants by the Commissioner and for the rendering of technical assistance by the Secretary. Appropriations of up to \$5 million are authorized for fiscal year 1971.

In testimony before the committee, HEW witnesses maintained that existing authorities and funds were sufficient to carry out environmental education activities in fiscal year 1971. They indicated that the Office of Education planned to spend about \$2,000,000 for this purpose in 1971. While the committee wishes to support such Department efforts, it is apparent that separate funding of the new law is necessary if environmental education is to receive the priority intended by the Congress. The Act passed the Senate unanimously on September 31, 1970, by a vote of 64-0. Earlier, it passed the House 289 to 28.

The \$2,000,000 allowed by the Committee will, along with the amount earmarked by HEW, make a total of \$4,000,000 available for environmental education programs. This compares more favorably with the \$5,000,000 authorized by the basic legislation. It is the committee's intention that not to exceed \$250,000 of the supplemental funds be available for staffing an office of environmental education as authorized by the basic law.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

1971 Appropriation.....	\$700, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	¹ 1, 900, 000
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	1, 900, 000

¹ Senate Document No. 91-114.

The Committee has included \$1,900,000 in the bill which is the amount of the budget estimate submitted to the Senate on December 3, 1970 in Senate Document No. 91-114.

The first White House Conference on Children and Youth was called by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1909. Since then, once each decade such a gathering has been convened by a President of the United States.

Over the years, much of the important legislation to protect and enhance our Nation's children has been first proposed at these conferences.

The budget through fiscal year 1971 for the Conference totals \$3.5 million and originally assumed that about \$2.3 million would be collected from private sources, with \$1.2 million coming from Federal appropriations. However, in spite of vigorous efforts attempting to secure private financing, it now appears that funds from private sources will be short in the amount of \$1.9 million, based on testimony before the Appropriations Committee.

The Committee is deeply disturbed over the fact that funding from private sources has fallen so far short of the budgeted amount expected to be available.

The Committee also cannot understand why this shortage was not foreseen by the staff of the White House Conference and the Department much earlier than it was.

The Committee has been informed that it was necessary for the Department to divert \$1 million from ongoing programs in order for the Conference to proceed. Therefore, \$1 million of the request is for the purpose of restoring funds to the appropriations from which they were diverted.

It is the sense of the Committee that in the future, costs for conferences of this type should be shared between the public and the private sector—as has been the case in the past.

The Committee also directs that vigorous efforts to obtain private financing be continued and expanded and that any amounts collected over and above the current budget for the Conference shall serve to reduce the Federal contribution and that this reduction would be returned to the Treasury of the United States or be utilized to reduce the amount requested in 1972. It is the Committee's understanding that the amount budgeted through fiscal year 1971 is \$3.5 million—with an additional amount of Federal funds of \$300,000 to be requested in fiscal year 1972 to cover wrap-up costs of the conference.

RELATED AGENCIES

CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE

1971 Appropriation.....	\$675, 000
1971 supplemental estimate.....	50, 000
House allowance.....	50, 000
Committee recommendation.....	50, 000

The committee includes the amount requested and the House allowance of \$50,000, for the expenses of the Advisory Council on Spanish-speaking Americans. The Council was established in P.L. 91-181, approved December 30, 1969, and is composed of nine members to be appointed by the President from among individuals who are representative of the Mexican American, Puerto Rican American, Cuban American, and other elements of the Spanish-speaking and Spanish-surnamed community in the United States.

COMMISSION ON RAILROAD RETIREMENT

1971 Appropriation.....	None
1971 supplemental estimate.....	\$300, 000
House allowance.....	300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	300, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate and House allowance, \$300,000. This amount would permit the

Commission on Railroad Retirement to conduct a study of the railroad retirement system and its financing. The Commission was established in P.L. 91-277 approved this year. The Commission is required to report to the Congress on or before July 1, 1971, recommending changes in the railroad retirement system to provide adequate levels of benefits on an actuarially sound basis.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1971 Appropriation.....	\$16, 740, 000
1971 supplemental estimate.....	1, 200, 000
House allowance.....	1, 200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 200, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance and the budget estimate and includes authority for the use of an additional \$1,200,000 to be derived from the railroad retirement trust funds. Two new laws were enacted this year which modified the supplemental annuity program and provided temporary increases in benefits under the regular railroad retirement program. This amount will provide for the costs of increased workloads.

CHAPTER VIII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

Appropriations for the Senate included in the bill by the Committee total \$3,096,032.

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

An appropriation of \$2,185,020 is provided for Inquiries and Investigations. Of this amount, \$2,135,000 represents a supplemental appropriation to restore the funding level necessary to meet the increased obligational authority contained in Resolutions agreed to by the Senate. The additional \$50,020 funds the Legislative Reorganization Act provision lifting the ceiling on Committee staff salaries.

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION

Additional appropriations totalling \$904,284 are included to fund the authorizations contained in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. Authorization is included in the bill to permit Senators to fix the compensation of one position at the same level as provided for committee staff by the Reorganization Act of 1970, \$35,496 per annum. However, no additional funds have been provided for clerk hire allowances, the cost involved to be absorbed by each Senator implementing this organization.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Committee has included \$6,728 and authorizing language to increase the compensation which may be paid to eight employees in the office of the Official Reporters of Debates.

JOINT ITEMS

Appropriations totalling \$20,450 have been included for joint committees whose accounts are handled by the Senate. Of this amount \$11,250 represents the Legislative Reorganization Act funding, and the balance, \$9,200 was included in the bill in the House.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Cafeteria—Old Senate Office Building

The Committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$189,500, the amount included in the budget estimate for this account. This sum is to be used to renovate the cafeteria facilities in the Old Senate Office Building.

The new facility will consist basically of two service units: (1) a cafeteria-style "fast food service" and (2) a vending section which may be operated as a separate unit after the cafeteria unit is closed for the day.

Cafeteria: Customers will enter the facility through the door nearest the beginning of the line. Sufficient space has been allowed so the line should not form in the corridor as presently, but inside the room. The customers will pick up a tray or a carry-out box and napkin at his left. He is then free to remain in line or to move freely to the spot at which he wishes to pick up parts of his meal. He remains in line for the cashier, pays for the meal, selects his plastic utensils and moves into the dining area if he wishes to use the area. If he wishes to take his food out, he moves to the left of the condiment stand to wrapping location and bags his meal.

Upon completion of a meal in the cafeteria, the customer may clear his table, depositing the disposable utensils in one of several trash receptors. If the person does not clear his table, a bus person will clear and clean the table.

Vending area: This area provides added seating and an opportunity to select an entire meal from appropriate vending machines, or merely to supplement a cafeteria meal with vended products. The vending section may be kept open after the cafeteria section is closed.

Additional facilities: These include a retail tobacco shop where retail sales of carton cigarettes and other merchandise can be accomplished without going through the cafeteria cashier; employees' facilities such as toilets and lockers; and trash compaction and handling areas.

Seating capacity: Although the overall seating capacity is being reduced from 120 to 110, the "fast service" aspects of the new installation is designed to permit more patrons to be served during the breakfast and luncheon period, and continuous service into the evening in the vending area.

RESTORATION OF THE OLD SENATE CHAMBER AND THE OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER
IN THE CAPITOL

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,209,000 for the restoration of the Old Senate Chamber and the Old Supreme Court Chamber. The Senate Commission on Art and Antiquities agreed unanimously to proceed with this work at this time.

The restoration of the two Chambers should serve to stimulate public interest in the formative phases of the nation's political history. It would greatly enhance the Capitol as a major repository of the national heritage of the people of the United States. It would add to the edification and pleasure of the many visitors who come here each day.

This project would restore the Old Senate Chamber and the Old Supreme Court Chamber substantially to the condition in which these chambers existed and were furnished when last occupied in 1859 and 1860, respectively, by the United States Senate and the United States Supreme Court. The drawings and specifications for this project have been completed after extensive research, and it is estimated that the work can be accomplished within the funds provided in this bill.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

The Committee concurs with the action of the House and recommends \$265,000 for the Office of Superintendent of Documents to establish two pilot regional documents distribution centers—one in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to service the northeastern part of the country, and one in Pueblo, Colorado to serve the area west of the Mississippi River. The establishment of these two plants has the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. It is hoped that these centers will help relieve the slowness in filling orders in the Central Office as well as well as meeting the constant increase in business. The distribution of documents is a money-making operation.

COST-ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$820,000, which is the same amount as approved by the House for this Board. It was proposed in the budget estimate of \$1.1 million that the Board would be in operation for nine months in the fiscal year 1971. Due to the lapse of time since the preparation of the estimate, the allowance of the Committee is sufficient.

Public Law 91-379, approved August 15, 1970, (amendment to the Defense Production Act of 1950), created the Cost-Accounting Standards Board as an agent of the Congress to set up cost-accounting standards for defense contractors and subcontractors under negotiated defense procurements in excess of \$100,000.

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC WORKS

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

PLANT AND CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

1970 Appropriation.....	\$355, 500, 000
1971 Appropriation (Regular Act).....	353, 600, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 382).....	25, 500, 000
House allowance.....	(Deferred pending authorization)
Committee recommendation.....	25, 500, 000

The committee recommends \$25,500,000 to initiate a program of improvements to further enhance fire protection, safety, and operating

conditions at various installations of the Atomic Energy Commission, subject to enactment of the authorization contained in S. 4557, 91st Congress.

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has recommended the program and the bill passed the Senate and the House of Representatives and is awaiting the signature of the President.

The funds requested are to provide for new design and initiation of critical procurement and contracting for facilities, and for modification, alterations, and additions to existing facilities in order to improve fire protection, safety, and operating conditions of the Atomic Energy Commission's nuclear weapons production and research facilities. The committee notes that the major item is renovation of the Rocky Flats, Colorado, plutonium recovery facility, or the construction of a new facility. The testimony presented to the committee shows that the initial planning for this facility will be devoted to a study of various alternatives, including replacement or renovation of existing facilities. The committee desires that upon completion of this phase of the planning, the Atomic Energy Commission advise the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Appropriations Committees of the House and the Senate of the results of the study before proceeding with the detailed design phase of planning.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

1970 Appropriation	\$41, 191, 000
1971 Appropriation (Regular Act)	39, 597, 000
Supplemental request	None
House allowance	None
Committee recommendation	300, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$300,000, of which \$100,000 is for the initiation of a comprehensive three-year study of Long Island Sound pursuant to a Senate committee resolution. The study is to be conducted under the leadership of the Water Resources Council.

The committee desires that after the New England River Basin Commission develops a coordinated plan of study for a joint effort of the States of Connecticut and New York, the Federal agencies, and regional and local governments, the plan of study be forwarded to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate by the Water Resources Council.

The remaining \$200,000 is for preliminary investigation and design necessary to correct the seepage and drainage problems in the vicinity of the Town of Niobrara, Nebraska, that may be related to operation of Gavins Point Dam and Lewis and Clark Lake Project located in Nebraska and South Dakota. In the event that the best solution to the problem is partial relocation, it is expected that the available funds will include such coordinated planning by the Corps and the Town as required to insure completion of all preliminary work at the earliest possible date.

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

REXFORD, MONTANA

The Corps of Engineers is relocating the Town of Rexford, Montana, as a part of the Libby Dam and Reservoir. The committee desires that within available funds the Corps of Engineers proceed with the required detailed planning for a central sewage connection and treatment facility immediately upon enactment of the authorization contained in H.R. 19877, the omnibus Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control bill.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

1970 Appropriation.....	\$259, 905, 000
1971 Appropriation (Regular Act).....	292, 600, 000
Supplemental request.....	None
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	2, 000, 000

The Refuse Act of 1899 makes it illegal to throw, discharge, or deposit, or cause, suffer, or procure to be thrown, discharged, or deposited either from or out of any ship, barge, or other floating craft of any kind, or from the shore, wharf, manufacturing establishment or mill of any kind, any refuse matter of any kind or description, whatever other than that flowing from streets and sewers and passing therefrom in a liquid state, into any navigable water of the United States, or into any tributary of any navigable water from which the same shall float or be washed into such navigable water.

Previously, this Act was interpreted to require permits for discharges carrying suspended material which could become obstructive to navigation.

Recent court decisions and the import of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970, and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 have all stressed the urgency of a more literal application of the law.

On July 30, 1970, the Corps of Engineers announced new permit requirements which include all industrial discharges into navigable waters and their tributaries. The committee, therefore, recommends \$2,000,000 to implement the revised permit requirements under the Refuse Act of 1899.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

In the Public Works Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1970, the Congress appropriated \$450,000 to initiate construction of a transmission line from Great Falls to Browning. The House Committee on Appropriations, in its report, stated that before construction of the Federal line is undertaken negotiations between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Montana Power Company should be resumed in an effort to reach a satisfactory wheeling agreement. The report further stated that the Committee believes the agreement should (1) assure reliable service and guarantee adequate capacity of the Company's line to provide for the load growth of the cooperatives until 1980;

(2) makes provision for adequate prior notice to the Company for installation of any additional facilities that might be needed to serve load growths; and (3) be cancellable upon reasonable notice if the Company declines increased wheeling capacity limits.

Both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations stated in their reports that, in the event no satisfactory agreement can be reached, the Bureau of Reclamation is directed to report back to the committees and secure prior clearance before any of the \$450,000 available is expended for initiation of construction of the Federal line.

Subsequently, the Bureau of Reclamation negotiated a wheeling contract with the Montana Power Company and determined that the contract met the requirements set forth in the Committee report. Accordingly, the contract was executed.

There is some question as to whether that contract meets the requirement of reliability. Subsequently, the Assistant Attorney General expressed reservations about the anti-trust aspects of the wheeling contract.

In view of the necessity for providing reliable service to this area, where an ABM facility is to be located, the Committee desires that the Bureau of Reclamation again review the adequacy of service, and the reliability of that service. It is also desired that the Bureau of Reclamation again submit the existing contract to the Department of Justice for review with particular reference to any anti-trust aspects of the wheeling contract.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

FEDERAL WATER QUALITY ADMINISTRATION

POLLUTION CONTROL OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH

1970 Appropriation	\$86,382,000
1971 Appropriation (regular act)	98,618,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 382)	20,400,000
House allowance	20,400,000
Committee recommendation	23,400,000

The committee recommends \$23,400,000, which is \$3,000,000 above the budget estimate and the amount allowed by the House.

The funds recommended will implement, during the balance of the current fiscal year, the provisions of the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-224) approved April 3, 1970. These funds are required to carry out the new and expanded responsibilities imposed on the Federal Water Quality Administration by the Act, including control of acid mine wastes, control of oil and hazardous materials pollution, control of vessel wastes, pesticides control, lake pollution, certification of federal licenses and permits, and manpower training.

The increase of \$3,000,000 over the budget estimate and the amount allowed by the House will permit increased effort in the control of acid mine wastes, providing a total of \$6,500,000 for this purpose. Within the increased amount allowed, the committee desires that \$1,000,000 be earmarked for study and demonstration on the Monongahela River. It is desired that such a study explore the economic development potential for the Monongahela River Basin which would result from the abatement of acid mine wastes. Because of their expertise in the field of economic development, it is desired that

the portion of the study and demonstration relating to the potential economic development be carried on under the direction of the Appalaehian Regional Development Commission.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

1971 Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382)-----	\$2, 000, 000
House allowance-----	2, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of the full budget request of \$2,000,000 to provide for payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, the unfunded liability for the fiscal years 1970 and 1971, as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended by Public Law 91-201, approved February 28, 1970.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

1971 Appropriation-----	\$1, 850, 000
1971 revised supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 91-114)-----	¹ 318, 000
House allowance (H. Doc. 91-382)-----	200, 000
Committee recommendation-----	300, 000

¹ Original supplemental estimate of \$218,000 contained in H. Doc. 91-382, amended by S. Doc. 91-114.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$300,000 of the \$318,000 requested in supplemental estimate, Senate document numbered 91-114. This allowance is necessary to cover the cost of United States hostship expenses, namely, \$200,000 for meetings and conferences of the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTE-SAT), to remain available until December 31, 1971, and \$100,000 for participation in and co-sponsorship of the International Conference on Cities, to be held in Indianapolis, Indiana, in May 1971, in collaboration with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society. Sponsors of the latter conference include the City of Indianapolis, the National League of Cities, the United States Conference of Mayors and the National Association of Counties.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

1971 Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382)-----	\$20, 000, 000
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	None

The committee agrees with the House in the disapproval of the \$20,000,000 request for a one-time contribution by the United States to the United Nations for necessary improvements and additions to its headquarters complex in New York City. There is no legislative authority for the proposed special contribution.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

1971 Appropriation-----	\$54,365,000
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382)-----	6,764,000
1971 supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 91-114)-----	¹ 7,293,000
House allowance (H. Doc. 91-382)-----	5,928,000
Committee recommendation-----	12,928,000

¹ Not considered by House.

The committee recommends the additional sum of \$12,928,000 for salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals. This allowance will provide the House recommendation of \$5,928,000 for 684 additional positions (257 assistant U.S. Attorneys, 152 deputy U. S. marshals, 275 supporting staff) and related costs that are necessary to service the 61 new district judgeships, authorized by Public Law 91-272 of June 2, 1970 and the 13 new D. C. judgeships, as authorized by Public Law 91-358 of July 28, 1970, and allow additional staff to cope with the increased litigative workload throughout the 93 district offices of the U. S. Attorneys. Also provided in the committee recommendation is \$7,000,000 of the supplemental request to the Senate to permit an effective courtroom security program which will embrace all of the facilities utilized by the Federal court system. This allowance will provide 600 additional positions (578 deputy U. S. Marshals for courtroom security, 22 supporting staff) at a cost of approximately \$3,780,000 for the balance of the current fiscal year, and \$3,200,000 for acquisition costs of special security equipment required in the protection of Federal court facilities, which sum will remain available until expended.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1971 Appropriation-----	\$260,235,000
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-389)-----	14,150,000
House allowance-----	14,150,000
Committee recommendation-----	14,150,000

The committee concurs with the House in the allowance of \$14,150,000, the full budget estimate requested to provide 1,000 additional agents, 702 support personnel, and related equipment to enable the FBI to carry out its increased responsibilities under the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, and other legislation under which the Bureau has investigative primary jurisdiction.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

1970 Appropriation-----	\$8,750,000
1970 supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 91-114)-----	¹ (489,000)
House allowance-----	(²)
Committee recommendation-----	(489,000)

¹ To be derived by transfer from the appropriation, "Salaries and Expenses", Bureau of Prisons, 1970.

² Not considered by House.

The committee recommends the transfer of \$489,000 from the unobligated 1970 balance in the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons" to the 1970 appropriation for "Support of United States Prisoners," as requested in Senate document numbered 91-114, to cover the deficiency costs for the care of United States prisoners housed in non-Federal institutions in fiscal 1970.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

1971 Appropriation.....	(\$854, 000)
1971 supplemental authorization requested (H. Doc. 91-382).....	(75, 000)
House allowance.....	(75, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(75, 000)

The committee concurs with the House in recommending an increase of \$75,000 in the administrative expense limitation to offset the authorized pay act, travel, and retirement costs which were not included in the regular allowance for fiscal 1971 of \$854,000. The amount is payable from the Industries' corporate funds.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1971 Appropriation.....	\$34, 445, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 91-114).....	7, 609, 000
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	7, 000, 000

¹ Not considered by House.

The committee recommends the additional sum of \$7,000,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. This sum will provide 635 additional positions (300 agents and 335 support personnel) and related expenses essential for the Bureau to carry out its new responsibilities under the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public law 91-513).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, ANALYSIS, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

1971 Appropriation (from other accounts).....	(\$1, 889, 000)
1971 supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 91-114).....	1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

¹ Not considered by House.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for research, engineering, analyses and technical services for the Office of Telecommunications to provide for new responsibilities assigned to the Department of Commerce pursuant to Executive Order 11556 dated September 4, 1970, and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1970 effective April 20, 1970, which provides for an Office of Telecommunications Policy in the Executive Office of the President.

Existing resources within and outside the Department of Commerce which relate to the assigned telecommunications functions have been transferred to the newly established Office of Telecommunications and applied as far as they will go toward meeting the new responsibilities.

The amount recommended will provide \$526,000 for reassignment of 43 highly skilled scientists and telecommunications researchers located at the Institute for Telecommunications Sciences at Boulder, Colorado, from projects previously funded by other Federal agencies, and \$474,000 for contractual services and other expenses necessary to develop reliable and systematic information as the basis for policy formulation on important national and international telecommunications issues such as cable television, communications alternatives for law enforcement and public safety, and satellite communications applications.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

1971 appropriation.....	(\$1, 348, 000)
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-404).....	(105, 000)
House allowance.....	(105, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(105, 000)

The committee agrees to the budget request and House allowance of \$105,000 that is needed to liquidate contractual obligations with the Great Lakes Maritime Academy located in Traverse City, Michigan. The sum will provide \$75,000 as payment of the annual direct grant to the State, and \$30,000 for allowance payments to the cadets to help defray the cost of uniforms, textbooks and subsistence.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES

1971 appropriation.....	\$2, 943, 500
1971 supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 91-114).....	54, 000
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	54, 000

¹ Not considered by House.

The committee has approved the supplemental request of \$54,000 to provide for ten additional temporary positions that are needed to strengthen the Court's existing force of 43 policemen.

PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

1970 appropriation.....	\$195, 000
1971 appropriation.....	215, 000
1970 supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 91-114).....	20, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 91-114).....	63, 000
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation (1970, \$20,000) (1971, \$63,000).....	83, 000

¹ Not considered by House.

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$83,000 that was requested in supplemental estimate, Senate Document 91-114, to defray increased costs assessed by the Government Printing Office for printing and binding of the Court's orders and opinions. Specifically, the allowance will provide \$20,000 for fiscal year 1970, and \$63,000 for fiscal year 1971.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

1971 Appropriation.....	\$462, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 91-114).....	25, 000
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	25, 000

¹ Not considered by House.

The committee recommends the sum of \$25,000 which was requested in supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 91-114 to provide \$10,000 for costs incident to the immediate temporary exterior lighting program around the Supreme Court Building and \$15,000 for a comprehensive survey and study by a contract engineer to determine permanent exterior lighting improvements for the building and grounds deemed essential for security purposes.

COURT OF CLAIMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1971 Appropriation.....	\$1, 941, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382).....	12, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The supplemental request for \$12,000 to cover the cost of contracting reporting of trials under authority of the Judgeship bill, Public law 91-272, approved June 2, 1970, has been disapproved. Testimony brought out at the committee hearing revealed that such amount could be absorbed from funds available to the Court of Claims for the current fiscal year.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS AND OTHER
JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

1971 Appropriation.....	\$22, 975, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382).....	1, 910, 000
House allowance.....	1, 400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 400, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$1,400,000 to provide for the salaries and related benefits of the 61 additional positions authorized by Public law 91-272, approved June 2, 1970.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

1971 Appropriation.....	\$53, 862, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382).....	2, 700, 000
House allowance.....	1, 900, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 900, 000

The committee agrees to the House allowance of \$1,900,000 for salaries and related benefits of the 318 additional positions necessary to support the 61 judgeship positions authorized by Public law 91-272, approved June 2, 1970.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL

1971 Appropriation.....	\$4, 300, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-420).....	6, 700, 000
House allowance.....	5, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 700, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$5,700,000 to defray the costs for fees and expenses of Court-appointed Counsel. The allowance will provide \$1,000,000 for liquidation of obligations incurred in fiscal 1970, and \$4,700,000 additional for fiscal 1971 to offset the increased rates of compensation for services of counsel, also other extended coverage authorized by the Criminal Justice Act as amended by Public Law 91-447 of October 14, 1970.

FEES OF JURORS

1971 Appropriation.....	\$14, 930, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382).....	1, 400, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of \$1,000,000 to cover the anticipated petit jury costs from trials to be conducted by the newly appointed judges authorized by Public Law 91-272 of June 2, 1970.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

1971 Appropriation.....	\$7, 950, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382).....	1, 560, 000
House allowance.....	1, 360, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 360, 000

The committee agrees to the House allowance of \$1,360,000 for additional travel and miscellaneous expenses of the newly appointed judges and their supporting staff during the current fiscal year.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

1971 Appropriation.....	\$2, 375, 000
1971 supplemental estimates:	
(H. Doc. 91-382).....	\$142, 400
(H. Doc. 91-420).....	60, 000
	<hr/>
	202, 400
House allowance.....	70, 000
Committee recommendation.....	70, 000

The committee approves the House allowance of \$70,000 to provide for ten additional positions and related costs that are considered essential for the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts in order to cope with the increased workload.

COMMISSION ON THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1971 Supplemental request (H. Doc. 91-420).....	¹ \$600, 000
House allowance.....	400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	600, 000

¹ To be derived by transfer from the Referees' Salary and Expense Fund.

The committee has approved the full budget estimate of \$600,000 requested to cover the cost of the Commission's expenses to study, evaluate, analyze and recommend changes to the Bankruptcy laws of the United States, as authorized by the Joint Resolution of July 24, 1970, Public Law 91-354. The amount provided is to be derived from the Referees' Salary and Expense Fund, and will remain available until expended.

RELATED AGENCIES

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1971 Appropriation	\$15, 485, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 91-114)	850, 000
House allowance	¹
Committee recommendation	850, 000

¹ Not considered by House.

The committee has approved the full budget estimate of \$850,000 which was submitted to the Senate in document numbered 91-114 to cover the additional costs to be incurred by the Commission in implementing the revised field structure under its proposed reorganization plan to upgrade the effectiveness of the Commission's operations. Specifically the sum will provide:

- \$132,000 for severance pay and terminal leave pay of personnel to be separated;
- 208,000 for travel and transportation of persons;
- 260,000 for transportation of things, and
- 250,000 for rent, communications and utilities.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

PAYMENT OF VIETNAM AND U.S.S. PUEBLO PRISONER OF WAR CLAIMS

1971 Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382)	\$265, 000
House allowance	265, 000
Committee recommendation	265, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of the full budget request of \$265,000 to enable the Commission to pay claims of Americans held as prisoners of war in Southeast Asia, also as a result of the U.S.S. Pueblo incident.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

1971 Appropriation	None
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-404)	\$500, 000
House allowance	None
Committee recommendation	143, 000

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$143,000 for necessary expenses of the Commission in its study and investigation to determine practicable and effective measures for reducing the destructive effects of fire throughout the country, under authority of Public Law 90-259 approved March 1, 1968. The committee was advised that eighteen members have now been appointed to the Commission. Justifications presented to the committee during the hearing on this item indicated that \$143,000 will be the total obligated in the last six months of this fiscal year.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1971 Appropriation	\$18, 950, 000
1971 transfer from revolving funds	(53, 100, 000)
1971 supplemental request (S. Doc. 91-114)	¹ (5, 000, 000)
House allowance	(²)
Committee recommendation	(5, 000, 000)

¹ To be derived by transfer from Disaster Loan Fund.

² Not considered by House

DISASTER LOAN FUND

1971 Appropriation	None
1971 supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 91-114)	\$100, 000, 000
House allowance	(¹)
Committee recommendation	100, 000, 000

¹ Not considered by House.

The committee recommends the sum of \$100,000,000 requested in S. Doc. 91-114, to provide additional funding for the "Disaster Loan Fund." The committee also recommends language requested to authorize the transfer of \$5,000,000 from the Disaster Loan Fund to Salaries and Expenses.

Loans are made from this Fund to victims of "natural" disasters. Funds obligated through October 1970 have exceeded \$120,000,000. The agency estimates that for fiscal 1971, loan applications resulting from "natural" disasters will approximate \$230,000,000.

TARIFF COMMISSION

1971 Appropriation	\$3, 845, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382)	450, 000
House allowance	350, 000
Committee recommendation	450, 000

The committee recommends the supplemental budget estimate of \$450,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance. The committee was informed that without the requested staff of 24 employees which full funding will permit, the Commission could find it impossible to meet some statutory deadlines for investigations, as well as to meet assignments levied by the President and Congressional Committees.

CHAPTER XI

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND

Public Law 91-258, effective July 1, 1970

This legislation provides that aviation user taxes, collected after July 1, 1970, be deposited into the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, along with the unexpended balances, as of July 1, 1970, in those activities which were to be Trust Fund financed. It also authorized appropriation of Federal funds into the Trust Fund to make up any deficit in the Trust Fund. This act further provides that the amounts in the Trust Fund are to be made available, *as provided by appropriations acts*, to fund specified activities.

H.R. 17755, Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriation for 1971

The Federal Aviation Administration had requested the Senate to include implementing language of the nature described above in the regular bill for 1971. Such language was not included in the bill as passed by the Senate and had not been considered in the House version.

Status of the Trust Fund

Testimony reveals that receipts amounting to \$127,500,000 (through September 30, 1970) have been realized; it is estimated that an additional \$485,000,000 will be received, for total fiscal year receipts of \$612,500,000.

The recommendations following would provide appropriations from the Trust Fund totaling \$199,000,000, which would leave a June 30, 1971 unappropriated balance of \$413,500,000 in the Trust Fund. Under these circumstances the committee does not approve the proposed intra-governmental payment of \$576,989,000, which is described later in this report.

There is described subsequently the language provision relating to unexpended balances of funds appropriated prior to July 1, 1970.

SUMMARY OF FAA AIRPORT/AIRWAYS PROGRAM FINANCING (AND SAFETY REGULATION ACTIVITIES) FOR
FISCAL 1971 (DOT BILL FOR 1971 AND REQUESTED SUPPLEMENTAL)

	H.R. 17755		This supplemental	
	House version	Senate version	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Trust funds:				
Operations.....			\$6, 000, 000	
Facilities and equipment.....			¹ 36, 000, 000	\$60, 000, 000
Research and development.....			¹ 24, 000, 000	24, 000, 000
Grants-in-aid for airports:				
Planning grants.....			10, 000, 000	15, 000, 000
Liquidation of contract authority.....			30, 000, 000	100, 000, 000
Total, trust funds.....			116, 000, 000	199, 000, 000
Federal funds:				
Operations.....	\$923, 885, 000	² \$951, 885, 000		6, 000, 000
Facilities and equipment.....	190, 000, 000	190, 000, 000		
Research and development.....	45, 000, 000	47, 500, 000		
Grants-in-aid for airports:				
Planning grants.....				
Liquidation of contract authority.....				
Safety regulation.....			1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000
Total, Federal funds.....	1, 158, 885, 000	1, 189, 385, 000	1, 000, 000	7, 000, 000
Summary of effect on airport/airway trust fund:				
Estimated receipts, fiscal 1971.....			612, 500, 000	612, 500, 000
Less appropriations recommended.....			116, 000, 000	199, 000, 000
Estimated balance, June 30, 1971.....			496, 500, 000	413, 500, 000

¹ Proposed consolidated under "airways system investment and development" (H. Doc. 91-408).

² Includes \$28,000,000 (S. Doc. 91-103) for air security guards, to be derived from the airport and airway trust fund.

OPERATIONS

Federal funds:

Appropriations, 1971 (pending).....	¹ \$951, 885, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 91-408).....	² 8, 963, 000
House allowance.....	² 6, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 000, 000

¹ Conferees agreement includes \$28 million for air security guards, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, as agreed to by conferees.

² To be derived from Airport and Airway Trust Fund.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,000,000.

This supplemental reflects cost increases since the regular budget was submitted, relative to reclassification of electronic technicians, increased communications costs, and imposition of fuel and aircraft taxes by the Airport and Airway Revenue Act of 1970.

The committee wishes to make it abundantly clear that in the utilization of the Trust Fund receipts the priorities established in the Airport and Airway Development Act be observed. The Act clearly makes the funds for administration of the programs the lowest priority and sets forward the funding for airport grants, airway facilities, and research and development.

The amount recommended herein is not to be derived from the trust fund.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

(Airport and Airway Trust Fund)

Federal funds:	
Appropriations, 1971 (pending)-----	\$190, 000, 000
Trust funds:	
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 91-408)-----	¹ 36, 000, 000
House allowance-----	36, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	60, 000, 000

¹ Requested under "Airways system investment and development."

The committee recommendation of \$60,000,000 provides \$28,980,000 for airport traffic control facilities (including terminal radar and automation); \$6,490,000 for air navigation facilities (instrument landing systems at 31 locations); \$530,000 to replace standby generators at 47 locations; \$24,000,000 for equipment to enhance safety, principally at terminals.

This additional funding will provide total appropriations of \$250 million for FY 1971 for investment in airways facilities, the minimum amount authorized by Public Law 91-258. This higher level of funds should permit among other things an acceleration in the schedule for the installation of instrument landing systems (ILS) at public airports which receive scheduled airline service and which meet the established criteria for such landing aids. The budget request would have allocated \$6,490,000 for ILS installations at 31 locations and would not provide this safety equipment for additional locations which meet the criteria for an initial ILS facility.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(Airport and Airway Trust Fund)

Federal funds:	
Appropriations, 1971 (pending)-----	¹ \$45, 000, 000
Trust funds:	
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 91-408)-----	² 33, 000, 000
House allowance-----	24, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	24, 000, 000

¹ Conferees agreement.

² Requested under "Airways system investment and development."

The committee recommends \$24,000,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. This amount together with the \$45,000,000 in the regular annual bill (pending) provides \$69,000,000 for resesarch for fiscal 1971.

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS

(Airport and Airway Trust Fund)

	New budget authority	Liquidating cash
Federal funds: Appropriations, 1971 (pending)-----		
Trust funds:		
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 91-408)-----	\$10, 000, 000	\$40, 000, 000
House allowance-----	10, 000, 000	40, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	15, 000, 000	100, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$15,000,000 (as authorized for airport system planning and for grants to public agencies for airport master planning) in new budget authority for planning grants and \$100,000,000 to liquidate obligations incurred pursuant to the contract authority for 1971 contained in P.L. 91-258. These amounts are to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund.

The regular bill for 1971, as agreed to by the conferees, carries language (Sec. 303) which has the effect of limiting grant commitments to \$250,000,000 for fiscal 1971. The recommendation of \$100,000,000 for liquidation of contract authority is consistent with that obligation level.

PAYMENT TO THE AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND

(Intragovernmental Transaction)

The recommendations made herein contemplate the appropriation of \$199,000,000 from Trust Fund receipts. With estimated receipts of \$612.5 million, the enactment of these recommendations totaling \$199,000,000 will leave an estimated June 30, 1971 balance of \$413,500,000 in the Airport and Airway Trust Fund.

The committee agrees with the House in rejecting the intragovernmental transaction proposed in H. Doc. 91-408, since, on the basis of these recommendations, the trust fund will have a surplus, not a deficit.

SAFETY REGULATION

Federal funds:

Appropriation, 1971 (pending)-----	¹ (\$101, 759, 000)
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 91-408)-----	3, 537, 000
House allowance-----	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 000, 000

¹Included under "Operations" (\$94,748,000) and "Research and Development" (\$7,011,000).

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for noise reduction research, specifically directed towards take-off and landing approach operations.

AVIATION WAR RISK INSURANCE

REVOLVING FUND

The language proposed to permit use of Federal Aviation Administration appropriation balances to pay claims which might arise under title XIII, Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (as amended), "War Risk Insurance," is not recommended.

The committee, like the House in its denial, believes this matter should be considered at a time when the funding requirements can be determined and a specific appropriation be made.

GENERAL PROVISION

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following language, as contained in the House bill:

General Provision

All funds transferred to the Airport and Airway Trust Fund pursuant to section 208c of Public Law 91-258 shall be available for expenditure to meet obligation incurred before July 1, 1970, for the purposes and activities specified in the appropriation act by which said funds were originally appropriated or for obligations and expenditures after June 30, 1970, for the same or similar purposes and activities authorized by Public Law 91-258.

This language will provide authority to use—under the Trust Fund—unexpended balances of funds appropriated before July 1, 1970.

The complete description (p. 48, House Report 91-1688) follows:

The Committee is also recommending a general provision which authorizes the use—out of the Trust Fund—of unexpended balances of funds appropriated before July 1, 1970. Such balances were, by the terms of Public Law 91-258, placed in the Trust Fund as of July 1, 1970. This section will allow the FAA continued use of those already appropriated funds to:

(1) pay bills which are being received and will continue to come due for authorized obligations incurred prior to July 1, 1970;

(2) continue to carry on prior approved programs through the obligation of funds and payment of resulting bills for the purposes and activities for which appropriations have been made in prior years.

For example, with respect to payment of bills against obligations which already exist, on June 30 of this year FAA had obligations of over \$189 million for improvements to the airways system. The bills being received to liquidate these obligations will need to be paid. In the airport grants program, as of June 30, there was obligated for airport improvements approximately \$132 million which was authorized in prior years and will need to be paid. With respect to permitting the FAA to continue with prior approved programs, the Congress approved in fiscal year 1970, for example, 54 control towers, and the FAA needs the authorization to obligate the funds to construct these towers.

The recommended general provision does not apply to either the regular appropriations for fiscal year 1971, now pending in H.R. 17755, or to the supplemental appropriations and has nothing to do with the concept of funding Operations activities from Trust Fund receipts or with the new obligational authority levels requested in either of these bills. It is merely to authorize the accomplishment of prior approved projects for which the Congress has already appropriated funds.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

Supplemental request (S. Doc. 91-114).....	\$40, 000, 000
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	40, 000, 000

The \$40,000,000 recommended would provide funding required to carry out activities authorized by the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, signed October 30, 1970. The act authorized the creation of a National Railroad Passenger Corporation by May 1, 1971. Funds are required for the initial organization and operation of the Corporation, including staff employment, legal assistance for incorporating, establishment of contractual agreements with railroads for passenger service, procuring equipment, and similar functions.

RELATED AGENCY

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

PAYMENT OF LOAN GUARANTIES

Appropriations, 1971 (pending)-----	¹ \$3, 216, 668
Supplemental request (S. Doc. 91-114)-----	¹ 40, 635, 000
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	¹ 40, 685, 000

¹ And interest to date of payment.

The committee recommends the \$40,685,000 requested with language to provide for interest to date of payment.

Part V of the Interstate Commerce Act provided authority for the Interstate Commerce Commission to guarantee loans made to railroads between 1958 and 1963 for capital expenditures and maintenance of property. Pursuant to this authority, the Commission guaranteed loans to the Penn Central; New York, New Haven and Hartford; and the Lehigh Valley railroads. In August and September, these railroads defaulted on these loans, obligating the United States to pay the outstanding balance of these loans plus interest to date of payment. This supplemental appropriation will also provide funds to pay interest accruing on all defaulted guaranteed loads during this fiscal year. If payment is made by January 1, 1971, interest costs will approximate \$1,687,000; payment by June 1, 1971, would raise interest costs to around \$2,608,000.

CHAPTER XII

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1971 Appropriation-----	\$137, 000, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382)-----	500, 000
House allowance-----	500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	500, 000

The committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$500,000, the budget estimate and House allowance, for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Customs.

The amount allowed will fund 66 additional positions (16 man-years) needed for intensifying and accelerating the processing of antidumping and countervailing duty complaints. Funds provide for the purchase of six additional passenger motor vehicles.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1971 Appropriation.....	\$19, 600, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382).....	Language
House allowance.....	Language
Committee recommendation.....	Language

The committee concurs with the House in recommending language authorizing the Bureau to purchase, with available funds, a new motor vehicle to replace one recently destroyed in a collision.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

REVENUE ACCOUNTING AND PROCESSING

1971 Appropriation.....	\$221, 500, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382).....	118, 000
House allowance.....	118, 000
Committee recommendation.....	118, 000

The committee concurs with the House in recommending \$118,000, the budget estimate, to meet additional workload and related costs resulting from closer supervision of tax-exempt organizations and foundations, as provided by the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

The amount, requested and allowed, will fund 26 additional permanent positions (13 man-years).

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

COMPLIANCE

1971 Appropriation.....	\$655, 000, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382).....	924, 000
House allowance (H. Doc. 91-382).....	750, 000
Revised supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 91-114).....	¹ 6, 200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 026, 000

¹ This proposed supplemental appropriation replaces a request of \$924,000 transmitted to the Congress on September 14, 1970 (H. Doc. 91-382). This request contains \$5,276,000 for the Internal Revenue Service for manpower, equipment, and support resources necessary to carry out its explosives control responsibilities under Title XI of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-452, approved October 15, 1970. It also contains \$924,000 for additional workload and related costs resulting from the supervision of tax-exempt organizations and foundations, as provided by the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,026,000 for Compliance activities of the Internal Revenue Service. The amount recommended contains \$750,000, the House allowance, for funding additional employees needed to cope with additional workload resulting from closer supervision of tax-exempt organizations and foundations, as provided by the Tax Reform Act of 1969. In addition, an amount of \$4,276,000 is included for additional manpower and equipment necessary to carry out the Service's explosives control responsibilities under Title XI of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970.

The committee feels that the Service will not be able to recruit all of the additional personnel requested early enough to justify the total funds requested.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1971 Appropriation.....	\$13, 100, 000
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382).....	1, 036, 000
House allowance.....	900, 000
Committee recommendation.....	900, 000

The committee concurs with the House in recommending an appropriation of \$900,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Management and Budget.

Like the House, the committee feels that this agency will not be able to recruit sufficient personnel early enough to require the total funds requested.

DOMESTIC COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1971 Appropriation.....	None
1971 supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 91-382).....	\$960, 000
House allowance.....	210, 000
Committee recommendation.....	960, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$960,000 for salaries and expenses of the newly created Domestic Council.

The amount recommended, together with the \$540,000 transferred from the salaries and expenses account of the White House Office, will provide a total of \$1,500,000 for necessary expenses of the Domestic Council for fiscal year 1971. The funds recommended will support 37 additional permanent positions (24 additional permanent man-years of employment).

The Council was established pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970 and provides the President with assistance in the coordination of domestic policy formulation.

CHAPTER XIII

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The committee recommends the amount of \$43,130,510 for claims and judgments, which is the full amount of the budget estimate, but \$1,382,772 over the House-passed bill. These funds are provided for the mandatory payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies of the Federal Government in accord with the law; and judgments rendered against the United States by the U.S. Court of Claims and the U.S. district courts.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 8, RULE XVI, STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

In compliance with paragraph 8, Rule XVI, Standing Rules of the Senate, the following items of appropriation recommended by the Committee in this bill, without statutory authority, are brought to the attention of the Senate:

CHAPTER IV.—FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Military Assistance.—The sum of \$340,000,000 recommended by the Committee is without authorization at the time of the reporting of this bill, and a proviso has been included in the bill language, as follows:

: *Provided, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation.*

Supporting assistance.—The Committee recommendation of \$195,000,000 likewise lacks authorization, and the same proviso as above has been appended to this item in the bill.

Export-Import Bank of the United States.—Included under this item is an increase, not presently authorized, in the limitation on administrative expenses for entertainment allowances for members of the Board of Directors.

CHAPTER V.—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

General Services Administration. Salaries and Expenses, Office of the Administrator.—The Committee has provided funds for expenses of a Consumer Product Information Coordinating Center, which has been established by Executive Order.

Appalachian Regional Development Programs.—Included in the bill is language providing for a Federal contribution of 100 per centum for projects under the Airport and Airways Development Act of 1970 when the Secretary of Transportation determines that the project involved enhances safety. Section 214(b) of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 presently limits the Federal portion of such costs to 80 per centum.

CHAPTER VII.—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Health Services and Mental Health Administration.—Under the appropriation, "Mental Health", the Committee has recommended the sum of \$30,000,000 for grant and contract programs for alcoholism prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, contingent upon enactment of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 or similar legislation, and this is so stated in the language in the bill.

CHAPTER VIII.—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Salaries, Officers and Employees.—Provision has been made in the bill permitting Senators to increase the compensation of one position in their offices from \$33,176 to \$35,496, from present allocations. In addition, the salaries of six transcribers in the office of the Official Reporters of Debates have been increased to not to exceed \$16,008 each, and two other employees in the same office have been increased to not to exceed \$15,312 each, with one new title designation.

Architect of the Capitol.—Included in the bill is authority and the sum of \$1,209,000 to enable the Architect of the Capitol to proceed with the restoration of the Old Senate Chamber and the Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol.

CHAPTER IX.—PUBLIC WORKS

Atomic Energy Commission.—Funds are provided for “Plant and Capital Equipment” in the amount of \$25,500,000 contingent upon the enactment into law of S. 4557, 91st Congress.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (=), Senate bill compared with —	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER I					
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE					
	Indemnity payments to dairy farmers-----		\$300,000	\$300,000	+	\$300,000
	Total, chapter I, new budget (obligational) authority-----		300,000	300,000	+	300,000
	CHAPTER II					
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE					
91-241	Research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy-----	(\$10,000,000)		10,000,000	+	10,000,000
	Total, chapter II, new budget (obligational) authority-----	(10,000,000)		10,000,000	+	10,000,000
	CHAPTER III					
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
	FEDERAL FUNDS					
91-406	Federal payment to the District of Columbia-----	17,571,000	11,794,000	11,794,000	-	5,777,000
91-406	Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay-----	34,178,000		34,178,000		+34,178,000
	Total, Federal funds-----	51,749,000	11,794,000	45,972,000	-	5,777,000
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS					
91-406	General operating expenses-----	(855,000)	(776,000)	(776,000)		(-119,000)
91-406	Public safety:					
	1971-----	(12,938,000)	(12,902,000)	(12,902,000)		(-36,000)
	1970-----	(9,861,000)	(9,861,000)	(9,861,000)		

91-406	Education:								
	1971	(15,570,000)	(10,425,000)	(10,425,000)	(-4,945,000)				
	1970	(9,772,000)	(9,772,000)	(9,772,000)					
91-406	Highways and traffic	(89,000)	(56,000)	(56,000)	(-33,000)				
91-406	Sanitary engineering	(540,000)	(503,000)	(503,000)	(-37,000)				
91-406	Settlement of claims and suits	(7,225)	(7,225)	(7,225)					
91-406	Capital outlay	(46,655,000)	(10,612,000)	(44,790,000)	(-1,865,000)				(+34,178,000)
	Total, District of Columbia funds	(96,127,225)	(54,914,225)	(89,092,225)	(-7,035,000)				(+34,178,000)
	RELATED AGENCY								
	COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
91-404	Salaries and expenses	325,000	325,000	325,000					
	Total, chapter III, new budget (obligational) authority (F'd val fund-s)	52,074,000	12,119,000	46,297,000	-5,777,000				+34,178,000
	CHAPTER IV								
	FOREIGN OPERATIONS								
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT								
	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE								
91-418	Military credit sales to Israel	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000					
91-418	Military assistance	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000					
	ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE								
91-418	Supporting assistance	195,000,000	150,000,000	195,000,000					+45,000,000
	Total, foreign assistance	1,035,000,000	990,000,000	1,035,000,000					+45,000,000
	EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES								
S. Doc. 91-114	Limitation on administrative expenses	(8,000)		(8,000)					(+8,000)
	Total, chapter IV:								
	New budget (obligational) authority	1,035,000,000	990,000,000	1,035,000,000					+45,000,000
	Limitation	(8,000)		(8,000)					(+8,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (=), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
CHAPTER V						
INDEPENDENT OFFICES						
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION						
91-404	Salaries and expenses	Language	Language	Language		
91-382	(By transfer)	(\$885,000)	(\$485,000)	(\$485,000)	(-\$200,000)	
91-382	Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund	157,816,600	157,816,600	157,816,600		
91-382	Salaries and expenses	500,000	250,000	500,000		+\$250,000
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION						
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION						
S. Doc. 91-114	Operating expenses, Public Buildings service	11,350,000		11,350,000		+11,350,000
91-382	Automatic data processing fund	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000		
91-382	Additional court facilities	34,150,000	14,150,000	34,150,000		+20,000,000
91-382	Sites and expenses, public buildings projects	2,452,000		2,452,000		+2,452,000
S. Doc. 91-114	Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator	205,000		205,000		+205,000
	Total, General Services Administration	68,157,000	34,150,000	68,157,000		+34,007,000
	Total, Independent Offices:					
	New budget (obligational) authority	226,473,600	192,216,600	226,473,600		+34,257,000
	By transfer	(685,000)	(485,000)	(485,000)		
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY						
S. Doc. 91-114	Salaries and expenses	500,000		500,000		+500,000

91-404	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT							
	Appalachian regional development program.....						+8,500,000	+8,500,000
91-404	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE							
	OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE							
	Construction of facilities, civil defense.....	496,000		496,000		496,000		
	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT							
	Urban research and technology.....			5,000,000		25,000,000	+25,000,000	+20,000,000
	Total, chapter V:							
91-382 91-404	New budget (obligational) authority.....	227,469,600		197,712,600		260,969,600	+33,500,000	+63,267,000
	By transfer.....	(685,000)		(485,000)		(485,000)	(-200,000)	
	CHAPTER VI							
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT							
	Management of lands and resources.....	1,050,000		500,000		1,050,000		+550,000
91-404	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS							
	Education and welfare services.....	17,000,000		16,925,000		16,925,000	-75,000	
	Resources management.....					50,000	+50,000	+50,000
	Payment to the Ute Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation.....							
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	3,561,700				3,561,700		+3,561,700
	BUREAU OF MINES							
S. Doc. 91-114	Health and safety.....	20,561,700		16,925,000		20,536,700	-25,000	+3,611,700
	Helium fund (borrowing authority).....							
	Total, Bureau of Mines.....	1,400,000		1,400,000		1,400,000		
	BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE							
	Construction.....	56,100,000		50,000,000		56,100,000		+6,100,000
	Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	57,500,000		51,400,000		57,500,000		+6,100,000
91-382	Construction.....	161,000		161,000		161,000		

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (=), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER VI—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
91-382	Management and protection.....	\$2,585,000	\$2,125,000	\$1,855,000	—\$730,000	—\$270,000
91-382	Construction.....	2,420,000	2,420,000	2,420,000		
	Total, National Park Service.....	5,005,000	4,545,000	4,275,000	—730,000	—270,000
	Total, Department of the Interior.....	84,277,700	73,531,000	83,522,700	—755,000	+9,991,700
	RELATED AGENCIES					
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	FOREST SERVICE					
	Forest protection and utilization:					
	Forest land management.....			300,000	+300,000	+300,000
	Research.....			108,000	+108,000	+108,000
	Construction.....			198,000	+198,000	+198,000
	Total Forest Service.....			606,000	+606,000	+606,000
	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
	Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	775,000		775,000		+775,000

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT					
91-382	Salaries and expenses.....	600,000	250,000	600,000	+350,000
YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS					
	Salaries and expenses.....			2,500,000	+2,500,000
	Total, related agencies.....	1,375,000	250,000	4,481,000	+4,231,000
	Total, chapter VI, new budget (obligational) authority.....	85,652,700	73,781,000	88,003,700	+14,222,700
CHAPTER VII					
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION					
91-404	Manpower development and training activities.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	41,400,000	+36,400,000
91-404	Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen and trade adjustment activities.....	67,050,000	66,650,000	66,650,000	-400,000
91-404	<i>Limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration (trust fund)</i>	(25,500,000)	(25,500,000)	(25,500,000)	-----
91-104	<i>Limitation on unemployment insurance service, salaries and expenses (trust fund)</i>	(1,100,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(-100,000)
WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION					
91-404	Wage and labor standards, salaries and expenses.....	250,000	250,000	250,000	-----
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
91-404	Salaries and expenses.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	-----
	Total, Department of Labor.....	72,800,000	72,400,000	108,800,000	+36,400,000
	<i>Limitations (trust fund)</i>	(26,600,000)	(26,500,000)	(26,500,000)	(-100,000)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION					
	Mental health.....			43,000,000	+43,000,000
	Maternal and child health.....			12,000,000	+12,000,000
	Total, Health Services and Mental Health Administration.....			55,000,000	+55,000,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (=), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
S. Doc. 91-114	CHAPTER VII—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE—Continued					
	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.....			\$5,000,000	+\$5,000,000	+\$5,000,000
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
	Research and training.....			8,000,000	+8,000,000	+8,000,000
	DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT					
	Office of Child Development.....	\$1,900,000		1,900,000		+1,900,000
	Total, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.....	1,900,000		69,900,000	+68,000,000	+69,900,000
	RELATED AGENCIES					
91-382	Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People: Salaries and expenses.....	50,000	\$50,000	50,000		
91-404	Commission on Railroad Retirement: Salaries and expenses.....	300,000	300,000	300,000		
91-401	Railroad Retirement Board: <i>Limitation on salaries and expenses (trust fund)</i>	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)		
	Total, related agencies.....	350,000	350,000	350,000		
	<i>Limitation (trust fund)</i>	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)		
	Total, chapter VII:					
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	175,050,000	72,750,000	179,050,000	+104,000,000	+106,300,000
	<i>Limitations (trust fund)</i>	(27,800,000)	(27,700,000)	(27,700,000)	(-100,000)	

CHAPTER VIII
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

S. Doc. 91-114	SALARIES, officers and employees.....	871,624	-----	878,352	+6,728	+878,352
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE					
S. Doc. 91-114	Senate Policy Committees.....	5,000	-----	5,000	-----	+5,000
S. Doc. 91-114	Inquiries and investigations.....	2,185,020	-----	2,185,020	-----	+2,185,020
S. Doc. 91-114	Miscellaneous items.....	27,510	-----	27,510	-----	+27,510
S. Doc. 91-114	Stationery (revolving fund).....	150	-----	150	-----	+150
	Total, Senate.....	3,089,304	-----	3,096,032	+6,728	+3,096,032
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
	Gratuities to widows of deceased Members.....	-----	85,000	85,000	+85,000	-----
	SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES					
91-420	Committee employees.....	625,000	-----	550,000	-75,000	-----
91-420	Office of the Legislative Counsel.....	45,000	-----	45,000	-----	-----
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE					
91-420	Miscellaneous items.....	680,000	-----	500,000	-180,000	-----
	Total, House of Representatives.....	1,350,000	1,180,000	1,180,000	-170,000	-----
	JOINT ITEMS					
S. Doc. 91-114	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE					
	Joint Economic Committee.....	3,750	-----	3,750	-----	+3,750
S. Doc. 91-114	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.....	5,000	-----	5,000	-----	+5,000
S. Doc. 91-114	Joint Committee on Printing.....	2,590	-----	11,700	+9,200	+2,500
	Total, joint items.....	11,250	9,200	20,450	+9,200	+11,250

See footnotes at end of table, p. 68.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (=), Senate bill compared with —	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER VIII—Continued LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS					
	Capitol buildings.....		\$30,000	\$30,000	+\$30,000	
S. Doc. 91-114	Restoration of old Senate Chamber and old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol.....	\$1,200,000		1,200,000		+\$1,200,000
S. Doc. 91-114	Senate office buildings.....	189,500		189,500		+189,500
91-404	Acquisition of property, construction and equipment, additional House office building (liquidation of contract authorization).....	(1,250,000)			(-1,250,000)	
91-404	John W. McCormack Residential Page School.....	50,000	50,000	50,000		
	Total, Architect of the Capitol.....	1,448,500	80,000	1,478,500	+30,000	+1,398,500
	<i>Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization</i>	(1,250,000)			(-1,250,000)	
	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
	OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS					
91-420	Salaries and expenses.....	265,000	265,000	265,000		
	COST-ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD					
91-382	Salaries and expenses.....	1,100,000	820,000	820,000	-280,000	
	Total, chapter VIII, new budget (obligational) authority.....	7,264,054	2,354,200	6,859,982	-404,072	+4,505,782

<i>Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization</i>		(1, 250, 000)			(-1, 250, 000)	
CHAPTER IX						
PUBLIC WORKS						
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION						
91-382	Plant and capital equipment	25, 500, 000	(2)	25, 500, 000		25, 500, 000
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL						
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY						
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL						
	General investigations			300, 000	+300, 000	+300, 000
	Operation and maintenance, general			2, 000, 000	+2, 000, 000	+2, 000, 000
	Total, Corps of Engineers—Civil			2, 300, 000	+2, 300, 000	+2, 300, 000
INDEPENDENT OFFICES						
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY						
FEDERAL WATER QUALITY ADMINISTRATION						
91-382	Pollution control operations and research	20, 400, 000	20, 400, 000	23, 400, 000	+3, 000, 000	+3, 000, 000
	Total, chapter IX, new budget (obligational) authority	45, 000, 000	20, 400, 000	51, 200, 000	+5, 300, 000	+30, 800, 000
CHAPTER X						
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS						
91-382	Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000		
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES						
S. Doe, 91-114	International conferences and contingencies	318, 000	200, 000	300, 000	-18, 000	+100, 000
	Special contribution to the United Nations	20, 000, 000			-20, 000, 000	
91-382	Total, International organizations and conferences	20, 318, 000	200, 000	300, 000	-20, 018, 000	+100, 000
	Total, Department of State	22, 318, 000	2, 200, 000	2, 300, 000	-20, 018, 000	+100, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 68.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (=), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER X—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
91-382 and S. Doc. 91-114	Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals.....	\$14,057,000	\$5,928,000	\$12,928,000	—\$1,120,000	+ \$7,000,000
	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
91-389	Salaries and expenses.....	14,150,000	14,150,000	14,150,000		
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
S. Doc. 91-114	Support of U.S. prisoners: Fiscal year 1970.....	(489,000)		(489,000)		(+489,000)
	BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS					
S. Doc. 91-114	Salaries and expenses.....	7,600,000		7,000,000	—600,000	+7,000,000
	FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED					
91-382	<i>Limitation on administrative and vocational training expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated</i>	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)		
	Total, Department of Justice.....	35,816,000	20,078,000	34,078,000	—1,738,000	+14,000,000
	Fiscal year 1970 (by transfer).....	(489,000)		(489,000)		(+489,000)
	<i>Limitation</i>	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)		

S. Doc. 91-114	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
	OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS					
	Research, engineering, analysis, and technical services.....	1, 000, 000			1, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000
91-401	MARITIME ADMINISTRATION					
	State marine schools (<i>liquidation of contract authorization</i>)	(105, 000)	(105, 000)		(105, 000)	
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	1, 000, 000	(105, 000)		1, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000
S. Doc. 91-114	<i>Liquidation of contract authorization</i>	(105, 000)	(105, 000)		(105, 000)	
	THE JUDICIARY					
	SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES	54, 000			54, 000	+54, 000
91-114	Salaries.....					
	Printing and binding Supreme Court reports:					
	Fiscal year 1970.....	20, 000			20, 000	+20, 000
S. Doc. 91-114	Fiscal year 1971.....	63, 000			63, 000	+63, 000
	Care of the buildings and grounds.....	25, 000			25, 000	+25, 000
	Total, Supreme Court of the United States:					
91-382	Fiscal year 1970.....	20, 000			20, 000	+20, 000
	Fiscal year 1971.....	142, 000			142, 000	+142, 000
	Total.....	162, 000			162, 000	+162, 000
91-382	COURT OF CLAIMS					
	Salaries and expenses.....	12, 000				
					-12, 000	

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (=), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
CHAPTER X—Continued						
THE JUDICIARY—Continued						
COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES						
91-382	Salaries of judges-----	\$1,910,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	—\$510,000	-----
91-382	Salaries of supporting personnel-----	2,700,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	—800,000	-----
91-420	Fees and expenses of court-appointed counsel-----	6,700,000	5,700,000	5,700,000	—1,000,000	-----
91-382	Fees of jurors-----	1,400,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	—400,000	-----
91-382	Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	1,500,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	—200,000	-----
91-382 and 91-420	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts-----	202,400	70,000	70,000	—132,400	-----
	Total, Courts of Appeals, district courts, and other judicial services-----	14,472,400	11,430,000	11,430,000	—3,042,400	-----
COMMISSION ON BANKRUPTCY LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES						
91-420	Salaries and expenses-----	600,000	400,000	600,000	-----	+\$200,000
	Total, the Judiciary:					
	Fiscal year 1970-----	20,000		20,000		+20,000
	Fiscal year 1971-----	15,226,400	11,830,000	12,172,000	—3,054,400	+342,000
	Total-----	15,246,400	11,830,000	12,192,000	—3,054,400	+362,000
RELATED AGENCIES						
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION						
S. Doc. 91-114	Salaries and expenses-----	\$50,000		\$50,000		+850,000

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION					
91-382	Payment of Vietnam and U.S.S. <i>Pueblo</i> prisoner of war claims	265,000	265,000	265,000	-----
91-404	NATIONAL COMMISSION ON FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL Expenses	500,000	-----	143,000	+143,000
S. Doc. 91-114	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION Salaries and expenses (<i>by transfer</i>)	(5,000,000)	-----	(5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
S. Doc. 91-114	Disaster loan fund	100,000,000	-----	100,000,000	+100,000,000
91-382	TARIFF COMMISSION Salaries and expenses	450,000	350,000	450,000	+100,000
	Total, related agencies	102,065,000	615,000	101,708,000	+101,093,000
	<i>By transfer</i>	(5,000,000)	-----	(5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
	Total, chapter X, new budget (obligational) authority:				
	Fiscal year 1970	20,000	-----	20,000	+20,000
	Fiscal year 1971	176,425,400	34,723,000	151,258,000	+116,535,000
	Total	176,445,400	34,723,000	151,278,000	+116,555,000
	<i>By transfer:</i>				
	Fiscal year 1970	(489,000)	-----	(489,000)	(+489,000)
	Fiscal year 1971	(5,000,000)	-----	(5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
	Total	(5,489,000)	-----	(5,489,000)	(+5,489,000)
	<i>Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization</i>	(105,000)	(105,000)	(105,000)	-----
	<i>Limitation</i>	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	-----

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (=), Senate bill compared with— Budget estimate	House bill
	CHAPTER XI					
	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
	FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION					
91-408	Operations (airport and airway trust fund).....	\$8,963,000	\$6,000,000	-----	-\$8,963,000	-\$6,000,000
	Operations.....	-----	-----	\$6,000,000	+6,000,000	+6,000,000
91-408	Facilities and equipment (airport and airway trust fund).....	136,000,000	36,000,000	60,000,000	+24,000,000	+24,000,000
91-408	Research and development (airport and airway trust fund).....	133,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	-----	-----
91-408	Grants-in-aid for airports (airport and airway trust fund):					
	Planning grants.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	+5,000,000	+5,000,000
	<i>Development grants (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization).....</i>	<i>(40,000,000)</i>	<i>(40,000,000)</i>	<i>(100,000,000)</i>	<i>(+60,000,000)</i>	<i>(+60,000,000)</i>
91-408	<i>Payment to the airport and airway trust fund (intragovernmental transaction).....</i>	<i>(576,989,000)</i>	-----	-----	<i>(-576,989,000)</i>	-----
91-408	Safety regulation.....	3,537,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-2,537,000	-----
	Total, Federal Aviation Administration.....	91,500,000	77,000,000	106,000,000	+14,500,000	+29,000,000
	Consisting of:					
	Trust funds.....	87,963,000	76,000,000	99,000,000	+11,037,000	+23,000,000
	Federal funds.....	3,537,000	1,000,900	7,000,000	+3,463,000	+6,000,000
	FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION					
S. Doc. 91-114	Federal grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation.....	40,000,000	-----	40,000,000	-----	+40,000,000

RELATED AGENCY					
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION					
S. Doc. 91-114	Payment of loan guaranties.....	40, 685, 000	-----	40, 685, 000	-----
	Total, chapter XI, new budget (obligational authority).....	172, 185, 000	77, 000, 000	186, 685, 000	+14, 500, 000
	<i>Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization.....</i>	<i>(40, 000, 000)</i>	<i>(40, 000, 000)</i>	<i>(100, 000, 000)</i>	<i>(+60, 000, 000)</i>
	<i>Intragovernmental transaction (Federal funds payment to trust fund).....</i>	<i>(576, 989, 000)</i>	-----	-----	<i>(-576, 989, 000)</i>
CHAPTER XII					
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
91-382	BUREAU OF CUSTOMS	500, 000	500, 000	500, 000	-----
	Salaries and expenses.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
91-382	BUREAU OF THE MINT	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Salaries and expenses.....	(language)	(language)	(language)	-----
91-382	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE	118, 000	118, 000	118, 000	-----
	Revenue accounting and processing.....	6, 200, 000	750, 000	5, 026, 000	-1, 174, 000
	Compliance.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Total, Treasury Department.....	6, 818, 000	1, 368, 000	5, 644, 000	+4, 276, 000
S. Doc. 91-114	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	-----	-----	-----	-----
	DOMESTIC COUNCIL	960, 000	210, 000	960, 000	+750, 000
	Salaries and expenses.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Salaries and expenses.....	1, 036, 000	900, 000	900, 000	-----
91-382	OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET	1, 996, 000	1, 110, 000	1, 860, 000	+750, 000
	Total, Executive Office of the President.....	8, 814, 000	2, 478, 000	7, 504, 000	-1, 310, 000
	Total, chapter XII, new budget (obligational) authority.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued**

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	Recom- mended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (=), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
91-420 and S. Doc. 91-117	CHAPTER XIII					
	CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS					
	Claims and judgments.....	\$43,130,510	\$41,747,738	\$43,130,510	-----	+\$1,382,772
	Total, new budget (obligational) authority:					
	Fiscal year 1970.....	20,000	-----	20,000	-----	+20,000
	Fiscal year 1971.....	1,928,965,264	1,525,365,538	2,066,257,792	+137,292,528	+540,892,254
	Grand total.....	1,928,985,264	1,525,365,538	2,066,277,792	+137,292,528	+540,912,254
	Limitations.....	(27,883,000)	(27,775,000)	(27,783,000)	(-100,000)	(+8,000)
	By transfer:					
	Fiscal year 1970.....	(,89,000)	-----	(,89,000)	-----	(+489,000)
	Fiscal year 1971.....	(5,635,000)	(,85,000)	(5,485,000)	(-200,000)	(+5,000,000)
	Total, transfers.....	(6,174,000)	(,85,000)	(5,974,000)	(-200,000)	(+5,489,000)
	Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization.....	(41,355,000)	(,0,105,000)	(100,105,000)	(+58,750,000)	(+60,000,000)

¹ Excludes \$22,500,000 for payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (H. Doc. 91-404) not considered in connection with this bill.

² Deferred pending authorization.

Calendar No. 1442

91ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 19928

[Report No. 91-1430]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 10, 1970

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

DECEMBER 11, 1970

Reported by Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supple-
6 mental Appropriations Act, 1971") for the fiscal year end-
7 ing June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, namely:

1

CHAPTER I

2

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION

4

SERVICE

5

INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO DAIRY FARMERS

6

For an additional amount for “Indemnity Payments to

7

Dairy Farmers”, in accordance with subsections (a) and (b)

8

of section 204 of the Agriculture Act of 1970, which qualifies

9

processors for indemnity payments under certain conditions,

10

\$300,000.

11

CHAPTER II

12

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

13

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION,

14

NAVY

15

For an additional amount, \$10,000,000.

16

CHAPTER III

17

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

18

FEDERAL FUNDS

19

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

20

For an additional amount for “Federal payment to the

21

District of Columbia”, for the general fund of the District of

22

Columbia, \$11,794,000.

1 LOANS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR CAPITAL

2 OUTLAY

3 For an additional amount for “Loans to the District
4 of Columbia for capital outlay”, \$34,178,000, to remain
5 available until expended and to be advanced upon request
6 of the Commissioner to the general fund.

7 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

8 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for “General operating ex-
10 penses”, \$776,000.

11 PUBLIC SAFETY

12 For an additional amount for “Public safety”, \$22,763,-
13 000, of which \$9,861,000 shall be available for the fiscal year
14 1970.

15 EDUCATION

16 For an additional amount for “Education”, \$20,197,000,
17 of which \$9,772,000 shall be available for the fiscal year
18 1970: *Provided*, That the certificate of the President of the
19 District of Columbia Teachers College shall be sufficient
20 voucher for the expenditure from this appropriation for such
21 purposes as he may deem necessary but not to exceed \$1,000.

1 HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

2 For an additional amount for "Highways and traffic",
3 \$56,000, which shall be payable from the highway fund.

4 SANITARY ENGINEERING

5 For an additional amount for "Sanitary engineering",
6 \$503,000, of which \$163,800 shall be payable from the
7 water fund and \$22,200 from the sanitary sewage works
8 fund.

9 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

10 For payment of property damage claims in excess of
11 \$500 and of personal injury claims in excess of \$1,000, ap-
12 proved by the Commissioner in accordance with the pro-
13 visions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45
14 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$7,225.

15 CAPITAL OUTLAY

16 For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", to re-
17 main available until expended, ~~\$10,612,000~~ \$44,790,000, of
18 which \$1,140,000 shall be payable from the water fund:
19 *Provided, That* \$335,000 shall be available for construction
20 services by the Director of General Services or by contract
21 for architectural engineering services, as may be determined
22 by the Commissioner.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated herein for the District of Columbia shall be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, except as otherwise specifically provided.

RELATED AGENCY

COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out title I of the Act of September 22, 1970 (Public Law 91-405), establishing the Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia, \$325,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER ~~III~~ IV

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

MILITARY CREDIT SALES TO ISRAEL

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the President to finance sales of defense articles and defense services to Israel, as authorized by law, \$500,000,000.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Military assistance”,
\$340,000,000: *“Provided, That this appropriation shall be
available only upon enactment into law of authorizing
legislation.”*

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Supporting assistance”,
~~\$150,000,000~~ \$195,000,000: *“Provided, That this appro-
priation shall be available only upon enactment into law of
authorizing legislation.”*

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

*In addition to the amount otherwise made available for
entertainment allowances for members of the Board of
Directors, for the current fiscal year, \$8,000 shall be
available for such purposes.*

CHAPTER ~~IV~~ V

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
for necessary expenses of administration of the retirement
and insurance programs, \$485,000, to be transferred from
the trust funds “Civil service retirement and disability fund”,

“Employees life insurance fund”, “Employees health benefits fund”, and “Retired employees health benefits fund”, in such amounts as may be determined by the Civil Service Commission; and \$130,000 shall be available in addition to the amount of limitation otherwise available under this head for expenses in the current fiscal year to carry out the provisions of Executive Order 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended.

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY
FUND

For financing the unfunded liability of new and increased annuity benefits becoming effective on or after October 20, 1969, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8348, \$157,816,600, to be credited to the civil service retirement and disability fund.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
~~\$250,000~~—\$500,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount for “Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service”, \$11,350,000: Provided, That this appropriation and the “Buildings management fund” (40 U.S.C. 490(f)), shall be available for employment of guards for all buildings and areas owned or occupied

1 *by the United States and under the charge and control of*
2 *the General Services Administration or the Post Office De-*
3 *partment (or the Postal Service), and such guards shall have,*
4 *with respect to such property, the powers of special police-*
5 *men provided by the first section of the Act of June 1, 1948*
6 *(62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318), but shall not be restricted*
7 *to certain Federal property as otherwise required by the*
8 *proviso to said section: Provided further, That the limitation*
9 *on the amounts deposited for Administrative operations in*
10 *the Administrative Operations Fund for the current fiscal*
11 *year is increased by the amount of the administrative expenses*
12 *appropriated herein.*

13 AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING FUND

14 To increase the capital of the Automatic data processing
15 fund, authorized to be established by section 111 of the Fed-
16 eral Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as
17 amended (40 U.S.C. 759) , \$20,000,000, to remain available
18 without fiscal year limitation.

19 ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

20 For an additional amount for expenses, not otherwise
21 provided for, to provide, directly or indirectly, additional
22 space, facilities and courtrooms for the judiciary, including
23 alteration and extension of Government-owned buildings and
24 acquisition of additions to sites of such buildings; rents; fur-

1 niture; furnishings and equipment; repair and alteration of
 2 rented space; moving Government agencies in connection
 3 with the assignment and transfer of space; preliminary plan-
 4 ning; preparation of drawings and specifications by contract
 5 or otherwise; and administrative expenses; ~~\$14,150,000~~
 6 ~~\$34,150,000~~, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
 7 That not to exceed \$104,000 of the foregoing amount shall
 8 be available for administrative operations in the Adminis-
 9 trative operations Fund in addition to amounts otherwise
 10 available for such purposes.

11 *SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS*

12 *For an additional amount for "Sites and expenses, pub-*
 13 *lic buildings projects", \$2,452,000, to remain available*
 14 *until expended.*

15 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR*

16 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
 17 *Office of Administrator", including expenses of a Consumer*
 18 *Product Information Coordinating Center, \$205,000.*

19 *EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT*

20 *COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE*

21 *OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY*

22 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

23 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,"*
 24 *\$500,000.*

1 *FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT*

2 *APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM*

3 *For an additional amount for “Appalachian Regional*
 4 *Development Programs”, \$8,500,000, to remain available*
 5 *until expended; provided that such funds shall only be avail-*
 6 *able for increasing the Federal contribution to projects under*
 7 *the Airport and Airways Development Act of 1970, and*
 8 *provided further that, when the Secretary of Transporta-*
 9 *tion determines that the project enhances safety, the total*
 10 *Federal contribution may be 100 percent notwithstanding*
 11 *the provisions of Section 214(b) of the Appalachian Re-*
 12 *gional Development Act of 1965, as amended.*

13 *DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE*

14 *CIVIL DEFENSE*

15 *CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES, CIVIL DEFENSE*

16 *For an additional amount for “Construction of facilities,*
 17 *Civil Defense”, \$496,000, to remain available until expended.*

18 *DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN*

19 *DEVELOPMENT*

20 *URBAN RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY*

21 *For an additional amount for “Urban research and tech-*
 22 *nology”, ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$25,000,000, to remain available until*
 23 *June 30, 1972.*

CHAPTER V VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for “Management of lands and resources”, ~~\$500,000~~ \$1,050,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for “Education and welfare services”, \$16,925,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for “Resources management”, \$50,000.

PAYMENT TO THE UTE TRIBE OF THE UINTAH AND

OURAY RESERVATION

For reimbursement to the Ute Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation for tribal funds that were used to construct, operate, and maintain the Uintah Indian irrigation project, Utah, and for interest thereon, as authorized by the Act of September 18, 1970 (Public Law 91-403), \$3,561,700: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, pay directly to the tribe, or the tribal trust fund, any or all of seventy-two and eight hundred and thirty-

1 *eight one-thousandths per centum (72.838 per centum) of*
 2 *the foregoing amount.*

3 BUREAU OF MINES

4 HEALTH AND SAFETY

5 For an additional amount for "Health and safety",
 6 \$1,400,000.

7 HELIUM

8 The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury
 9 for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to sec-
 10 tion 12 (a) of the Helium Act to carry out the provisions of
 11 the Act and contractual obligations thereunder, including
 12 helium purchases, to remain available without fiscal year lim-
 13 itation, ~~\$50,000,000~~ \$56,100,000, in addition to amounts
 14 heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

15 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$161,-
 18 000, to remain available until expended.

19 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

20 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

21 For an additional amount for "Management and pro-
 22 tection", ~~\$2,125,000~~ \$1,855,000.

23 CONSTRUCTION

24 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$2,420,-
 25 000, to remain available until expended.

1 RELATED ~~AGENCY~~ AGENCIES
2 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
3 FOREST SERVICE

4 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

5 For an additional amount for "Forest land manage-
6 ment", \$300,000.

7 For an additional amount for "Forest research, \$108,-
8 000.

9 CONSTRUCTION

10 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$198,-
11 000.

12 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

13 RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

14 For an additional amount for "Restoration and renova-
15 tion of buildings", \$775,000.

16 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND
17 ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
20 of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act
21 of 1966 (Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966),
22 as amended, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C.
23 3109, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, ~~\$250,000~~ \$600,-
24 000.

1 *YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS*

2 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

3 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the*
 4 *Act of August 13, 1970 (Public Law 91-378), establishing*
 5 *the Youth Conservation Corps, \$2,500,000, to remain avail-*
 6 *able until expended: Provided, That \$1,250,000 shall be*
 7 *available to the Secretary of the Interior and \$1,250,000*
 8 *shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture.*

9 *CHAPTER ~~VI~~ VII*

10 *DEPARTMENT OF LABOR*

11 *MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION*

12 *MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES*

13 *For an additional amount for “Manpower development*
 14 *and training activities”, \$5,000,000, to remain available*
 15 *until June 30, 1972.*

16 *MANPOWER TRAINING ACTIVITIES*

17 *For an additional amount for “Manpower Training*
 18 *Activities”, \$41,400,000: Provided, That the additional*
 19 *amount appropriated herein is for the Manpower Develop-*
 20 *ment and Training Act of 1962, as amended, and shall re-*
 21 *main available until June 30, 1972.*

1 UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EM-
2 PLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN AND TRADE ADJUST-
3 MENT ACTIVITIES

4 For an additional amount for “Unemployment compen-
5 sation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen and trade
6 adjustment activities”, \$66,650,000, including not to exceed
7 \$650,000 for administrative expenses.

8 LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
9 COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINIS-
10 TRATION

11 For an additional amount for “Limitation on grants to
12 States for unemployment compensation and employment
13 service administration”, to be expended from the Employ-
14 ment Security Administration account in the Unemployment
15 Trust Fund, \$25,500,000, of which \$13,000,000 shall be
16 available only to the extent necessary to meet increased costs
17 of administration resulting from changes in a State law or in-
18 creases in the number of claims filed and claims paid or in-
19 creased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary
20 compensation plans embracing employees of the State gener-
21 ally over those upon which the State’s basic grant (or the

1 allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which
2 increased cost of administration cannot be provided for by
3 normal budgetary adjustments.

4 LIMITATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SERVICE
5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For an additional amount for "Limitation on Unemploy-
7 ment Insurance Service, salaries and expenses", \$1,000,000,
8 to be expended from the Employment Security Administra-
9 tion account, Unemployment Trust Fund.

10 WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION
11 WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION,
12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Wage and Labor Stand-
14 ards Administration, salaries and expenses", \$250,000.

15 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$500,000.

1 *DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,*
2 *AND WELFARE*

3 *HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH*

4 *ADMINISTRATION*

5 *MENTAL HEALTH*

6 *For an additional amount for "Mental Health", \$43,-*
7 *000,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be for grants for special*
8 *community projects as authorized by section 1(d) of the*
9 *Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of*
10 *1970 (Public Law 91-513); \$3,000,000 shall be for grants*
11 *and contracts for education projects as authorized by section*
12 *1(c) the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control*
13 *Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513); and \$30,000,000 shall*
14 *be for grant and contract programs for alcoholism prevention,*
15 *treatment, and rehabilitation, as authorized by, and contingent*
16 *upon enactment of, the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and*
17 *Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act*
18 *of 1970 or similar legislation: Provided, That \$15,000,000*

1 *for formula grants to be allocated to the States and \$10,000,-*
2 *000 for grants for special community projects shall remain*
3 *available until June 30, 1972.*

4 *HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH*

5 *ADMINISTRATION*

6 *MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH*

7 *For an additional amount for "Maternal and Child*
8 *Health", \$12,000,000 for special project grants and contracts*
9 *for family planning services authorized by the Family*
10 *Planning Services and Population Research Act of 1970.*

11 *NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH*

12 *NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN*

13 *DEVELOPMENT*

14 *For an additional amount for the National Institute of*
15 *Child Health and Human Development, \$5,000,000 for*
16 *family planning and population research grants and re-*
17 *search contracts as authorized by the Family Planning*
18 *Services and Population Research Act of 1970.*

19 *OFFICE OF EDUCATION*

20 *RESEARCH AND TRAINING*

21 *For an additional amount for "Research and Train-*
22 *ing", \$8,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 is to carry out drug*
23 *abuse education and community education projects as au-*
24 *thorized by the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 (Pub-*

1 *lic Law 91-527), and \$2,000,000 to carry out the Environ-*
 2 *mental Education Act as authorized by Public Law 91-516.*

3 *DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT*

4 *OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT*

5 *For an additional amount for "Office of Child Develop-*
 6 *ment", \$1,900,000.*

7 *RELATED AGENCIES*

8 *CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPANISH-*

9 *SPEAKING PEOPLE*

10 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

11 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 12 *\$50,000.*

13 *COMMISSION ON RAILROAD RETIREMENT*

14 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

15 *For necessary expenses of the Commission on Railroad*
 16 *Retirement, established by the Act of August 12, 1970*
 17 *(Public Law 91-377), \$300,000.*

18 *RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD*

19 *LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

20 *For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and*
 21 *expenses", \$1,200,000, of which \$1,100,000 shall be derived*
 22 *from the railroad retirement account and \$100,000 shall be*
 23 *derived from the railroad retirement supplemental account.*

CHAPTER VII VIII
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for "Inquiries and Investigations", \$2,185,020.

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION

For additional amounts for increased costs as authorized by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, related costs, and for other purposes, as follows:

"Salaries, Officers and Employees", \$878,352: Provided, That effective January 1, 1971, paragraph (2)(iv) of section 105(d) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968, as amended (2 U.S.C. 61-1(d), is amended by deleting "\$33,176" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$35,496", the per annum compensation of the six expert transcribers in the Office of the Secretary shall not exceed \$16,008 each, and the Secretary of the Senate may employ and fix the compensation of a Special Assistant and a Clerk at not to exceed \$16,472 each in lieu of two Clerks at not to exceed \$15,312 each.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

"Senate Policy Committees", \$5,000.

"Miscellaneous Items", \$27,510.

"Stationery (Revolving Fund)", \$150.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Hilda J. Watkins, widow of C. Robert Watkins, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$42,500.

For payment to Nellie B. Dawson, widow of William L. Dawson, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$42,500.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for "Committee employees", \$550,000.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Office of the Legislative Counsel", \$45,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$500,000: *Provided*, That none of these funds shall be used to employ more than twenty-four personnel under the Capitol Guide Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The provisions of House Resolutions 1270 and 1276, relating to certain official allowances; House Resolution 1241, relating to compensation of the clerks to the Official Reporters of Debates; and House Resolution 1264, relating to the limitation on the number of employees who may be paid from

1 clerk hire allowances, all of the Ninety-first Congress, shall
2 be the permanent law with respect thereto.

3 JOINT ITEMS

4 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

5 JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

6 For an additional amount for "Joint Committee on
7 Printing", \$9,200.

8 "*Joint Economic Committee*", \$3,750.

9 "*Joint Committee on Atomic Energy*", \$5,000.

10 "*Joint Committee on Printing*", \$11,700.

11 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

12 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

13 CAPITOL BUILDINGS

14 For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings",
15 \$30,000.

16 RESTORATION OF OLD SENATE CHAMBER AND OLD

17 SUPREME COURT CHAMBER IN THE CAPITOL

18 *To enable the Architect of the Capitol to make such ex-*
19 *penditures as may be necessary to restore the Old Senate*
20 *Chamber on the principal floor of the Capitol and the Old*
21 *Supreme Court Chamber on the ground floor of the Capitol*
22 *substantially to the condition in which these chambers existed*
23 *when last occupied in 1859 and 1860, respectively, by the*
24 *United States Senate and the United States Supreme Court,*
25 *including expenditures for procurement, restoration, and*
26 *repair of furniture and furnishings for these chambers,*

1 \$1,209,000, to be expended without regard to section 3709 of
 2 the Revised Statutes, as amended, and to remain available
 3 until expended, all under the direction of the Commission on
 4 Art and Antiquities of the United States Senate established
 5 by S. Res. 382, 90th Congress, agreed to October 1, 1968.

6 SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

7 For an additional amount for "Senate Office Buildings"
 8 \$189,500, to remain available until June 30, 1972.

9 JOHN W. MC CORMACK RESIDENTIAL PAGE SCHOOL

10 To enable the Architect of the Capitol to develop studies
 11 and to prepare preliminary plans and estimates of cost for
 12 acquisition of a site and construction thereon of suitable dor-
 13 mitory, classroom, and related facilities for pages of the
 14 Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Supreme
 15 Court of the United States (to be known as the "John W.
 16 McCormack Residential Page School"), all within the frame-
 17 work of subsection (a) of section 492 of Public Law 91-510,
 18 approved October 26, 1970 (84 Stat. 1199), \$50,000, to
 19 remain available until expended.

20 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

21 OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For and additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 24 \$265,000, including such amounts as may be necessary for
 25 travel expenses.

1 COST-ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses of the Cost-Accounting Standards Board
4 necessary to carry out the provisions of section 719 of the
5 Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (Public Law
6 91-379, approved August 15, 1970), \$820,000.

7 CHAPTER ~~VIII~~ IX

8 PUBLIC WORKS

9 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

10 PLANT AND CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

11 *For an additional amount for "Plant and capital equip-*
12 *ment", \$25,500,000, to remain available until expended: Pro-*
13 *vided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enact-*
14 *ment into law of S. 4557, 91st Congress.*

15 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL DEPART-
16 MENT OF THE ARMY

17 CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

18 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

19 *For an additional amount for "General Investigations",*
20 *\$300,000, to remain available until expended.*

1 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

2 *For an additional amount for “Operation and Mainte-*
3 *nance, General”, \$2,000,000, to remain available until*
4 *expended.*

5 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

6 POLLUTION CONTROL OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH

7 For an additional amount for “Pollution control opera-
8 tions and research” for expenses necessary to carry out the
9 provisions of the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970
10 (Public Law 91-224), ~~\$20,400,000~~ \$23,400,000.

11 CHAPTER ~~IX~~ X

12 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

13 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

14 PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND

15 DISABILITY FUND

16 For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and
17 Disability Fund, as authorized by the Foreign Service Act
18 of 1946, as amended by Public Law 91-201, approved
19 February 28, 1970, \$2,000,000.

1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

2 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

3 For an additional amount for "International conferences
4 and contingencies", ~~\$200,000~~, to \$300,000, of which \$200,-
5 000 shall remain available until December 31, 1961.

6 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND
9 MARSHALS

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
11 United States attorneys and marshals", ~~\$5,928,000~~ \$12,-
12 928,000, of which \$3,220,000 is for acquisition and repair
13 of security equipment for Federal court facilities and shall
14 remain available until expended.

15 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$14,150,000, including the purchase for police-type use
19 without regard to the general purchase price limitation for
20 the current fiscal year of 500 passenger motor vehicles.

21 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEMS

22 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

23 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1970, for "Sup-
24 port of United States prisoners", \$489,000, to be derived
25 by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and ex-
26 penses, Bureau of Prisons", fiscal year 1970.

1 FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

2 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAIN-
3 ING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCOR-
4 PORATED

5 In addition to the amount heretofore made available
6 under this heading for administrative expenses, \$75,000 shall
7 be available from funds of the Corporation for such expenses
8 during the current fiscal year.

9 *BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS*10 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

11 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
12 *including purchase of not to exceed two hundred and eighty-*
13 *eight passenger motor vehicles for police-type use without*
14 *regard to the general price limitation for the current fiscal*
15 *year; and not to exceed \$145,000 for payment for accom-*
16 *modations in the District of Columbia in connection with*
17 *training activities, \$7,000,000.*

18 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

19 *OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS*20 *RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, ANALYSIS, AND TECHNICAL*
21 *SERVICES*

22 *For expenses necessary for the conduct of telecommuni-*
23 *cations functions assigned to the Secretary of Commerce pur-*
24 *suant to Executive Order 11556 of September 4, 1970,*
25 *including activities authorized by 15 U.S.C. 272(f) (12)*
26 *and (13), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

1 MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

2 STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

3 For an additional amount for "State marine schools",
4 for liquidation of obligations incurred under authority granted
5 by the Maritime Academy Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 622-
6 624), \$105,000, to remain available until expended.

7 THE JUDICIARY

8 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

9 SALARIES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries, Supreme
11 Court," \$54,000.

12 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

13 For an additional amount for "Printing and binding
14 Supreme Court reports", fiscal year 1970, \$20,000.

15 For an additional amount for "Printing and binding
16 Supreme Court reports", \$63,000.

17 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

18 For an additional amount for "Care of the building
19 and grounds", \$25,000.

20 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

21 JUDICIAL SERVICES

22 SALARIES OF JUDGES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",
24 \$1,400,000.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for “Salaries of supporting personnel”, \$1,900,000.

FEEES AND EXPENSES OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL

For an additional amount for “Fees and expenses of court-appointed counsel”, \$5,700,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for the liquidation of obligations incurred in the prior year.

FEEES OF JURORS

For an additional amount for “Fees of jurors”, \$1,000,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Travel and miscellaneous expenses”, \$1,360,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount for “Administrative Office of the United States Courts”, \$70,000.

COMMISSION ON BANKRUPTCY LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Joint Resolution of July 24, 1970 (Public Law 91-354) (84. Stat. 468), ~~\$400,000~~ \$600,000, to be derived from the Referees’ Salary and Expense Fund, established pursuant

1 to section 40c (4) of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 68 (c)
2 (4)), such amount to remain available until expended.

3 RELATED AGENCIES

4 *EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION*

5 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

6 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
7 *\$850,000.*

8 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

9 PAYMENT OF VIETNAM AND U.S.S. PUEBLO PRISONER OF
10 WAR CLAIMS

11 For payment of claims as authorized by the War
12 Claims Act of 1948, as amended by Public Law 91-289,
13 approved June 24, 1970, \$265,000, to remain available
14 until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not
15 be available for administrative expenses.

16 *NATIONAL COMMISSION ON FIRE PREVENTION AND*
17 *CONTROL*

18 *For necessary expenses of the National Commission on*
19 *Fire Prevention and Control, authorized by Act of March 1,*
20 *1968 (Public Law 90-259), \$143,000.*

21 *SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION*

22 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

23 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
24 *\$5,000,000, to be transferred from the "Disaster loan fund."*

DISASTER LOAN FUND

For additional capital for the "Disaster loan fund", authorized by the Small Business Act, as amended, \$100,000,000, to remain available without fiscal year limitation.

TARIFF COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$350,000~~ \$450,000.

CHAPTER X XI

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS (~~AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND~~)

For necessary expenses of the Federal Aviation Administration, not otherwise provided for, including administrative expenses for research and development, establishment of air navigation facilities; purchase of three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; \$6,000,000, ~~to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund~~: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources, for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY
TRUST FUND)

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for; for acquisition, establishment and improvement by contract or purchase and hire of air navigation and experimental facilities, including initial acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; construction and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for officers and employees of the Federal Aviation Administration stationed at remote localities where such accommodations are not available, but at a total cost of construction not to exceed \$50,000 per housing unit in Alaska: ~~\$36,000,000~~ \$60,000,000 to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources, for expenses incurred in the establishment and modernization of air navigation facilities: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for the construction of a new wind tunnel, or to purchase any land for or in connection with the National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY
TRUST FUND)

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for; for research, development, and service testing in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act (49 U.S.C. 1301-1542), including construction of experimental facilities and acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; \$24,000,-000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources, for expenses incurred for research, development, and service testing.

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY
TRUST FUND)

For grants-in-aid for airport planning pursuant to section 13 of Public Law 91-258, and for liquidation of obligations incurred for airport development under authority contained in section 14 of Public Law 91-258, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to remain available until expended, ~~\$50,000,000~~ \$115,000,000, of which ~~\$10,000,-000~~ \$15,000,000 shall be for airport planning grants.

1 SAFETY REGULATION

2 For necessary expenses of the Federal Aviation Admin-
3 istration for safety regulation activities, including operation
4 and maintenance (including administrative expenses for re-
5 search and development), acquisition and modernization of
6 facilities and equipment, and research, development, and
7 service testing in accordance with the provisions of the Fed-
8 eral Aviation Act (49 U.S.C. 1301-1542), including con-
9 struction of experimental facilities and acquisition of neces-
10 sary sites by lease or grant, \$1,000,000 to remain available
11 until expended.

12 GENERAL PROVISION

13 All funds transferred to the Airport and Airway Trust
14 Fund pursuant to section 208c of Public Law 91-258 shall
15 be available for expenditure to meet obligations incurred be-
16 fore July 1, 1970, for the purposes and activities specified in
17 the appropriation Act by which said funds were originally
18 appropriated or for obligations and expenditures after June
19 30, 1970, for the same or similar purposes and activities
20 authorized by Public Law 91-258.

1 *FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION*2 *FEDERAL GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL RAILROAD*3 *PASSENGER CORPORATION*

4 *To enable the Secretary of Transportation to make grants*
5 *to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, as author-*
6 *ized by section 601 of the Rail Passenger Service Act of*
7 *1970 (Public Law 91-518), \$40,000,000, to remain avail-*
8 *able until expended.*

9 *RELATED AGENCY*10 *INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION*11 *PAYMENT OF LOAN GUARANTIES*

12 *For an additional amount for "Payment of Loan*
13 *Guaranties", \$40,685,000, together with such amounts as*
14 *may be necessary to pay interest.*

15 CHAPTER ~~XI~~ XII

16 DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

17 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 including the purchase of ~~nine~~ six passenger motor vehicles
21 in addition to those heretofore authorized, \$500,000.

1 BUREAU OF THE MINT

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 The appropriation granted under this head for the cur-
4 rent fiscal year shall be available for the purchase of one
5 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only.

6 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

7 REVENUE ACCOUNTING AND PROCESSING

8 For an additional amount for "Revenue accounting and
9 processing", \$118,000.

10 COMPLIANCE

11 For an additional amount for "Compliance", ~~\$750,000~~
12 *including the purchase of one hundred and fifty passenger*
13 *motor vehicles for police-type use, in addition to those here-*
14 *tofore authorized, without regard to the general purchase*
15 *price limitation for the current fiscal year, but not in excess*
16 *of \$800 per vehicle, \$5,026,000.*

17 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

18 DOMESTIC COUNCIL

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For necessary expenses of the Domestic Council, estab-
21 lished pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970, in-
22 cluding services as authorized by title 5, United States Code,
23 section 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the
24 per diem equivalent of the rate for grade GS-18; and other
25 personal services without regard to the provisions of law

1 regulating the employment and compensation of persons in
2 the Government service, ~~\$210,000~~ \$960,000.

3 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
6 Office of Management and Budget, \$900,000.

7 CHAPTER ~~XII~~ XIII

8 CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

9 For payment of claims settled and determined by de-
10 partments and agencies in accord with law and judgments
11 rendered against the United States by the United States
12 Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth
13 in *Senate Document Numbered 91-117 and House Document*
14 *Numbered 91-420, Ninety-first Congress, ~~\$41,747,738~~ \$43,-*
15 *130,510*, together with such amounts as may be necessary to
16 pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or pro-
17 vided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in
18 rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in
19 foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein ap-
20 propriated for shall be paid until it shall become final and
21 conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties
22 to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless other-
23 wise specifically required by law or by judgment, payment
24 of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not con-

1 tinue for more than thirty days after the date of approval
2 of the Act.

3 CHAPTER ~~XIII~~ XIV

4 GENERAL PROVISION

5 SEC. 1301. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the
7 current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

 Passed the House of Representatives, December 11,
1970.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

[Report No. 91-1430]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

DECEMBER 10, 1970

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

DECEMBER 11, 1970

Reported with amendments

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of December 14, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 200

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....2	Farmers.....8	Personnel.....6
Citrus and almond groves.....6	Farm exports.....4	Tobacco.....9
Committee Action.....6	Food stamps.....7	Water carriers.....5
Egg inspection.....1	Forest Service.....2	Water resources.....3
	International trade.....4	Youth Conservation Corps.....2
	Land Use.....3	

HIGHLIGHTS: Conference report on water carrier mixing bill printed.
Senate passed egg inspection bill without amendment.
Senate passed supplemental appropriations bill with amendments.

SENATE

1. EGG INSPECTION. Passed without amendment H.R. 19988, providing for inspection of certain egg products by the Department of Agriculture. This bill now goes to the President. p. S20124
2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed H.R. 19928, making supplemental appropriations for FY 1971, adopting all committee amendments and four additional amendments. This bill contains funds for the Forest Service and the Youth Conservation Corps. pp. S20102-33 *30. Senate appoints conferees.*

Received proposed supplemental appropriation from the President to cover claims and judgments rendered against the United States. p. S20070

3. WATER RESOURCES; LAND USE. Sen. Jackson reported favorably from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment, S. 3354, to amend the Water Resources Planning Act to include provision for national land use policy, (S. Rept. No. 91-1435). p. S20071
4. INTERNATIONAL TRADE. Sen. Javits placed in the Record the latest analysis of the U.S. trade position prepared by the Department of Defense, which reflects rise in farm exports. pp. S20079-81

HOUSE

5. WATER CARRIERS. Conferees filed a report on H.R. 8298, the water carrier mixing rule bill and the text was included in the Record (H. Rept. 91-1744). pp. H11669-70, H11681
6. COMMITTEE ACTION.
Committee on Education and Labor reported with amendment S. 11, proposed Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (H. Rept. 91-1733). p. H11681
Committee on Ways and Means reported with amendment H.R. 19242, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to extend its application from citrus groves to almond groves (H. Rept. 91-1737). p. H11681
Conferees filed a report on H.R. 17867, FY 71 foreign assistance appropriations (H. Rept. 91-1745). p. H11681
Conferees agreed to file a report on S. 2162, regarding the packaging of hazardous substances. p. D1273

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

7. FOOD STAMPS. Rep. O'Hara criticized those who would deny food stamps to strikers, noting that the right to withhold one's labor was unique to a free society and should not be subject to forced bargaining because of hunger. pp. E10398-400
8. FARMERS. Rep. Zwach stressed the need to increase parity of farm prices to keep the farming segment of the economy from complete financial ruin. p. E10407

BILLS INTRODUCED

9. TOBACCO. S.J. Res. 249 by Sen. Cooper, and H.J. Res. 1415 by Rep. Wampler, to extend the time for the proclamation of marketing quotas for burley tobacco for the 3 marketing years beginning October 1, 1971; to the Committee on Agriculture. Remarks of author (S.J. Res. 249), p. S20133.

91ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 19928

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 14, 1970

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supple-
5 mental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the “Supple-
6 mental Appropriations Act, 1971”) for the fiscal year end-
7 ing June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, namely:

1 CHAPTER I
2 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
3 AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION
4 SERVICE
5 INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO DAIRY FARMERS

6 For an additional amount for "Indemnity Payments to
7 Dairy Farmers", in accordance with subsections (a) and (b)
8 of section 204 of the Agriculture Act of 1970, which qualifies
9 processors for indemnity payments under certain conditions,
10 \$300,000.

11 (1) CHAPTER II
12 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
13 RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION,
14 NAVY

15 For an additional amount, \$10,000,000.

16 CHAPTER (2) III
17 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
18 FEDERAL FUNDS

19 FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

20 For an additional amount for "Federal payment to the
21 District of Columbia", for the general fund of the District of
22 Columbia, \$11,794,000.

1 (3) LOANS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR CAPITAL
2 OUTLAY

3 For an additional amount for "Loans to the District
4 of Columbia for capital outlay", \$34,178,000, to remain
5 available until expended and to be advanced upon request
6 of the Commissioner to the general fund.

7 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

8 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "General operating ex-
10 penses", \$776,000.

11 PUBLIC SAFETY

12 For an additional amount for "Public safety", \$22,763,-
13 000, of which \$9,861,000 shall be available for the fiscal year
14 1970.

15 EDUCATION

16 For an additional amount for "Education", \$20,197,000,
17 of which \$9,772,000 shall be available for the fiscal year
18 1970: *Provided*, That the certificate of the President of the
19 District of Columbia Teachers College shall be sufficient
20 voucher for the expenditure from this appropriation for such
21 purposes as he may deem necessary but not to exceed \$1,000.

1 HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

2 For an additional amount for "Highways and traffic",
3 \$56,000, which shall be payable from the highway fund.

4 SANITARY ENGINEERING

5 For an additional amount for "Sanitary engineering",
6 \$503,000, of which \$163,800 shall be payable from the
7 water fund and \$22,200 from the sanitary sewage works
8 fund.

9 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

10 For payment of property damage claims in excess of
11 \$500 and of personal injury claims in excess of \$1,000, ap-
12 proved by the Commissioner in accordance with the pro-
13 visions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45
14 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$7,225.

15 CAPITAL OUTLAY

16 For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", to re-
17 main available until expended, ~~(4)\$10,612,000~~ \$44,790,-
18 000, of which \$1,140,000 shall be payable from the water
19 fund: *Provided*, That \$335,000 shall be available for con-
20 struction services by the Director of General Services or by
21 contract for architectural engineering services, as may be
22 determined by the Commissioner.

23 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

24 The sums appropriated herein for the District of Colum-
25 bia shall be paid out of the general fund of the District of
26 Columbia, except as otherwise specifically provided.

RELATED AGENCY

COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out title I of the Act of September 22, 1970 (Public Law 91-405), establishing the Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia, \$325,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER ~~(5)~~ ~~III~~ IV

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

MILITARY CREDIT SALES TO ISRAEL

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the President to finance sales of defense articles and defense services to Israel, as authorized by law, \$500,000,000.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Military assistance", \$340,000,000: ~~(6)~~ *Provided, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation* ~~(7)~~: *Provided further, That obligations incurred from funds appropriated herein shall not exceed the total amount authorized in H.R. 19911, or similar legislation.*

1 ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

2 SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

3 For an additional amount for "Supporting assistance",
 4 ~~(8)\$150,000,000~~ \$195,000,000(9): *Provided, That this*
 5 *appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into*
 6 *law of authorizing legislation*(10): *Provided further, That*
 7 *obligations incurred from funds appropriated herein shall*
 8 *not exceed the total amount authorized in H.R. 19911, or*
 9 *similar legislation.*

10 (11)CONTINGENCY FUND

11 *For the additional amount for "Contingency funds",*
 12 *\$15,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided,*
 13 *That this appropriation shall be available only upon enact-*
 14 *ment into law of authorizing legislation.*

15 (12)EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES
 16 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

17 *In addition to the amount otherwise made available for*
 18 *entertainment allowances for members of the Board of*
 19 *Directors, for the current fiscal year, \$8,000 shall be*
 20 *available for such purposes.*

21 (13)EXCESS FOREIGN CURRENCIES FOR PAKISTAN

22 *For assistance for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruc-*
 23 *tion in East Pakistan in addition to funds otherwise available*
 24 *for such purposes, such amounts of Pakistani rupees as the*
 25 *Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal*

1 *requirements of the United States on the date of enactment of*
 2 *this Act, such amounts to remain available for a period of one*
 3 *year from the date of enactment of H.R. 19911, or similar*
 4 *legislation.*

5 CHAPTER ~~(14)~~IV V

6 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

7 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 10 for necessary expenses of administration of the retirement
 11 and insurance programs, \$485,000, to be transferred from
 12 the trust funds "Civil service retirement and disability fund",
 13 "Employees life insurance fund", "Employees health benefits
 14 fund", and "Retired employees health benefits fund", in
 15 such amounts as may be determined by the Civil Service
 16 Commission; and \$130,000 shall be available in addition to
 17 the amount of limitation otherwise available under this head
 18 for expenses in the current fiscal year to carry out the pro-
 19 visions of Executive Order 10422 of January 9, 1953, as
 20 amended.

21 PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY 22 FUND

23 For financing the unfunded liability of new and increased
 24 annuity benefits becoming effective on or after October 20,

1 1969, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8348, \$157,816,600, to be
 2 credited to the civil service retirement and disability fund.

3 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 6 ~~(15)\$250,000~~ \$500,000.

7 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

8 ~~(16)~~OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

9 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses,
 10 Public Buildings Service", \$11,350,000: Provided, That
 11 this appropriation and the "Buildings management fund"
 12 (40 U.S.C. 490(f)), shall be available for employment
 13 of guards for all buildings and areas owned or occupied
 14 by the United States and under the charge and control of
 15 the General Services Administration or the Post Office De-
 16 partment (or the Postal Service), and such guards shall have,
 17 with respect to such property, the powers of special police-
 18 men provided by the first section of the Act of June 1, 1948
 19 (62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318), but shall not be restricted
 20 to certain Federal property as otherwise required by the
 21 proviso to said section: Provided further, That the limitation
 22 on the amounts deposited for Administrative operations in
 23 the Administrative Operations Fund for the current fiscal
 24 year is increased by the amount of the administrative expenses
 25 appropriated herein.

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING FUND

To increase the capital of the Automatic data processing fund, authorized to be established by section 111 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 759), \$20,000,000, to remain available without fiscal year limitation.

ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

For an additional amount for expenses, not otherwise provided for, to provide, directly or indirectly, additional space, facilities and courtrooms for the judiciary, including alteration and extension of Government-owned buildings and acquisition of additions to sites of such buildings; rents; furniture; furnishings and equipment; repair and alteration of rented space; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment and transfer of space; preliminary planning; preparation of drawings and specifications by contract or otherwise; and administrative expenses; ~~(17)~~\$14,150,000 \$34,150,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$104,000 of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative operations in the Administrative operations Fund in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

~~(18)~~SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Sites and expenses, pub-

1 *lic buildings projects*’, \$2,452,000, to remain available
2 *until expended.*

3 **(19)***SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR*

4 *For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses,*
5 *Office of Administrator”, including expenses of a Consumer*
6 *Product Information Coordinating Center, \$205,000.*

7 **(20)***EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT*

8 **(21)***COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE*

9 *OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY*

10 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

11 *For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,*
12 *\$500,000.*

13 **(22)***FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT*

14 *APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM*

15 *For an additional amount for “Appalachian Regional*
16 *Development Programs”, \$8,500,000, to remain available*
17 *until expended: Provided, That such funds shall only be avail-*
18 *able for increasing the Federal contribution to projects under*
19 *the Airport and Airways Development Act of 1970; and*
20 *provided further, That, when the Secretary of Transporta-*
21 *tion determines that the project enhances safety, the total*
22 *Federal contribution may be 100 percent notwithstanding*
23 *the provisions of Section 214(b) of the Appalachian Re-*
24 *gional Development Act of 1965, as amended.*

1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

2 CIVIL DEFENSE

3 CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES, CIVIL DEFENSE

4 For an additional amount for "Construction of facilities,
5 Civil Defense", \$496,000, to remain available until expended.

6 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN

7 DEVELOPMENT

8 URBAN RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

9 For an additional amount for "Urban research and tech-
10 nology", ~~(23)\$5,000,000~~ \$25,000,000, to remain available
11 until June 30, 1972.

12 CHAPTER ~~(24)~~ VI

13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

14 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

15 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

16 For an additional amount for "Management of lands and
17 resources", ~~(25)\$500,000~~ \$1,050,000.

18 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

19 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

20 For an additional amount for "Education and welfare
21 services", \$16,925,000.

22 ~~(26)~~ RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

23 For an additional amount for "Resources management",
24 \$50,000.

1 (27) PAYMENT TO THE UTE TRIBE OF THE UINTAH AND

2 OURAY RESERVATION

3 For reimbursement to the Ute Tribe of the Uintah and
 4 Ouray Reservation for tribal funds that were used to con-
 5 struct, operate, and maintain the Uintah Indian irrigation
 6 project, Utah, and for interest thereon, as authorized by the
 7 Act of September 18, 1970 (Public Law 91-403), §3,561,-
 8 700: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in
 9 his discretion, pay directly to the tribe, or the tribal trust
 10 fund, any or all of seventy-two and eight hundred and thirty-
 11 eight one-thousandths per centum (72.838 per centum) of
 12 the foregoing amount.

13 BUREAU OF MINES

14 HEALTH AND SAFETY

15 For an additional amount for "Health and safety",
 16 \$1,400,000.

17 HELIUM

18 The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury
 19 for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to sec-
 20 tion 12 (a) of the Helium Act to carry out the provisions of
 21 the Act and contractual obligations thereunder, including
 22 helium purchases, to remain available without fiscal year lim-
 23 itation, (28) ~~\$50,000,000~~ \$56,100,000, in addition to
 24 amounts heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$161,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", ~~(29)\$2,125,000~~ \$1,855,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$2,420,000, to remain available until expended.

RELATED ~~(30) AGENCY~~ AGENCIES~~(31)~~ DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For an additional amount for "Forest land management", \$300,000.

For an additional amount for "Forest research", \$108,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$198,000.

1 **(32)SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION**2 *RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS*

3 *For an additional amount for "Restoration and renova-*
4 *tion of buildings", \$775,000.*

5 NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND

6 ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
9 of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act
10 of 1966 (Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966),
11 as amended, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C.
12 3109, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, **(33)**~~\$250,000~~
13 \$600,000.

14 **(34)YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS**

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the*
17 *Act of August 13, 1970 (Public Law 91-378), establishing*
18 *the Youth Conservation Corps, \$2,500,000, to remain avail-*
19 *able until expended: Provided, That \$1,250,000 shall be*
20 *available to the Secretary of the Interior and \$1,250,000*
21 *shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture.*

(35) CHAPTER VI VII

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

(36) MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Manpower development and training activities", \$5,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1972.

MANPOWER TRAINING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Manpower Training Activities", \$49,230,000: Provided, That the additional amount appropriated herein is for the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, and shall remain available until June 30, 1972.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN AND TRADE ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen and trade adjustment activities", \$66,650,000, including not to exceed \$650,000 for administrative expenses.

1 LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
2 COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINIS-
3 TRATION

4 For an additional amount for "Limitation on grants to
5 States for unemployment compensation and employment
6 service administration", to be expended from the Employ-
7 ment Security Administration account in the Unemployment
8 Trust Fund, \$25,500,000, of which \$13,000,000 shall be
9 available only to the extent necessary to meet increased costs
10 of administration resulting from changes in a State law or in-
11 creases in the number of claims filed and claims paid or in-
12 creased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary
13 compensation plans embracing employees of the State gener-
14 ally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the
15 allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which
16 increased cost of administration cannot be provided for by
17 normal budgetary adjustments.

18 LIMITATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SERVICE
19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Limitation on Unemploy-
21 ment Insurance Service, salaries and expenses", \$1,000,000,
22 to be expended from the Employment Security Administra-
23 tion account, Unemployment Trust Fund.

1 WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

2 WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION,

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Wage and Labor Stand-
5 ards Administration, salaries and expenses", \$250,000.

6 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$500,000.

10 (37) DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,
11 AND WELFARE

12 (38) HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH
13 ADMINISTRATION

14 (39) MENTAL HEALTH

15 For an additional amount for "Mental Health", \$43,-
16 000,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be for grants for special
17 community projects as authorized by section 1(d) of the
18 Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of
19 1970 (Public Law 91-513); \$3,000,000 shall be for grants
20 and contracts for education projects as authorized by section
21 1(c) of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Con-
22 trol Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513); and \$30,000,000 shall
23 be for grant and contract programs for alcoholism prevention,

1 *treatment, and rehabilitation, as authorized by, and contingent*
 2 *upon enactment of, the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and*
 3 *Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act*
 4 *of 1970 or similar legislation: Provided, That \$15,000,000*
 5 *for formula grants to be allocated to the States and \$10,000,-*
 6 *000 for grants for special community projects shall remain*
 7 *available until June 30, 1972.*

8 **(40)MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH**

9 *For an additional amount for "Maternal and Child*
 10 *Health", \$12,000,000 for special project grants and contracts*
 11 *for family planning services authorized by the Family*
 12 *Planning Services and Population Research Act of 1970.*

13 **(41)NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH**

14 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN
 15 DEVELOPMENT

16 *For an additional amount for the National Institute of*
 17 *Child Health and Human Development, \$5,000,000 for*
 18 *family planning and population research grants and re-*
 19 *search contracts as authorized by the Family Planning*
 20 *Services and Population Research Act of 1970.*

21 **(42)OFFICE OF EDUCATION**

22 RESEARCH AND TRAINING

23 *For an additional amount for "Research and Train-*
 24 *ing", \$8,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 is to carry out drug*
 25 *abuse education and community education projects as au-*

1 *thorized by the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 (Pub-*
 2 *lic Law 91-527), and \$2,000,000 to carry out the Environ-*
 3 *mental Education Act as authorized by Public Law 91-516.*

4 **(43) DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

5 **OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

6 *For an additional amount for "Office of Child Develop-*
 7 *ment", \$1,900,000.*

8 **RELATED AGENCIES**

9 **CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPANISH-**

10 **SPEAKING PEOPLE**

11 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

12 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 13 *\$50,000.*

14 **COMMISSION ON RAILROAD RETIREMENT**

15 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

16 *For necessary expenses of the Commission on Railroad*
 17 *Retirement, established by the Act of August 12, 1970*
 18 *(Public Law 91-377), \$300,000.*

19 **RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD**

20 **LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

21 *For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and*
 22 *expenses", \$1,200,000, of which \$1,100,000 shall be derived*
 23 *from the railroad retirement account and \$100,000 shall be*
 24 *derived from the railroad retirement supplemental account.*

1 CHAPTER ~~(44)~~VII VIII
 2 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
 3 ~~(45)~~SENATE

4 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE
 5 INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

6 *For an additional amount for "Inquiries and Investi-*
 7 *gations", \$2,185,020.*

8 LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION

9 *For additional amounts for increased costs as authorized*
 10 *by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, related costs,*
 11 *and for other purposes, as follows:*

12 *"Salaries, Officers and Employees", \$878,352: Pro-*
 13 *vided, That effective January 1, 1971, the per annum com-*
 14 *pensation of the six expert transcribers in the Office of*
 15 *the Secretary shall not exceed \$16,008 each, and the Sec-*
 16 *retary of the Senate may employ and fix the compensation*
 17 *of a Special Assistant and a Clerk at not to exceed \$16,472*
 18 *each in lieu of two Clerks at not to exceed \$15,312 each.*

19 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

20 *"Senate Policy Committees", \$5,000.*

21 *"Miscellaneous Items", \$27,510.*

22 *"Stationery (Revolving Fund)", \$150.*

23 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

24 *For payment to Hilda J. Watkins, widow of C. Robert*

1 Watkins, late a Representative from the State of Pennsyl-
2 vania, \$42,500.

3 For payment to Nellie B. Dawson, widow of William L.
4 Dawson, late a Representative from the State of Illinois,
5 \$42,500.

6 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

7 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

8 For an additional amount for "Committee employees",
9 \$550,000.

10 OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

11 For an additional amount for "Office of the Legislative
12 Counsel", \$45,000.

13 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

14 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

15 For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items",
16 \$500,000: *Provided*, That none of these funds shall be used
17 to employ more than twenty-four personnel under the Capitol
18 Guide Service.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 The provisions of House Resolutions 1270 and 1276, re-
21 lating to certain official allowances; House Resolution 1241,
22 relating to compensation of the clerks to the Official Report-
23 ers of Debates; and House Resolution 1264, relating to the
24 limitation on the number of employees who may be paid from

1 clerk hire allowances, all of the Ninety-first Congress, shall
 2 be the permanent law with respect thereto.

3 JOINT ITEMS

4 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

5 (46) ~~JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING~~

6 For an additional amount for "~~Joint Committee on~~
 7 ~~Printing~~", \$9,200.

8 "*Joint Economic Committee*", \$3,750.

9 "*Joint Committee on Atomic Energy*", \$5,000.

10 "*Joint Committee on Printing*", \$11,700.

11 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

12 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

13 CAPITOL BUILDINGS

14 For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings",
 15 \$30,000.

16 (47) *RESTORATION OF OLD SENATE CHAMBER AND OLD*

17 *SUPREME COURT CHAMBER IN THE CAPITOL*

18 *To enable the Architect of the Capitol to make such ex-*
 19 *penditures as may be necessary to restore the Old Senate*
 20 *Chamber on the principal floor of the Capitol and the Old*
 21 *Supreme Court Chamber on the ground floor of the Capitol*
 22 *substantially to the condition in which these chambers existed*
 23 *when last occupied in 1859 and 1860, respectively, by the*
 24 *United States Senate and the United States Supreme Court,*
 25 *including expenditures for procurement, restoration, and*
 26 *repair of furniture and furnishings for these chambers,*

1 \$1,209,000, to be expended without regard to section 3709 of
 2 the Revised Statutes, as amended, and to remain available
 3 until expended, all under the direction of the Commission on
 4 Art and Antiquities of the United States Senate established
 5 by S. Res. 382, 90th Congress, agreed to October 1, 1968.

6 (48) SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

7 For an additional amount for "Senate Office Buildings"
 8 \$189,500, to remain available until June 30, 1972.

9 JOHN W. MC CORMACK RESIDENTIAL PAGE SCHOOL

10 To enable the Architect of the Capitol to develop studies
 11 and to prepare preliminary plans and estimates of cost for
 12 acquisition of a site and construction thereon of suitable dor-
 13 mitory, classroom, and related facilities for pages of the
 14 Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Supreme
 15 Court of the United States (to be known as the "John W.
 16 McCormack Residential Page School"), all within the frame-
 17 work of subsection (a) of section 492 of Public Law 91-510,
 18 approved October 26, 1970 (84 Stat. 1199), \$50,000, to
 19 remain available until expended.

20 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

21 OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 24 \$265,000, including such amounts as may be necessary for
 25 travel expenses.

1 COST-ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses of the Cost-Accounting Standards Board
 4 necessary to carry out the provisions of section 719 of the
 5 Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (Public Law
 6 91-379, approved August 15, 1970), \$820,000.

7 CHAPTER ~~(49)~~~~VIII~~ IX

8 PUBLIC WORKS

9 ~~(50)~~ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

10 PLANT AND CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

11 *For an additional amount for "Plant and capital equip-*
 12 *ment", \$25,500,000, to remain available until expended: Pro-*
 13 *vided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enact-*
 14 *ment into law of S. 4557, 91st Congress.*

15 ~~(51)~~DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL DE-

16 PARTMENT OF THE ARMY

17 CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

18 ~~(52)~~GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

19 *For an additional amount for "General Investigations",*
 20 *\$300,000, to remain available until expended.*

1 (53) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

2 For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance,
3 *General*", \$2,000,000, to remain available until
4 *expended*.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

6 POLLUTION CONTROL OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH

7 For an additional amount for "Pollution control operations
8 and research" for expenses necessary to carry out the
9 provisions of the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970
10 (Public Law 91-224), (54)~~\$20,400,000~~ \$23,400,000.

11 CHAPTER (55)~~IX~~ X

12 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

13 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

14 PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND

15 DISABILITY FUND

16 For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and
17 Disability Fund, as authorized by the Foreign Service Act
18 of 1946, as amended by Public Law 91-201, approved
19 February 28, 1970, \$2,000,000.

1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

2 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

3 For an additional amount for "International conferences
4 and contingencies", ~~(56)\$200,000, to \$300,000, of which~~
5 ~~\$200,000~~ shall remain available until December 31, 1961.

6 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

9 MARSHALS

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
11 United States attorneys and marshals", ~~(57)\$5,928,000~~
12 ~~\$12,928,000~~(58), of which \$3,220,000 is for acquisition
13 and repair of security equipment for Federal court facilities
14 and shall remain available until expended.

15 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$14,150,000(59), including the purchase for police-type use
19 without regard to the general purchase price limitation for
20 the current fiscal year of 500 passenger motor vehicles.

21 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

22 (60)SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

23 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1970, for "Sup-
24 port of United States prisoners", \$489,000, to be derived
25 by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and ex-
26 penses, Bureau of Prisons", fiscal year 1970.

1 FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

2 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAIN-
3 ING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCOR-
4 PORATED

5 In addition to the amount heretofore made available
6 under this heading for administrative expenses, \$75,000 shall
7 be available from funds of the Corporation for such expenses
8 during the current fiscal year.

9 (61)BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
12 *including purchase of not to exceed two hundred and eighty-*
13 *eight passenger motor vehicles for police-type use without*
14 *regard to the general price limitation for the current fiscal*
15 *year; and not to exceed \$145,000 for payment for accom-*
16 *modations in the District of Columbia in connection with*
17 *training activities, \$7,000,000.*

18 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

19 (62)OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

20 RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, ANALYSIS, AND TECHNICAL
21 SERVICES

22 *For expenses necessary for the conduct of telecommuni-*
23 *cations functions assigned to the Secretary of Commerce pur-*
24 *suant to Executive Order 11556 of September 4, 1970,*

1 *including activities authorized by 15 U.S.C. 272(f) (12)*
 2 *and (13), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

3 MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

4 STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

5 For an additional amount for "State marine schools",
 6 for liquidation of obligations incurred under authority granted
 7 by the Maritime Academy Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 622-
 8 624), \$105,000, to remain available until expended.

9 THE JUDICIARY

10 (63) SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

11 (64) SALARIES

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries, Supreme
 13 Court", \$54,000.

14 (65) PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

15 For an additional amount for "Printing and binding
 16 Supreme Court reports", fiscal year 1970, \$20,000.

17 For an additional amount for "Printing and binding
 18 Supreme Court reports", \$63,000.

19 (66) CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

20 For an additional amount for "Care of the building
 21 and grounds", \$25,000.

22 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

23 JUDICIAL SERVICES

24 SALARIES OF JUDGES

25 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",
 26 \$1,400,000.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$1,900,000.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of court-appointed counsel", \$5,700,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for the liquidation of obligations incurred in the prior year.

FEES OF JURORS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors", \$1,000,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$1,360,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of the United States Courts", \$70,000.

COMMISSION ON BANKRUPTCY LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Joint Resolution of July 24, 1970 (Public Law 91-354) (84 Stat. 468), ~~(67)~~ ~~\$400,000~~ \$600,000, to be derived from the Referees' Salary and Expense Fund, established pursuant to section 40c (4) of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 68 (c) (4)), such amount to remain available until expended.

1 RELATED AGENCIES

2 (68) *EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION*3 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

4 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 5 *\$850,000.*

6 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

7 PAYMENT OF VIETNAM AND U.S.S. PUEBLO PRISONER OF

8 WAR CLAIMS

9 *For payment of claims as authorized by the War*
 10 *Claims Act of 1948, as amended by Public Law 91-289,*
 11 *approved June 24, 1970, \$265,000, to remain available*
 12 *until expended: Provided, That this appropriation shall not*
 13 *be available for administrative expenses.*

14 (69) *NATIONAL COMMISSION ON FIRE PREVENTION AND*15 *CONTROL*

16 *For necessary expenses of the National Commission on*
 17 *Fire Prevention and Control, authorized by Act of March 1,*
 18 *1968 (Public Law 90-259), \$143,000.*

19 (70) *SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION*20 (71) *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

21 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 22 *\$5,000,000, to be transferred from the "Disaster loan fund".*

23 (72) *DISASTER LOAN FUND*

24 *For additional capital for the "Disaster loan fund",*
 25 *authorized by the Small Business Act, as amended, \$100,-*
 26 *000,000, to remain available without fiscal year limitation.*

TARIFF COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 (73) \$250,000 \$450,000.

CHAPTER (74)X XI

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS (75)(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

For necessary expenses of the Federal Aviation Administration, not otherwise provided for, including administrative expenses for research and development, establishment of air navigation facilities; purchase of three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; \$6,000,000 (76),—to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources, for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY

TRUST FUND)

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for; for acquisition, establishment and improvement by contract or purchase and hire of air navigation and experimental facilities, including initial acquisition of necessary sites by lease

1 or grant; construction and furnishing of quarters and related
 2 accommodations for officers and employees of the Federal
 3 Aviation Administration stationed at remote localities where
 4 such accommodations are not available, but at a total cost
 5 of construction not to exceed \$50,000 per housing unit in
 6 Alaska; (77) ~~\$36,000,000~~ \$60,000,000 to be derived from
 7 the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to remain available until
 8 expended: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this
 9 appropriation funds received from States, counties, munici-
 10 palities, other public authorities, and private sources, for ex-
 11 penses incurred in the establishment and modernization of air
 12 navigation facilities: *Provided further*, That no part of the
 13 foregoing appropriation shall be available for the construction
 14 of a new wind tunnel, or to purchase any land for or in
 15 connection with the National Aviation Facilities Experi-
 16 mental Center.

17 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY
 18 TRUST FUND)

19 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for;
 20 for research, development, and service testing in accordance
 21 with the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act (49 U.S.C.
 22 1301-1542), including construction of experimental facilities
 23 and acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; \$24,000,-
 24 000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund,
 25 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That there

1 may be credited to this appropriation funds received from
2 States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and
3 private sources, for expenses incurred for research, develop-
4 ment, and service testing.

5 GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY
6 TRUST FUND)

7 For grants-in-aid for airport planning pursuant to section
8 13 of Public Law 91-258, and for liquidation of obligations
9 incurred for airport development under authority contained
10 in section 14 of Public Law 91-258, to be derived from the
11 Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to remain available until
12 expended, ~~(78)\$50,000,000~~ \$115,000,000, of which
13 ~~(79)\$10,000,000~~ \$15,000,000 shall be for airport planning
14 grants.

15 SAFETY REGULATION

16 For necessary expenses of the Federal Aviation Admin-
17 istration for safety regulation activities, including operation
18 and maintenance (including administrative expenses for re-
19 search and development), acquisition and modernization of
20 facilities and equipment, and research, development, and
21 service testing in accordance with the provisions of the Fed-
22 eral Aviation Act (49 U.S.C. 1301-1542), including con-
23 struction of experimental facilities and acquisition of neces-
24 sary sites by lease or grant, \$1,000,000 to remain available
25 until expended.

1 GENERAL PROVISION

2 All funds transferred to the Airport and Airway Trust
3 Fund pursuant to section 208c of Public Law 91-258 shall
4 be available for expenditure to meet obligations incurred be-
5 fore July 1, 1970, for the purposes and activities specified in
6 the appropriation Act by which said funds were originally
7 appropriated or for obligations and expenditures after June
8 30, 1970, for the same or similar purposes and activities
9 authorized by Public Law 91-258.

10 (80) *FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION*11 *FEDERAL GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL RAILROAD*12 *PASSENGER CORPORATION*

13 *To enable the Secretary of Transportation to make grants*
14 *to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, as author-*
15 *ized by section 601 of the Rail Passenger Service Act of*
16 *1970 (Public Law 91-518), \$40,000,000, to remain avail-*
17 *able until expended.*

18 (81) *RELATED AGENCY*19 *INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION*20 *PAYMENT OF LOAN GUARANTEES*

21 *For an additional amount for "Payment of Loan*
22 *Guaranties", \$40,685,000, together with such amounts as*
23 *may be necessary to pay interest.*

CHAPTER (82)~~XI~~ XII

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including the purchase of (83)~~nine~~ *six* passenger motor vehicles in addition to those heretofore authorized, \$500,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The appropriation granted under this head for the current fiscal year shall be available for the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

REVENUE ACCOUNTING AND PROCESSING

For an additional amount for "Revenue accounting and processing", \$118,000.

COMPLIANCE

For an additional amount for "Compliance", (84) ~~\$750,000~~ *including the purchase of one hundred and fifty passenger motor vehicles for police-type use, in addition to those heretofore authorized, without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, but not in excess of \$800 per vehicle, \$5,026,000.*

1 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

2 DOMESTIC COUNCIL

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of the Domestic Council, estab-
 5 lished pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970, in-
 6 cluding services as authorized by title 5, United States Code,
 7 section 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the
 8 per diem equivalent of the rate for grade GS-18; and other
 9 personal services without regard to the provisions of law
 10 regulating the employment and compensation of persons in
 11 the Government service, ~~(85)\$240,000~~ \$960,000.

12 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 15 Office of Management and Budget, \$900,000.

16 CHAPTER ~~(86)XII~~ XIII

17 CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

18 For payment of claims settled and determined by de-
 19 partments and agencies in accord with law and judgments
 20 rendered against the United States by the United States
 21 Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth
 22 in ~~(87)Senate Document Numbered 91-117~~ and House
 23 Document Numbered 91-420, Ninety-first Congress, ~~(88)~~
 24 ~~\$41,747,738~~ \$43,130,510, together with such amounts as
 25 may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in

1 such judgments or provided by law) and such additional
 2 sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be neces-
 3 sary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no
 4 judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall
 5 become final and conclusive against the United States by
 6 failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided fur-*
 7 *ther*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by
 8 judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for
 9 herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the
 10 date of approval of the Act.

11 CHAPTER (89)~~XIII~~ XIV

12 GENERAL PROVISION

13 SEC. (90)~~1301~~ 1401. No part of any appropriation con-
 14 tained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond
 15 the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

Passed the House of Representatives, December 11,
 1970.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments December 14, 1970.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

91ST CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 19928

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for
other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 14, 1970

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

with data on the relative importance of apparel and footwear in total consumer expenditures, the effects of quotas on the CPI were estimated. The calculations are shown in Table 2.⁶

If imports of apparel and footwear are permitted to grow freely without quotas, and if the behavior of other components of the index are held constant, under the assumptions specified above, it is estimated that the total consumer price index would decline by 0.6 per cent, and the CPI excluding foods and services would decline by 1.4 per cent, between 1969 and 1975 (1969=100). On the other hand, the imposition of quotas on imports of apparel and footwear is estimated to result in a small increase from 1969 to 1975 of approximately 0.1 per cent in the total CPI and of around 0.2 per cent in the CPI excluding foods and services (1969=100). Thus, on an index base of 1969=100, the total CPI would be 0.7 percentage points higher, and the CPI excluding foods and services would be 1.6 percentage points higher, in 1975, with a quota than without a quota, assuming no change in other items of the CPI.

Thus, it appears that the adoption of quotas, aside from their other adverse effects, would aggravate inflationary pressures as well. This general conclusion seems evident—although again it is necessary to interpret the above estimates of the effects on the CPI with considerable caution.

Looking beyond the apparel and footwear industries, there can be no doubt that protectionist devices hurt our efforts to fight inflation and undermine our efforts to raise exports. In fact, many countries have used trade policy to induce greater imports as an effective way to combat rising domestic prices, and to induce their industries to operate more efficiently. Our own experience has been that the greatest increase in our overall imports has come since 1965—and has coincided with our failure to control inflation. Excess demand with rising prices is the basic cause of our trade problem, and we cannot expect to get relief from measures that will keep prices high.

Moreover, in their concern with rising imports, proponents of quotas forget that we are still a great and effective exporting country. We have succeeded in raising exports to an annual rate of \$42 billion—double the 1960-65 rate. At this rate, exports are greater than total domestic expenditures on residential structures or on automobiles and parts. When exports are so important to many sectors of our economy, especially agriculture, it would be a tragic mistake to start a round of retaliatory trade restrictions such as darkened the depression years. And if we are to make genuine progress in export expansion, we will need to achieve—and maintain—a much greater degree of domestic price stability than we have attained in recent years.

If we can achieve this objective, I would hope that at some point, perhaps before

1975, our competitive position for shoes and textiles—and certainly overall—would improve so that the sharp uptrend in imports would be moderated.

I do not believe the threat of imposing quotas would be effective in getting other countries to lower their barriers to U.S. exports. In my view, the only policy that will achieve this in the long run is a policy that encourages greater trade flows under free competitive conditions.

AN ALTERNATIVE COURSE FOR PUBLIC POLICY

In commenting on the adverse effects of quotas on consumers, I am not suggesting that the textile and shoe industries face no problems. Quite the contrary, as indicated above, they are confronted with serious structural problems, and the sharp rise in imports in recent years has added to these. Both workers and businesses (especially the smaller firms) are being affected adversely.

For example, in the case of footwear (which must be considered a low-wage industry in the United States), foreign producers enjoy a sizable cost advantage. In mid-1969, the average wage of shoe production workers in the United States was about \$2.29 per hour. In Italy, their counterparts received about \$1.04 per hour, and the corresponding figures were \$0.58 and \$0.56, respectively, in Japan and Spain. The low foreign wages more than offset the higher output per manhour of the U.S. workers. Consequently, foreign producers of footwear could land shoes in the United States at prices well below U.S. production costs.

A similar story can be told for textiles. So, the competitive impact of imports in both industries is severe. Those employed in the industry—both workers and business enterprises—do need help. However, in my judgment, quotas are simply the wrong way to help them. Instead of pursuing that course, I think it is far preferable to adopt more effective programs to provide retraining and transitional benefits or financial assistance for those who are displaced by competitive forces over which they have no control—whether the forces originate at home or abroad.

In this connection, the provisions for adjustment assistance in the proposed quota bill point in the right direction, but they could be improved considerably. The criteria to be met in granting assistance to industries, firms, or workers hurt by increased imports are liberalized by the bill. In general, the increase in imports would no longer have to be the "major factor" causing or threatening to cause serious injury; it would only have to "contribute substantially" to the injury. In determining whether serious injury to an industry has occurred, moreover, fairly rigid rules would be established: the imported article must constitute over 15 per cent of apparent U.S. consumption, and the ratio of imports to consumption must have increased by at least 3 percentage points in the year immediately prior to the investigation and by at least 5 percentage points in the year before that; or domestic production, jobs, man-hours worked, or wages must be declining substantially; and the imported articles are sold at prices substantially below those of comparable domestic products, and foreign unit labor costs are substantially below U.S. unit labor costs.

Under these rules, many industries—which previously could not obtain relief—might

qualify for assistance. While some liberalization of the criteria for assistance would be helpful, there is a real danger that the grant of protection might go too far. Under the umbrella of adjustment assistance, even some of the strongest or least efficient industries might find shelter. Moreover, it would also be preferable to consider the need for adjustment assistance apart from any proposal to impose quotas.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

In addressing myself to the question of the effects of quotas on shoes and textiles, I have attempted to show the adverse impact on consumers. The direction and rough magnitude of that impact have been indicated at several points in this discussion. But before concluding this presentation, it might be well to remind ourselves of the bad experience we have already had with quotas.

There are several items on which mandatory import quotas have been in effect for an extended period—principally petroleum and sugar—and these provide some clues to the cost of import quotas. The situation on oil imports has been intensively studied by a Cabinet Task Force on Oil Import Control, whose report was released early this year. The Task Force found that, "In 1969 consumers paid \$5 billion more for oil products than they would have paid in the absence of import restrictions. By 1980 the annual cost to consumers would approximate \$8.4 billion. Without import controls the domestic wellhead price would fall from \$3.30 per barrel to about \$2.00, which would correspond to the world price. Although we cannot exclude the possibility, we do not predict a substantial price rise in world oil markets over the coming decade." A majority of the Task Force recommended that the present quotas be replaced by a system of tariffs involving a lesser degree of protection. It seems to me that this would move us some distance in the right direction.

In the case of sugar, the policy of controlling supplies goes back to the mid-1930s, and is intended to maintain stable prices and support the domestic sugar industry. The sugar control program has many complexities, but one clear result is that the U.S. sugar price averages considerably higher than the world price. One of the reasons that the quoted world price is so low—currently about 4 cents per pound compared with a domestic equivalent price of about 8 cents per pound—is that foreign producers, after supplying their U.S. quota amount at very favorable prices, can afford to sell their residual supplies on world markets at very low prices and realize a reasonable overall profit margin. If the United States were to remove its controls on sugar imports, the price to U.S. consumers would tend to fall, the world price would rise, and a single effective price would be established at some level between the two.

In the meantime, however, quotas on oil are in effect, and consumers are paying the cost. And, sadly, the new quota proposals would prohibit the abolition of the oil import quota and its replacement with a tariff, which at least would have the virtue of allowing the total supply to rise—although at higher prices.

So, although we may have to live with the existing quotas for some time, I wonder how many of us—as consumers—would like to add others?

⁶In making these estimates, the data on consumption and unit values presented in Table 1 were used along with information showing the approximate weights for footwear and apparel in the total CPI and in the CPI excluding foods and services. The percentage changes in the CPI, which would occur from 1969 to 1975 with and without the quotas, were thus estimated.

TABLE 1.—DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF APPAREL AND FOOTWEAR, 1965-75

Commodity	1965	1969	Per- cent ¹	Projected 1975	
				Without quota	With quota
APPAREL					
Domestic demand:					
Value of consumption (millions of dollars).....	30,505	42,302	8.5	52,725	54,528
Volume of consumption (millions of pounds).....	3,568	4,226	4.3	5,412	5,412
Unit value (dollar per pound).....	8.55	10.01	4.0	9.74	10.08
Per capita consumption (pounds).....	18.34	20.80	3.2		
Cost of quota (millions of dollars).....					1,803
Sources of supply (volume, millions of pounds).....	3,568	4,226	4.3	5,412	5,412
Domestic production (millions of pounds).....	3,382	3,898	3.6	4,647	5,077
Imports (millions of pounds).....	186	328	15.2	765	335
Unit value of imports, retail (dollars per pound).....	(*)	6.14		6.14	6.14
Imports as percent of total.....	5.21	7.76	10.5	14.13	6.18

Commodity	1965	1969	Per- cent ¹	Projected 1975	
				Without quota	With quota
FOOTWEAR					
Domestic demand:					
Value of consumption (millions of dollars).....	5,273	6,850	6.8	5,906	7,793
Volume of consumption (thousands of pairs).....	719,729	780,741	2.1	878,697	878,697
Unit value (dollars per pair).....	7.33	8.77	4.6	6.72	8.87
Per capita consumption (pairs).....	3.70	3.84	1.0		
Cost of quota (millions of dollars).....					1,887
Sources of supply (thousands of pairs).....	719,729	780,741	2.1	878,697	878,697
Domestic production (thousands of pairs).....	623,738	578,533	-1.9	264,312	669,301
Imports (thousands of pairs).....	95,991	202,208	20.5	614,385	209,396
Unit value of imports, retail (dollars per pair).....	3.08	5.32	14.7	5.32	5.32
Imports as percent of total.....	13.34	25.90	18.0	69.92	23.83

¹ Average rate of growth, 1965-69.² Not available.

TABLE 2.—THE EFFECT ON THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX IN 1975 OF IMPOSING IMPORT QUOTAS ON FOOTWEAR AND APPAREL

	1975				1975		
	1969	Without quota	With quota		1969	Without quota	With quota
Apparel:				Footwear:			
Value of consumption (millions of dollars) ¹	42,302	52,725	54,528	Value of consumption (millions of dollars) ¹	6,850	5,906	7,793
Volume of consumption (millions of pounds).....	4,226	5,412	5,412	Volume of consumption (thousands of pairs).....	780,741	878,697	878,697
Unit value (dollars per pound).....	\$10.01	\$9.74	\$10.08	Unit value (dollars per pair).....	\$8.77	\$6.72	\$8.87
Change in unit value from 1969 (percent).....	0	-2.70	+0.70	Change in unit value from 1969 (percent).....	0	-23.38	+1.14
Weight in consumer price index (percent):				Weight in consumer price index (percent):			
Total.....	7.03	7.03	7.03	Total.....	1.60	1.60	1.60
Excluding food and services.....	17.10	17.10	17.10	Excluding food and services.....	3.89	3.89	3.89
Change in CPI from 1969 to 1975 (1969=100 percent): ²				Change in CPI from 1969 to 1975 (1969=100 percent): ²			
Total.....	0	-0.19	+0.05	Total.....	0	-.37	+0.02
Excluding food and services.....	0	-0.46	+0.12	Excluding food and services.....	0	-.91	+0.04

¹ Assumes prices of both domestically produced goods and imports are same in 1975 as in 1969. Changes in unit value thus reflect changes in the quantity of imports or domestically produced goods consumed.² Assuming that the behavior of all other components of the CPI are held constant between 1969 and 1975.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1971

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to the previous order, the Chair lays before the Senate the supplemental appropriations bill, which will be stated.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 19928) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the supplemental appropriations bill, which is the pending business, passed the House of Representatives Thursday evening, December 10. It was reported by the Committee on Appropriations of the

Senate the following day, December 11. In the House of Representatives, budget estimates of new obligational authority totaling \$1,701,836,738 were considered and new obligational authority of \$1,525,365,538 was approved. Subsequent to the hearings in the House, the administration submitted directly to the Senate, Senate documents 91-114 and 91-117 containing additional budget estimates in the amount of \$227,745,754. In addition to the requests submitted by the administration, the committee received urgent new requests from Members of the U.S. Senate totaling in excess of \$365,000,000. Many of these requests from Senators related to legislation recently enacted, or nearing enactment. In other words, in addition to the sums requested before the House of Representatives, the committee was confronted with new requests to add almost \$600,000,000 to this bill. In addition, the committee was petitioned by many of the agencies in the executive branch to restore much of the \$176,000,000 reduction effected by the House of Representatives.

The bill, which has been reported by the committee, recommends new obligational authority in the amount of \$2,066,277,792, and this amount is \$137,392,528 over the budget estimates. I will proceed to outline to the Senate just why the committee has seen fit to make recommendations in excess of the budget estimates and I will be glad at any time to answer any questions any Senators may have.

The first item which appears in the bill as a \$10,000,000 increase over the budget is under the Department of Defense and it relates to an additional amount necessary for research in the surface effects ship program. This item was not considered by the House in this bill. The funds were included in the budget for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1971 and were denied in the regular bill. Since the committee has seen fit to recommend this appropriation at this time at the request of two members of the committee, it appears as an increase in the budget in this bill. Since \$10 million has been obligated under the continuing resolution for this program, if an additional \$10 million were not recommended the only option left to the Navy would be to terminate the program, resulting in the discontinuance of construction of the two test craft—the hulls of which are over 75 percent complete.

The House of Representatives had again denied the request for \$34,178,000 to finance the District's share of the cost of the Washington Regional Rapid Transit System. The committee has included this sum in the bill.

Under chapter IV, Foreign Operations, the committee has concurred with the House and recommended an appropriation of \$500,000,000 for military credit sales to Israel.

The request before the committee for military assistance was in the amount of \$340,000,000. This amount had been approved by the House of Representatives.

The Congress has not authorized an appropriation for this item. In fact, as the committee reports this bill, no authorization bill has been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, but I am advised such a bill has today been ordered reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. In view of this situation, the committee has approved the sum requested with the provision that the appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation. In the event the appropriation bill precedes the authorization bill into law, where there is no authorization bill, this sum will not be available for obligation under the committee amendment. The \$340,000,000 is for military grant assistance for the following countries:

Korea	\$150,000,000
Cambodia	85,000,000
Jordan	30,000,000
Lebanon	5,000,000
Indonesia	3,000,000

In addition, \$67,000,000 is made available for restoration of military assistance funds transferred.

Under the heading Economic Assistance, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$195,000,000, which is an increase of \$45,000,000 over the House. The bill contains \$255,000,000 in new obligational authority for Cambodia. Of this amount, \$85,000,000 is for military assistance, \$70,000,000 for supporting economic assistance, and \$100,000,000 to restore funds to other military and economic assistance programs for such places as Taiwan, Greece, Turkey, Vietnam, and Latin America. The Secretary of State advised the committee that \$40,000,000 had been transferred from other military assistance programs, \$50,000,000 from economic assistance programs to the military assistance program for Cambodia, and an additional \$10,000,000 may have to be transferred from economic programs. The \$65,000,000 economic assistance for Vietnam is to support the commodity import and land reform programs. The authorization for this appropriation is similar to the authorization for military assistance described herein—there is no authorization and, consequently, a provision has been included in the bill by the committee providing that the funds shall be available only upon enactment into law of the authorizing legislation.

Under the General Services Administration, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$34,150,000, which is an increase of \$20,000,000 over the House bill but the full amount of the budget estimate for additional court facilities. The facilities are required as a result of the new U.S. magistrates and for facilities for the additional district judges recently authorized. Facilities are also required for judges recently appointed under previous legislation.

The committee has approved an appropriation of \$2,452,000 for the new Federal building project in San Diego, Calif.

Under the Appalachian Regional Development Program, the committee has recommended a supplemental amount of \$8,500,000 as an additional amount for supplemental grants. This sum will enable the people of Appalachia to partici-

pate in the Federal Airport Programs in order to enhance air safety. Language has been included in the bill by the committee which will authorize a Federal contribution of 100 percent when the Secretary of Transportation determines that the project enhances air safety.

Under the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the committee has approved an appropriation of \$25,000,000. The House bill contained \$5,000,000 for this purpose. This item appears as a \$25,000,000 increase over the budget estimate; however, in reality, it is not an increase in the budget estimate. The sum was considered in the regular Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1971, and the budget estimate of \$55,000,000 was reduced to \$30,000,000. The committee was advised that this is an urgent Research and Technology program in connection with housing, and, consequently, has approved the full sum.

Under the Smithsonian Institution, the committee considered a supplemental budget estimate to the Senate for \$775,000 and has approved the full amount. This sum is required to repair damage to the National Museum of History and Technology, caused by the recent fire and to improve the fire detection system in the Museum.

Upon the recommendation of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate, the committee recommended an appropriation of \$2,500,000 to initiate a 3-year pilot program designated as the Youth Conservation Corps. The funds are required now if the preparation is to be completed for the employment of youths during the summer months of 1971, to further the development and maintenance of the natural resources of the United States.

The committee has included in the bill \$36,400,000, without a budget estimate and over the House bill, for summer programs of the Neighborhood Youth Corps type, under the authority of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, and will provide approximately 75,000 training opportunities.

The committee has approved an appropriation of \$250,000 under the caption "Coal Mine Health and Safety," to provide funds to the Wage and Labor Standards Administration for its responsibility under the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, is it convenient for the Senator to yield at this point?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. If the Senator will allow me, I would like to complete my statement.

Mr. JAVITS. Certainly. I was going to make a comment on that item.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I am a little more than half way through, if the Senator will allow me to finish.

Under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, an appropriation of \$43 million is recommended for mental health. Of this sum, \$10 million will be used to implement the section for special community projects for narcotic addicts and drug dependent persons. An additional \$30 million will be used under

the provisions of the proposed Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970, as it applied to the National Institute of Mental Health. Since this act has not cleared the Congress, nor has it been signed, the funds provided are available only upon enactment into law of the authorizing legislation.

An additional \$3,000,000 is provided to implement the Drug Abuse Education section and these funds will be used for grants and contracts to public and non-profit private agencies for the development of materials and curricula dealing with drug abuse education.

Under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the committee has approved an appropriation of \$17,000,000 for family planning. \$12,000,000 of this sum is to be used pursuant to the provisions of the Family Planning Services and Population Research Act of 1970, and \$5,000,000 is to be used for family planning research pursuant to this same act.

Under the Office of Education, the committee has included \$6,000,000 for carrying out the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970, which authorizes drug abuse education projects and community education projects. This sum would be used for making grants and contracts for special education programs to establish and strengthen preventative activities at all levels in the communities of the country.

I would like to point out to the Senate that beginning on page 22 of the committee report, and for the next several pages, details are supplied as to how these funds for drug abuse, alcoholism, and family planning would be utilized.

Also under the Office of Education, the committee has included \$2,000,000 for Environmental Education programs.

Under the legislative branch, Senate, language has been included in the bill by the committee which will permit Senators to fix the compensation of one position in their offices at \$35,496 per annum, which is the same legislation as provided for committee staffs by the Reorganization Act of 1970.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$189,500 to renovate the cafeteria facilities in the Old Senate Office Building.

The committee has also included in the bill \$1,209,000 for the restoration of the Old Senate Chamber and the Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol.

Under Operation and Maintenance of the Corps of Engineers, the committee recommended the sum of \$2,000,000, authorized by the Refuse Act of 1899.

Under the Federal Water Quality Administration, an additional sum over the House bill of \$3,000,000 is recommended to permit increased efforts in the control of acid mine wastes, and within the sum allowed the committee desires that \$1,000,000 be earmarked for study and demonstration on the Monongahela River.

The Department of State requested the committee to include \$20,000,000 as a onetime contribution by the United States for the necessary improvements and additions to its headquarters complex in New York City. This sum has

been denied by the committee. There is no legislative authority for this special contribution.

Under the Department of Justice, U.S. attorneys and marshals, the committee has increased the sum by \$7,000,000, in accordance with a new supplemental budget estimate to the Senate to promote an effective courtroom security program.

The committee has concurred with the House and recommends an appropriation of \$14,150,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to provide 1,000 additional special agents and 702 additional supporting personnel.

The committee has approved \$7,000,000 for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. The request under this heading was submitted directly to the Senate in Senate Document 91-114.

Subsequent to the House hearings, the administration submitted a budget estimate directly to the Senate in the amount of \$100,000,000 for the Small Business Administration, to provide additional funding for disaster loans. The committee has approved this sum in full.

Under the Federal Aviation Administration operations, the House allowed \$6,000,000 to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. The committee has approved the \$6,000,000, but provided that the funds be derived from the general fund of the Treasury. The committee wishes to make it abundantly clear that in the utilization of the trust fund receipts, the priorities established in the Airport and Airway Development Act be observed. The act clearly makes the funds for administration the least priority and sets forth the funding for airport grants, airway facilities, and research and development.

For facilities and equipment under the Federal Aviation Administration, the committee has allowed \$60,000,000, which is an increase of \$24,000,000 over the House allowance for equipment to enhance safety. There is an immediate need to expand and improve air traffic control and air navigation services to keep pace with the demand for air transports. In the last 5 years, the number of passengers on scheduled airlines has more than doubled, and forecasts indicate this rate of growth will continue in the next 5 years. It is estimated that today there are 125,000 general aviation aircraft. In 5 years, there will be more than 175,000. The additional funds provided by the committee of \$24,000,000 for facilities and equipment will be used to continue to improve this program.

Under grants-in-aid for airports, the committee recommends \$15,000,000 for planning grants and \$100,000,000 to liquidate obligations. This \$100,000,000 figure of liquidation cash is consistent with the program of \$250,000,000 for fiscal year 1971 for grants-in-aid for airports.

The committee has also approved \$40,000,000 for the Federal Railroad Administration, to carry out activities authorized by the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970.

So, Mr. President, these are some of the items which were added by the Senate committee to the bill. Each Senator has before him a copy of the committee

report, consisting of 68 pages, in which are outlined in detail the actions taken by the committee.

Mr. President, I want at this point to express my appreciation to the table Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HRUSKA), who is the acting ranking minority member, for his steadfast support, for his very helpful advice, and for the assistance which he rendered throughout the hearings and the mark-up of the bill. It is truly a pleasure and privilege to work with him. I also wish to express my gratitude to Mr. Tom Scott, the chief clerk of the Appropriations Committee, and to the other able members of the Appropriations Committee staff, for the excellent assistance they rendered to the members of the subcommittee and the full committee during our deliberations on the bill.

Mr. President, I am now prepared to yield to the able Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HRUSKA), but before doing so, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be regarded—for the purpose of amendment—as original text, provided that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by agreement to this order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, after line 10, insert:

"CHAPTER II

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, NAVY

"For an additional amount, \$10,000,000."

On page 2, line 16, change the chapter number from "II" to "III".

At the top of page 3, insert:

"LOANS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY

"For an additional amount for 'Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay', \$34,178,000, to remain available until expended and to be advanced upon request of the Commissioner to the general fund."

On page 4, line 17, after the word "expended", strike out "\$10,612,000" and insert "\$44,790,000".

On page 5, line 14, change the chapter number from "III" to "IV".

On page 6, line 3, after "\$340,000,000", insert a colon and "Provided, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation."

On page 7, line 18, strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$500,000".

On page 7, after line 19, insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service', \$11,350,000: Provided, That this appropriation and the 'Buildings management fund' (40 U.S.C. 490(f)), shall be available for employment of guards for all buildings and areas owned or occupied by the United States and under the charge and control of the General Services Administration or the Post Office Department (or the Postal Service), and such guards shall have, with respect to such property, the powers of special policemen provided by the first section of the Act of June 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318), but shall not be restricted to certain Federal property as otherwise required by the proviso to said section: Provided further, That the limitation on the amounts deposited for Administrative operations in the Administrative Operations Fund for the current fiscal year is increased by the amount of the administrative expenses appropriated herein."

On page 9, line 5, after the word "expenses", strike out "\$14,150,000" and insert "\$34,150,000".

On page 9, after line 10, insert:

"SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

"For an additional amount for 'Sites and expenses, public buildings projects', \$2,452,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 9, after line 14, insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses Office of Administrator' including expenses of a Consumer Products Information Coordinating Center, \$205,000."

On page 9, after line 18, insert:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT "COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$500,000.

At the top of page 10, insert:

"FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

"APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

"For an additional amount for 'Appalachian Regional Development Programs', \$8,500,000, to remain available until expended; provided that such funds shall only be available for increasing the Federal contribution to projects under the Airport and Airways Development Act of 1970, and provided further that, when the Secretary of Transportation determines that the project enhances safety, the total Federal contribution may be 100 percent notwithstanding the provisions of Section 214(b) of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, as amended."

On page 10, line 22, after the word "technology", strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$25,000,000".

On page 11, line 1, change the chapter number from "V" to "VI".

On page 11, line 6, after the word "resources", strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$1,050,000".

On page 11, after line 10, insert:

"RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

"For an additional amount for 'Resources management', \$50,000."

On page 11, after line 13, insert:

"PAYMENT TO THE UTE TRIBE OF THE UTAH AND OURAY RESERVATION

"For reimbursement to the Ute Tribe of the Utah and Ouray Reservation for tribal funds that were used to construct, operate, and maintain the Utah Indian irrigation project, Utah, and for interest thereon, as authorized by the Act of September 18, 1970 (Public Law 91-403), \$3,561,700: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, pay directly to the tribe, or the tribal trust fund, any or all of seventy-two and eight hundred and thirty-eight one-thousandths per centum (72.838 per centum) of the foregoing amount."

On page 12, line 13, after the word "limitation", strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert "\$56,100,000".

On page 12, line 22, after the word "protection", strike out "\$2,125,000" and insert "\$1,855,000".

On page 13, line 1, after the word "Related", strike out "Agency" and insert "Agencies".

On page 13, after line 1, insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

"FOREST SERVICE

"FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

"For an additional amount for 'Forest land management', \$300,000.

"For an additional amount for 'Forest research,' \$108,000."

On page 13, after line 8, insert:

"CONSTRUCTION"

"For an additional amount for 'Construction', \$198,000."

On page 13, after line 11, insert:

"SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION"**"RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS"**

"For an additional amount for 'Restoration and renovation of buildings', \$775,000."

On page 13, line 23, after the word "vehicles", strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$600,000".

At the top of page 14, insert:

"YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS"**"SALARIES AND EXPENSES"**

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 13, 1970 (Public Law 91-378), establishing the Youth Conservation Corps, \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$1,250,000 shall be available to the Secretary of the Interior and \$1,250,000 shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture."

On page 14, line 9, change the chapter number from "VI" to "VII".

On page 14, after line 11, strike out:

"MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES"

"For an additional amount for 'Manpower development and training activities', \$5,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1972."

And, in lieu thereof, insert:

"MANPOWER TRAINING ACTIVITIES"

"For an additional amount for 'Manpower Training Activities', \$41,400,000: *Provided*, That the additional amount appropriated herein is for the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, and shall remain available until June 30, 1972."

At the top of page 17, insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE"**"HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION"****"MENTAL HEALTH"**

"For an additional amount for 'Mental Health', \$43,000,000, of which \$10,000,000, shall be for grants for special community projects as authorized by section 1(d) of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513); \$3,000,000 shall be for grants and contracts for education projects as authorized by section 1(c) the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513); and \$30,000,000 shall be for grant and contract programs for alcoholism prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, as authorized by, and contingent upon enactment of, the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 or similar legislation: *Provided* That \$15,000,000 for formula grants to be allocated to the States and \$10,000,000 for grants for special community projects shall remain available until June 30, 1972."

On page 18, after line 3, insert:

"HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION"**"MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH"**

"For an additional amount for 'Maternal and Child Health', \$12,000,000 for special project grants and contracts for family planning services authorized by the Family Planning Services and Population Research Act of 1970."

On page 18, after line 10, insert:

"NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH"**"NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT"**

"For an additional amount for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, \$5,000,000 for family planning and

population research grants and research contracts as authorized by the Family Planning Services and Population Research Act of 1970."

On page 18, after line 18, insert:

"OFFICE OF EDUCATION"**"RESEARCH AND TRAINING"**

"For an additional amount for 'Research and Training', \$8,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 is to carry out drug abuse education and community education projects as authorized by the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-527), and \$2,000,000 to carry out the Environmental Education Act as authorized by Public Law 91-516."

On page 19, after line 2, insert:

"DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT"**"OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT"**

"For an additional amount for 'Office of Child Development', \$1,900,000."

At the top of page 20, change the chapter number from "VII" to "VIII".

On page 20, after line 2, insert:

"SENATE"**"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE"****"INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS"**

"For an additional amount for 'Inquiries and Investigations', \$2,185,020."

On page 20, after line 7, insert:

"LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION"

"For additional amounts for increased costs as authorized by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, related costs, and for other purposes, as follows:

"Salaries, Officers and Employees', \$878,352: *Provided*, That effective January 1, 1971, paragraph (2) (iv) of section 105(d) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968, as amended (2 U.S.C. 61-1(d)), is amended by deleting '\$33,176' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$35,946', the per annum compensation of the six expert transcribers in the Office of the Secretary shall not exceed \$16,008 each, and the Secretary of the Senate may employ and fix the compensation of a Special Assistant and a Clerk at not to exceed \$16,472 each in lieu of two Clerks at not to exceed \$15,312 each."

On page 20, after line 22, insert:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE"

"Senate Policy Committees', \$5,000.

"Miscellaneous Items', \$27,510.

"Stationary (Revolving Fund)', \$150."

On page 22, after line 4, strike out:

"JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING"

"For an additional amount for 'Joint Committee on Printing', \$9,200."

On page 22, after line 7, insert:

"Joint Economic Committee', \$3,750.

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy', \$5,000.

"Joint Committee on Printing', \$11,700."

On page 22, after line 15, insert:

"RESTORATION OF OLD SENATE CHAMBER AND OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER IN THE CAPITOL"

"To enable the Architect of the Capitol to make such expenditures as may be necessary to restore the Old Senate Chamber on the principal floor of the Capitol and the Old Supreme Court Chamber on the ground floor of the Capitol substantially to the condition in which these chambers existed when last occupied in 1859 and 1860, respectively, by the United States Senate and the United States Supreme Court, including expenditures for procurement, restoration, and repair of furniture and furnishings for these chambers, \$1,209,000, to be expended without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and to remain available until expended, all under the direction of the Commission on Art and Antiquities of the United States Senate established by S. Res. 382, 90th Congress, agreed to October 1, 1968."

On page 23, after line 5, insert:

"SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS"

"For an additional amount for 'Senate Office Buildings' \$189,500, to remain available until June 30, 1972."

On page 24, line 7, change the chapter number from "VIII" to "IX".

On page 24, after line 8, insert:

"ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION"**"PLANT AND CAPITAL EQUIPMENT"**

"For an additional amount for 'Plant and capital equipment', \$25,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 4557, 91st Congress."

On page 24, after line 14, insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY"**"CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL"****"GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS"**

"For an additional amount for 'General Investigations', \$300,000, to remain available until expended."

At the top of page 25, insert:

"OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL"

"For an additional amount for 'Operation and Maintenance, General', \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 25, line 10, after "(Public Law 91-224)", strike out "\$20,400,000" and insert "\$23,400,000".

On page 26, line 4, after the word "contingencies", strike out "\$200,000, to" and insert "\$300,000, of which \$200,000 shall".

On page 26, line 11, after the word "marshals", strike out "\$5,928,000" and insert "\$12,928,000"; and, after the amendment just above stated, insert a comma and "of which \$3,220,000 is for acquisition and repair of security equipment for Federal court facilities and shall remain available until expended".

On page 26, line 18, after "\$14,150,000", insert a comma and "including the purchase for police-type use without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year of 500 passenger motor vehicles".

On page 26, after line 20, insert:

"FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEMS"**"SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS"**

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1970, for 'Support of United States prisoners', \$489,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for 'Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons', fiscal year 1970."

On page 27, after line 8, insert:

"BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS"**"SALARIES AND EXPENSES"**

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', including purchase of not to exceed two hundred and eighty-eight passenger motor vehicles for police-type use without regard to the general price limitation for the current fiscal year; and not to exceed \$145,000 for payment for accommodations in the District of Columbia in connection with training activities, \$7,000,000."

On page 27, after line 18, insert:

"OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS"**"RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, ANALYSIS, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES"**

"For expenses necessary for the conduct of telecommunications functions assigned to the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to Executive Order 11556 of September 4, 1970, including activities authorized by 15 U.S.C. 272(f) (12) and (13), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 28, after line 7, insert:

"SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES"**"SALARIES"**

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries, Supreme Court, \$54,000."

On page 28, after line 11, insert:

"PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS"

"For an additional amount for 'Printing and binding Supreme Court reports', fiscal year 1970, \$20,000."

"For an additional amount for 'Printing and binding Supreme Court reports', \$63,000."

On page 28, after line 16, insert:

"CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS"

"For an additional amount for 'Care of the building and grounds', \$25,000."

On page 29, line 23, after "(84 Stat. 468)", strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$600,000".

On page 30, after line 3, insert:

"EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION"

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES"

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$850,000."

On page 30, after line 15, insert:

"NATIONAL COMMISSION ON FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL"

"For necessary expenses of the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control, authorized by Act of March 1, 1968 (Public Law 90-259), \$143,000."

On page 30, after line 20, insert:

"SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION"

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES"

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$5,000,000, to be transferred from the 'Disaster loan fund.'"

At the top of page 31, insert:

"DISASTER LOAN FUND"

"For additional capital for the 'Disaster loan fund', authorized by the Small Business Act, as amended, \$100,000,000, to remain available without fiscal year limitation."

On page 31, line 8, strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$450,000".

On page 31, line 9, change the chapter number from "X" to "XI".

On page 31, line 12, after the word "Operations", strike out "(Airport and Airway Trust Fund)"; and, in line 18, after "\$6,000,000", strike out the comma and "to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund".

On page 32, line 12, after the word "Alaska", strike out "\$36,000,000" and insert "\$60,000,000".

On page 33, line 21, after the word "expended", strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert "\$115,000,000"; and, in the same line, after the word "which", strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$15,000,000".

At the top of page 35, insert:

**"FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION"**

"To enable the Secretary of Transportation to make grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, as authorized by section 601 of the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-518), \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 35, after line 8, insert:

"RELATED AGENCY"

**"INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION
PAYMENT OF LOAN GUARANTIES"**

"For an additional amount for 'Payment of Loan Guaranties', \$40,685,000, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest."

On page 35, line 15, change the chapter number from "XI" to "XII".

On page 35, line 20, after the word "of", strike out "nine" and insert "six".

On page 36, line 11, after the word "Compliance", strike out "\$750,000" and insert "including the purchase of one hundred and fifty passenger motor vehicles for police-type use, in addition to those heretofore author-

ized, without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, but not in excess of \$800 per vehicle, \$5,-026,000".

On page 37, line 2, after the word "service", strike out "\$210,000" and insert "\$960,000".

On page 37, line 7, change the chapter number from "XII" to "XIII".

On page 37, line 13, after the word "In", insert "Senate Document Numbered 91-117 and"; and, in line 14, after the word "Congress", strike out "\$41,747,738" and insert "\$43,130,510".

On page 38, line 3, change the chapter number from "XIII" to "XIV".

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, the bill before us is an example of the excellent, dedicated, and cooperative work that the Senator from West Virginia has always accorded appropriations measures as well as other measures. It is the result of many, many hours of detailed hearings and all Senators can be grateful that Senator ROBERT BYRD has the capacity and perseverance to do the very thorough and excellent job that he has done on this bill. He has made an excellent opening statement explaining the many items in this bill and I shall only refer to several of the more salient points in the measure before us.

I think it is important to reiterate that the Senate Committee on Appropriations considered budget requests for almost \$600 million more than was considered by the other body. After the House had acted on this bill the Senate received budget estimates from the administration totaling almost \$228 million. Added to this, the committee received from Senators budget requests totaling over \$365 million, many of which related to legislation just recently enacted.

Mr. President, I would just mention briefly some of the items in this bill of special concern. As the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) has said, a very large part of this bill comes under the foreign and military assistance categories with military sales to Israel being one-half billion dollars and military assistance grants \$340 million while the committee has recommended \$195 million for supporting economic assistance.

Mr. President, in his recent press conference President Nixon referred to his foreign aid program for Cambodia as "probably the best investment in foreign assistance that the United States has made in my political lifetime."

The President noted that Cambodia is a country of only 7 million people and yet they are tying down some 40,000 North Vietnamese regulars in their fight for self-determination. As the President pointed out, these are troops that would be used against American soldiers if they were not preoccupied in Cambodia.

It is a very good point. One cannot put a price on American lives. Certainly the \$250 million the President has requested for Cambodia is an outstanding investment if it will save American lives, and there is every reason to believe that the President's analysis of the situation is correct.

President Nixon expressed the hope that the Congress will approve his supplemental appropriation, and I add my

hope that the Congress will approve. It will be money well spent.

A very important item is the Council on Environmental Quality and the Office of Environmental Quality for which the committee has recommended the budget estimate of \$500,000. We have just gotten this organization started by appropriations in the regular bill for this fiscal year and this additional money is very much needed.

Another important item is urban research and technology for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The officials at HUD placed first priority on this program and the committee has recommended \$25 million which, if this can be held in conference, will bring the fiscal year 1971 appropriations for this item to the full budget estimate of \$55 million, as \$30 million was appropriated in the regular bill.

The committee has voted a major increase under the Department of Labor appropriation for manpower training activities. We have increased the \$5 million House appropriation by \$36,400,000 for summer programs of the Neighborhood Youth Corps which will provide 75,000 additional training opportunities.

Under the HEW item the committee has voted \$43 million for mental health activities, which the House did not consider; \$10 million of this to implement special community projects for narcotics addicts and drug dependent persons; \$30 million of it is to carry out provisions of the proposed Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970.

One of the many items deferred by the House pending authorization but voted by the committee is \$25,500,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission for plant and capital equipment. These funds will provide for new design and modification and alterations and additions to AEC facilities to improve fire protection, safety and operating conditions of the nuclear weapons and research facilities. The authorizing legislation has passed both House and is awaiting the signature of the President.

The committee has substantially increased Federal Aviation Administration funds for facilities and equipment. The result if the committee action will provide total appropriations of \$250 million for fiscal year 1971 for investment in airways facilities.

The committee has also voted the full budget request of \$40 million for the National Railroad Passenger Corps, which will get this agency off the ground. The Rail Passenger Service Act was signed on October 30, 1970, which authorizes the creation of this Corps by May 1, 1971. These funds are the initial organization and operation funds for the corporation.

One of the very important portions of this bill deals with supplemental appropriations for the Department of Justice and the judiciary. In an age when we in this Nation are very much concerned about the dual problems of controlling crime and insuring justice for those accused of committing crimes, it is vitally important to make certain that our criminal justice system has adequate funding.

I will not go into detail on all of the requests which have been made in this area and the committee's action thereon. But I would like to mention the three largest items.

This year Congress has passed several very important substantive criminal laws—especially the Organized Crime Control Act, with its antibombing provisions, and the Drug Control Act of 1970. Each of these new laws greatly expanded the duties and responsibilities of the Department of Justice. It is therefore incumbent on Congress to provide sufficient funds for the Department in order to enable it to administer these law in an effective manner.

This bill contains \$14,150,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This figure represents the full budget request of the FBI for an additional 1,000 agents, 702 support personnel, and related equipment. These additional resources are especially crucial in light of the vast increase in bombing incidents during this past year. In order to curb these offenses Congress in October approved legislation authorizing the FBI to investigate any incidents of this type which occur in facilities funded by the Federal Government.

The committee has approved \$7,000,000 for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to enable that office to employ 300 additional agents to investigate drug offenses in this Nation and to carry out the new duties assigned to it by the Drug Control Act of 1970.

Finally, this bill appropriates \$12,928,000 for general legal activities for the Department of Justice. These funds would be used to hire 684 additional personnel—257 assistant U.S. attorneys, 152 deputy U.S. marshals, and 275 supporting staff—to serve the 61 new U.S. district judgeships created by Congress in June. This figure would also permit the Department to hire 578 deputy U.S. marshals and 22 supporting staff and to acquire special equipment in order to create and maintain an effective program of courtroom security at all of the Federal courthouse installations.

In a related area, the General Services Administration has requested \$34,150,000 for additional facilities to house the newly created U.S. district judges and the U.S. magistrates. The House cut this figure to \$14,150,000. Our committee has recommended restoration of the entire amount in order to insure that these newly created positions will be utilized in the most effective fashion. If adequate courtroom and office space is not available to these people, then part of the purpose Congress manifested in creating the offices will have been frustrated because they would be unable to function properly. This is especially true with regard to the magistrates program which is just getting underway and which, we hope, will have the effect of greatly speeding the criminal justice system. These facilities are greatly needed and I heartily endorse the committee's action in making this restoration.

These four items related to the administration of justice and the fight against crime are essential to implement recent legislation and meet the difficult problem facing the Nation in this area. They are

only a few of the several items for this purpose in the bill. I hope that the Members will act favorably on all of them, along with the other items included in the supplemental report.

Mr. President, that concludes my statement on the supplemental bill.

I am sure that Senators will want to discuss these and many other items contained in this supplemental appropriations bill. Again, I commend the chairman, the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD), for his excellent work and his cooperation with me and other members of the subcommittee during the hearings and consideration of this bill, and I also express appreciation for the work of the committee staff.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I have a few matters about which I should like to engage the attention of both distinguished Senators.

Mr. President, I would like to congratulate Senator BYRD and the members of the Subcommittee on Deficiencies and Supplementals, together with the whole Appropriations Committee for the addition of funds for certain drug abuse programs.

When I appeared before the subcommittee I asked for \$3 million for grants and contracts for drug abuse education projects under Public Law 91-513, the new Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act. I am happy to see that the committee has funded this request in full. I also asked for \$20 million for grants for special projects for narcotic addicts and drug dependent persons under Public Law 91-513. The committee funded \$10 million for this program and while I would have liked to see the total appropriation granted, I feel that this money will mark an important first step in providing critically needed special treatment and rehabilitation programs in the drug abuse area.

The committee's actions in this area have shown its awareness of the drug problem which has so tragically affected America's young people and has indicated a national commitment to fund new innovative prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs to combat the drug abuse epidemic. I hope that this commitment on the part of all of us will be carried on in future appropriations measures.

I should like to question the chairman of the subcommittee on one other matter, and that is the law-enforcement education program. I thought of the possibility of seeking an additional \$10 million for this program, especially in respect of helping those who are engaged in law enforcement to get a higher level of education. Such an appropriation, if made, would have to be contingent upon the authorization coming through, which I have no doubt will come through. The need is so urgent and crime is so critical a problem that I would hope very much that if the amendment is proposed, the committee would be sympathetic.

My interest in this matter was stirred by word from the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, in New York, which is part of the New York University complex and law school, which has a large program reaching approximately 5,000 students. They felt that the shortage of

funds was directly harmful to policemen and others who are basically part-time students seeking to improve their education and training in the field of law enforcement.

I would not be inclined to submit any amendment unless the chairman of the committee and the ranking minority member showed some interest in it at this time. It would have to be contingent upon authorization. If they did not, I would simply wait until the authorization came through, in the hope that an additional appropriation could be passed early enough in January to benefit students in the spring semester. It really is a collaborative thing, and I would greatly appreciate the views of the Senators on it.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the subcommittee and the committee considered this item but deferred action thereon because, as the Senator has just pointed out, it lacks legislative authorization.

I should like the Senator from Nebraska to respond in particularity to the question that has been asked by the Senator from New York as to whether we would want to accept an appropriation contingent upon the passage of an authorization.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, this item would have provided for \$35 million for the purposes described by the senior Senator from New York. We find ourselves in this position: We will have another meeting of the conference committee on the authorizing legislation this afternoon. It will be for the purpose of dealing with the authorization which we hope will approximate \$650 million.

It seems to me that it would be very difficult to work an amendment of this magnitude into the present authorization, for a number of reasons; but principally, as the Senator from New York should be aware—I have an idea that he is aware—that the bulk of the authorized amount and the appropriated amount under the authority involved is pretty much under a system of what we refer to loosely as a block grant. It is not a true block grant, but we refer to it loosely in that manner. There are several parts to the authorizing legislation, and they each participate in the amount that is authorized by the authorizing legislation.

To crank into that sort of situation an item of \$35 million would, of course, be very disruptive, and it would necessitate the setting aside of some of the priorities which already have been assigned. That is the practical difficulty which the committee met in considering the item that was sent to the committee for its consideration by the Senator from New York and his cosponsor.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Nebraska whether he would think that, under all the circumstances, the committee might be interested in accepting a \$10 million figure, which is less than one-third of the original request before the committee? I say that only because it bears upon the very urgent need described to me by one of the leading institutions that does this type of teaching. I will defer to the judgment of my colleagues on this subject. It is a co-

operative matter for us all, and I do not feel that any particular zealous advocacy is required of me.

I just wonder—not necessarily this minute—whether the Senator would like to think it over for a few minutes. But perhaps what we ought to do is to put some downpayment on this, so that colleges and universities can continue their programs, in view of the fact that now we will go home and we will not be able to do very much until the new semester starts.

Mr. HRUSKA. I should like to respond in this fashion, that there is already provided in the appropriation bill for the Department of Justice in the authorizing legislation funds for activities having to do with education and training and technological advice and the availability of all those things which deal with this very same topic. To ask for an additional \$10 million for this purpose would mean that we would want to reconsider the entire order of priorities and the provisions that we have with due deliberation determined upon already in this same field.

I want to assure the Senator from New York that we are all aware—the Committees on the Judiciary and Appropriations, as well as the conference committee—of the necessity for education, for training, and all these things. But again, I repeat, provision has been made already to the extent that any addition would be requested. It seems to me that should be addressed to all the committees involved rather than to any one Senator for decision.

Mr. JAVITS. As I say, I do not see any particular point in pressing this matter unless it were congenial to the committee. I see great equity in the fact that we may be wasting some valuable time, in view of the fact that, I gather from the Senator, the authorization will be passed shortly. May I ask the Senator, if there is an authorization, as a result of the conference, would it be the intention of those who are on the Judiciary Committee to press for budget action and appropriations action in January, in the form of a supplemental appropriation?

Mr. HRUSKA. This Senator cannot quite understand—is it the Senator's understanding that the \$35 million is included in the authorization for these purposes?

Mr. JAVITS. I gather that it is. Therefore, when I asked the question about the \$10 million, I was simply raising the possibility of a small installment being appropriated at this time. I am not disposed to press it, unless it was agreed to. Does the Senator have any idea whether any effort will be made to include it in January or in early February as a supplemental appropriation?

Mr. HRUSKA. I think that would be indicated. My worksheets on this proposition, I might say, do not say that the item has been rejected or that it is without merit, but it states here "defer action." So I imagine that would be included, or we can make a fresh appraisal of the place and position that the training and education program should be accorded, and if it is thought that provision can be made for it in the authorization act and the appropriation act is

inadequate, then there will be a further supplemental measure submitted for attention, as I understand it, early next year, and it could be reconsidered at that time.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank my colleagues very much. I shall not present the amendment but just express the hope because, as I say, it is something that affects us all so deeply that, at the earliest moment when we have an authorization we will be able to move to implement it with an appropriation because of the deep urgency of doing all we can about crime.

Mr. HRUSKA. The Senator from New York should be commended for his interest in this and calling it to our attention. It is a very important matter and bears heavily on the problems of law enforcement to improve the police forces of this Nation. One of the most vital component elements of the whole program lies in the field of education and training.

Mr. JAVITS. I am very grateful to my colleague from Nebraska who is so knowledgeable on this subject.

Mr. President, I have another matter to bring up, but unless someone else is ready, I should like to suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, if the Senator from New York would withhold his request, I suspect that one aspect most often unacknowledged is the management of the bill now before us. Certainly it is one of the most difficult of the assignments given to any Member of this body.

While I am hesitant to delay final action on the bill, I would feel quite wrong if I failed to rise to thank the very able Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) for his management and leadership in the preparation of this bill.

Specifically, I invite attention to the inclusion by the committee of the full sum of \$34 million which was requested, to provide the necessary facilities and housing to permit the administration of the new judges and magistrates.

We hear a great deal about waging war against crime. One of the least exciting aspects of that war, but one of the most critically important ones, is insuring prompt trial. If the Federal Government fails to set an example in this area, we are somewhat estopped if we point our finger at State and local governments for delay.

Chief Justice Burger recently stated that if we could bring a man to trial within 90 days of his arraignment, the dramatic reduction in crime would astound us.

Congress in the recent past has sought to respond to this by creating new Federal judges and a new magistrate system. The bill before us urges that we appropriate the full \$34 million to provide the facilities which will enable these new courts effectively to function.

It is a measure of him as a lawyer, as well as a Senator, that the Senator from West Virginia, I am sure assisted by the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HRUSKA), is also aware of the critical role the courts can play in the fight on crime, saw to it that the committee recommended full funding.

I rise merely to invite attention to this rather unexciting aspect of the bill, but more importantly to thank those two Senators for making sure that we put our money where our speeches were when we talked about arming the Federal judicial system effectively to fight crime.

Also, Mr. President, I was pleased to note that the committee added \$2 million for the Corps of Engineers for the administration of the 1899 Refuse Act. This action is to be applauded as a potentially vital step in the fight against water pollution. By approving the action, the Congress can finally breathe life into a statute which has lain dormant for years but whose value as a pollution control weapon is now generally recognized.

The Refuse Act by requiring that no waste—with the exception of sewage—be dumped into navigable waters of the United States without a permit from the Corps of Engineers, provides the Federal Government with an effective pre-clearance mechanism for waste discharges. It further provides a valuable means for inventorying that which is dumped into our waters. These mechanisms can operate, however, only if the Corps is given adequate funds to pass on permit applications and to insure that those who do not willingly apply are made to do so. Two million dollars is the figure which the corps itself says is necessary to initiate efforts to enforce the act effectively. It is my sincere hope that the Congress will accept the committee's recommendation and approve additional funding in that amount.

Mr. President, additionally I want to express a concern that I have been voicing since 1962, that I believe we are finishing out our appropriations bills for fiscal 1970 without providing adequately for feeding needy children.

Congressman PERKINS set forth in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 21, 1970, detailed figures on the need. We are far from meeting these figures, and everyone acknowledges that there are still hungry children.

My hope had been that this supplemental appropriation bill would be the vehicle through which we could obtain the money necessary to fund an expanded program that would furnish free or reduced price lunches to all children who need them.

However, on December 4, 1970, I asked the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Department of Agriculture to tell me whether the Department expected to need any more money to fund the needy student school lunch program through June 30. In a letter from Secretary Olsson, dated December 7, 1970, he seeks to assure me that additional funds will not be needed. I ask unanimous consent that letter be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my comment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NELSON). Without objection, it is so ordered. (See exhibit 1.)

Mr. HART. Mr. President, the Department does not assure us that we will, with presently available funds, be feeding all needy children by the end of the fiscal year—though we had been prom-

ised that this goal would be reached by last Thanksgiving.

We are merely advised that the funds already appropriated will meet the requests from the States. I am sure others in this body will join me in keeping after this basic, human objective until no child goes hungry in our schools.

EXHIBIT 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

Washington, D.C., December 7, 1970.

HONORABLE PHILIP A. HART,
United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HART: Thank you for your inquiry about school lunch funding. You are concerned that funds already requested may not carry the State of Michigan through the school year.

At this time we have no figures indicating our current requests are less than adequate to provide free and reduced price lunch assistance for needy students. We have requested a total of \$356.5 million for this purpose, up from \$134.8 million last year. Michigan should receive \$9.9 million, a four-fold increase over last year's \$2.3 million.

At this time we estimate that all States in the period from July through October have only obligated \$52.4 million of the \$356.5 million available for needy lunches. We estimate that Michigan in the period from July through November has obligated less than \$1 million of its \$9.9 million share.

We hope you will find these figures reassuring.

Sincerely,

PHILIP C. OLSSON,
Deputy Assistant Secretary.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I am grateful to the able Senator from Michigan for his comments. It could be said that but for his interest expressed to the subcommittee—I may say, mainly his interest—I doubt that the full appropriation of \$34 million would have been allowed for this item. So, we are indebted to the Senator from Michigan for bringing this urgent request to the attention of the subcommittee. It provides for the facilities that will be needed for additional district judges—61 in number—which have been recently authorized throughout the Nation. The country is therefore in his debt.

I also want to express appreciation to him for calling to the attention of the committee the need for \$2 million for the Army Corps of Engineers for enforcement of the Refuse Act of 1899. But for the attention that was given to this matter by the able Senator from Michigan, the subcommittee would not have acted as it did in appropriating the \$2 million which will constitute full funding for 6 months in connection with this item.

Mr. HART. I thank the Senator from West Virginia. I recall he counseled that the course of wisdom would be to wait until the supplemental came in on the matter of staffing the Corps of Engineers adequately. That counsel, offered a few months ago, has proved to be sound and I am grateful.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Michigan.

Now, Mr. President, I offer two amendments, which I ask—

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, if the Senator will withhold just a moment, I, too,

would like to speak to this item of the courts, which is, of course, critically important to New York, where we have a tremendous amount of court congestion and great difficulty with crime because of the court congestion. We had prison riots that affected not the Federal courts, but the State courts. This was because of court congestion and the delay of trials.

I join with the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART) and other Senators in hoping that our conferees will really make a strong fight for the higher amount in the Senate amendment for the addition of court facilities.

I can only testify that it will be a great help in many areas by directly zeroing in on the crime issue.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I thank the Senator.

The Senator would be pleased to know that the committee also allowed the full amount for U.S. district attorneys, assistant district attorneys, U.S. marshals, and deputy U.S. marshals to serve the 61 new district judges throughout the country and the 13 new District of Columbia judges recently authorized.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to inquire about chapters 4 and 5. There is the proviso that this should be available only upon enactment into law of enacting legislation.

I wonder if the Senator could state what the effect of that legislation would be if that proviso is not accepted in conference. As the Senator knows, the bill authorizing this has not been enacted into law.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I assure the Senator that the conferees, on the part of the Senate, insofar as I am concerned, will take a very firm stand on behalf of this proviso.

I have a feeling that the authorization bill will be enacted soon in view of the information which I have just received to the effect that the Foreign Relations Committee, so ably chaired by the distinguished Senator from Arkansas (Mr. FULBRIGHT), has ordered that authorization measure to be reported. However, great apprehension was expressed in the Appropriations Committee with respect to the lack of an authorization. It was because of this apprehension that the committee took steps to add two provisos—one dealing with the military assistance section and the other dealing with the supporting assistance section—which would make these two appropriations available only upon the enactment of authorizing legislation.

As I say, it will be my intention to stand firm with respect to these provisos. I had intended to offer two additional amendments—one to the military assistance action and the other to the supporting assistance section—which would provide that obligations incurring from funds appropriated in this bill could not exceed the total amount authorized by the authorizing legislation in the event the authorizing legislation sets a ceiling that is lower than the amount of money appropriated.

These provisos would be additional

reason to the effect that the amounts finally obligated would not exceed whatever ceilings may be set forth in the authorizing legislation.

I hope that from this the able Senator from Arkansas will see that the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for deficiencies and supplementals recognize and respects the legislative process to the extent that he believes that authorization legislation should precede the appropriations. With these provisos in the legislation, I think that the Appropriations Committee has sought to guarantee to all Senators that this aspect of the legislative process to which I have referred will be honored and respected.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I certainly appreciate the Senator's assurance about his own position, but he obviously cannot alone control the conference. If it is brought back without this proviso, the appropriations process will have succeeded in circumventing the usual legislative process—the enactment of the authorization.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, it is not the intention of the Senator from West Virginia to yield on this item. As the able Senator from Arkansas has pointed out, the Senator from West Virginia has only one vote among the Senate conferees. However, the Senate committee was unanimously in support of the proviso. I think that every effort will be made by the Senate conferees to uphold the position of the Appropriations Committee anent these provisos.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I appreciate that assurance of the Senator. Knowing, however, that he does not control the conference and that this bill is being considered in the last days of this session of the Congress, there will be, of course, great pressure to enact appropriations legislation.

I remind the Senator that this Senate struggled for a long time valiantly over the Cooper-Church amendment to the Foreign Military Sales Act. The Cooper-Church amendment was a restriction similar to a restriction which the Foreign Relations Committee inserted in this bill. The military sales bill was unacceptable to the House of Representatives and the bill has apparently died in conference. Appropriating without authorization would effectively circumvent even the need for the Foreign Military Sales Act. That act has apparently gone by the board. So, there are these alternative ways of subverting the regular legislative processes.

While I applaud the Senator for his attitude, I do not believe that there is much reason to believe—and I do not believe—that this provision—the Cooper-Church amendment to the supplemental aid authorization—H.R. 19911—will stay in the legislation unless the authorization bill is actually enacted before we adjourn. What concerns me is that the conferees on the supplemental aid authorization (H.R. 19911) may not reach agreement because of the reluctance of the other body to accept the Cooper-Church prohibition against the use of U.S. ground combat forces or advisers in Cambodia.

Mr. President, it is going to be very difficult to have that foreign aid authorization bill enacted unless we stay in session continually until January 3. It is very unlikely that that bill can be enacted prior to the conference on the supplemental appropriation bill. I assume that the Senator intends to have the supplemental appropriation bill passed today and very quickly. I would imagine, come back with a conference report.

If that conference report does not have this proviso against appropriating money without authorization in it, I predict that it will be very difficult to do anything about it. I would oppose it. I will oppose it just as the Senator would oppose taking it out of there. However, in the dying days of any Congress, just before Christmas, the usual rules are suspended in practice, and the majority of the Senators are willing to go along.

I think it is most serious that a precedent of this kind could be made, that is, that legislative committees are no longer necessary for the appropriation of money. This has been the tendency for some time. We had a fight and considerable discussion about this on the Military Sales Act, as the Senator knows. In that case, as the Senator recalls, they were deleted. But the alternative was that the administration was able to go to other funds and supply them with similar types of plans.

We did not achieve our purpose in that case, although we did make the point in debate.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Nebraska for the purpose of responding to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, with respect to the statement made by the chairman of the committee, it was unanimously the feeling of the Appropriations Committee in acting upon this to include the provisos. There was no discussion of approving the appropriation with the provisos deleted.

I affirm the statement made by the chairman of the committee to that effect.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I am glad to hear the distinguished Senator from Nebraska say that. I only end by saying that while I realize that the attitude of the Foreign Relations Committee on the war and related subjects has been at variance with the administration in some cases, if it is used as a precedent to circumvent the legislative committees, the probabilities are that in the future it can be used to circumvent other legislative committees. Everyone interested in the traditional procedures of legislation before appropriations should consider this most seriously as to whether this procedure should be followed.

Mr. President, I wish to point out for the record that for these purposes, involving \$340 million, particularly that part for Cambodia, funds already exist in other appropriated funds for foreign aid sufficient in amount to do whatever the administration had been doing in

giving aid to Cambodia, which has not been authorized specifically; but with the use of contingency or discretionary funds it has been done.

We wanted to hold hearings to consider the wisdom of the policy of expanding the war into Cambodia. I did not take the position we should reject it out of hand, but that there should be committee hearings. There have been no adequate hearings at all. Here again, it is the effect of war activities of this kind which override the usual procedures of Congress, and which is why we have minimum control of our policies in this area.

Since there is money available I would have thought we could have put this over until the next Congress, which at the most would be for 2 months, including the recess, if there is a recess, until we could have hearings and act in the regular way. In the meantime there are funds available so that the emergency is not as great as it is made to appear. They do have adequate funds to do what they say they wish to do with this money.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I thank the Senator for his expressions of concern. Again I assure him that I would be the last person to yield to subversion of the procedures that are traditional in this body. Of course, this body would have the last say when the conference report is before it; and I have a feeling that the sentiment of the whole Senate would be strongly in support of the position that has been expressed today by the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. FULBRIGHT).

Again I assure him that I shall do everything I possibly can, and the able Senator from Nebraska has already indicated his feeling in the matter. We have both indicated the unanimous feeling on the part of the Committee on Appropriations that these provisos should remain in the conference report when it is reported back to the Senate and the House after the conferees have met. We shall do our best to uphold the position of the Senate Appropriations Committee and the position of the Senate.

Mr. President, I therefore offer at this time two amendments, and I ask that they be stated by the clerk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the amendments as follows:

On page 6, line 5, before the period, insert the following: "Provided further, That obligations incurred from funds appropriated herein shall not exceed the total amount authorized in H.R. 19911, or similar legislation".

On page 6, line 11, before the period, insert the following: "Provided further, That obligations incurred from funds appropriated herein shall not exceed the total amount authorized in H.R. 19911, or similar legislation".

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, as I earlier explained, these amendments are directed to the area of military assistance and that of supporting economic assistance, the intention being to provide that whatever amount is finally obligated will not exceed the ceiling, if there be a ceiling, placed on the amounts by the Committee on Foreign Relations in its own authorizing legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous con-

sent that the two amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments are considered and agreed to en bloc.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, one of the reasons why I am bothered both by the assumption of this broad responsibility for Cambodia, which is implicit in this particular item, and the two major strikes against North Vietnam recently, is that a most serious question is raised about what is the real trend of our policy in the Far East as well as in the SALT talks and in the Middle East.

There was an article in yesterday's Washington Post by Mr. Robert E. Hunter which raises, in a most interesting way, questions which have occurred to me in connection with these specific authorizations.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed as a part of my remarks at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I am extremely concerned about the deterioration of all efforts toward negotiation and settlement of some of the outstanding difficulties and problems that confront the world today, deterioration of efforts toward negotiation and the resumption on an enlarged scale of the use of force which is closely allied with the appropriation for Cambodia. I only inject this to explain, at least partially, why this matter concerns me. It is very important to substantive problems as well as to the procedures of the Senate. I think it is very important that we liquidate some of our foreign involvements in order that we may pay attention to our domestic needs, as well as extremely important that we preserve the traditional procedures of the Senate. I do hope we can preserve our institutions during this difficult period so that, if and when we do solve the substantive problems, we will have a functioning government that will still serve the cause of democracy.

EXHIBIT 1

WHO TURNED THE COLD WAR BACK ON?

(By Robert E. Hunter)

In the past few months, we have had evidence of a basic change in the administration's view of the world, and particularly of Soviet-American relations. According to this view, the Russians are challenging U.S. naval superiority in the Mediterranean; they tried to test American will to resist new activity in Cuba; they are now dragging their feet in the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) while they rush ahead in the arms race, and they are stalling on Berlin while they are trying to divide the Western alliance.

This amounts to an effort to view the world with the outdated and discredited attitudes of the Cold War.

Since the Cuban missile crisis and the careful elaboration of second-strike nuclear forces by the United States and the Soviet Union, we have seen truly hopeful progress toward détente in several areas of our relationship. Unlike the short-lived "Spirit of Geneva" in 1955, this détente is based on firm ground.

Both Moscow and Washington have become fully aware that nuclear war would be mutual suicide, and both have learned to accept that their relations do not have to

be dealt with as one package but can be understood and negotiated piece by piece. As a result, tensions have gone down in Europe; there is general agreement on the limits of superpower activity in the Middle East; Vietnam has been more or less isolated from U.S.-Soviet relations, and the SALT talks have got under way at long last.

Nor have various shocks to the growth of U.S.-Soviet understanding in any one part of the world had much effect in other parts. Détente continued in Europe despite the invasion of Czechoslovakia, although Western expectations of change in East Europe had to be lowered. And the SALT talks were virtually unaffected either by our invasion of Cambodia or Russian cheating in Egypt.

In short, Washington and Moscow have learned to split up their relations into separate pockets, each of which represents real conflicts of interest or, as in the case of the arms race or Middle East warfare, a real common interest to prevent disaster. This is what it means to end a cold war: no longer do contending powers have to see their relations as all-encompassing. Where negotiation or accommodation is possible, it takes place; where differences of view or interest are irreconcilable, they persist without detracting from those areas of possible understanding.

A CHANGED SITUATION

This is the situation that obtained until the early part of this year. It enshrined the most hopeful developments since World War II, and all was set for negotiations designed to strengthen understanding wherever possible and perhaps even to resolve political problems in one or more areas of the world.

This situation has now changed and, in the view of the administration, the Russians have been chiefly responsible because of new efforts to test American resolve or to exploit growing military power.

The case against the Russians is familiar to any newspaper reader. But what does he know of the case that has to be made against our government's handling of the same circumstances? It is tempting to say that this handling of events has simply been amateurish, but it is worse than that. It is nothing less than the reemergence of the attitudes and even much of the rhetoric that characterized the darkest days of the Cold War.

This autumn, the Soviet Union has been particularly dilatory in pursuing an agreement at Helsinki. Yet our role in making agreement difficult has also to be accounted for. We have to realize that the great spurt in nuclear weaponry since SALT began has taken place as much on the U.S. side as on the Soviet, with its mammoth arsenal of SS-9 rockets.

Two days after SALT began last April, we began installing Minuteman III missiles, and in June we began equipping them with multiple, independently targetable re-entry vehicles (MIRV's). Before discounting this move as simply another American bargaining counter, we should remember that Soviet testing of multiple warheads—mainly of the unguided "shotgun" warhead that our Polaris missiles have had for years—is among the principal factors causing us so much anguish about Russian intentions.

Even more damning, however, was the Defense Department's revelation July 9 that the Soviet Union had halted construction of SS-9s for six to nine months. It may be that the Russians were only experiencing difficulties in production of the SS-9 and its silos, but it could have been an effort to signal a de facto end to the land-based missile race in order to speed agreement at SALT.

This possibility was never tested by the administration; indeed, the fact of Soviet restraint was carefully concealed from the American public and, more particularly, from the Senate. The Senate thus debated both the Brook resolution on a MIRV moratorium and the second phase of the ABM without

knowing that the Soviet Union had made no new starts on SS-9 construction since before the SALT talks began. If the Russians were trying to signal something, therefore, they would have good reason to distrust the intentions of our government.

In any event, we have surely strengthened the hand of those people in the Kremlin who do not wish the arms race to come to an end—which, in turn, has strengthened the hand of their counterparts in this country. And now we are certain to see the arms race go on to higher levels, probably including MIRVs on both sides, even if we do eventually reach agreement.

THE LINKAGE THEORY

At the same time, the administration has revived the idea of "linkage"—the theory that the entire Soviet-American relationship must be seen as a "seamless web," and that progress at SALT must parallel progress in other areas of our relationship. This is an unfortunate view that undermines the basic learning experience of the 1960s: the compartmentalizing of problems so that some, at least, can be solved.

Ending the arms race is surely the easiest feat to accomplish among all those facing us, partly because it is so much in our mutual self-interest and partly because Moscow and Washington have most of the political cards in their hands alone. Linkage, therefore, is not only likely to have little or no effect on such problems as the Middle East or Berlin; it is also likely to reduce the chances that anything positive will come out of SALT.

SALT must be seen not as a bargaining process where the Russians' supposed greater interest in reaching an agreement can be used to settle other political problems. Either Washington and Moscow will work together to end the arms race, or it simply will not end.

This was always the basic weakness in arguments that the ABM would be a "bargaining chip" at SALT. We now have the chip, yet SALT has slowed down, the arms race continues and there is new worry about the influence of Soviet military opinion within the Kremlin.

Linkage has other dimensions, as well. There have been hints from the administration that Russian cheating in Egypt has called into question whether Moscow can be trusted to keep an arms agreement. But this line of reasoning entirely misses the point.

In the first place, the Russians (or Egypt) were caught cheating, and therefore would know that they would be caught if they cheated on a SALT agreement, where the stakes would be much higher. Second, there can be no comparison between missiles for the defense of Egypt, where there are complications involving Moscow's relations with its client states, and missiles in the central arms race. And third, in both instances we are talking about self-interest, not altruism.

Quite simply, if the Russians do not find it in their self-interest to stop the central arms race, then there won't be any agreement at SALT in any case. Indeed, one has to look no further than Soviet self-interest to explain both Moscow's failure to prevent cheating in Egypt and its likely good behavior in implementing a SALT agreement.

Finally, the most telling evidence of the administration's frame of mind on linkage came after the recent raids on North Vietnam. There were hints that the raids were in line with an argument put forward by the White House earlier this year: that being unpredictable has its value. But even more, the raids were interpreted as warnings to the Russians that agreements have to be lived up to, such as the Soviet-American agreement over Cuba.

This view paralleled the President's comments in July justifying the invasion of Cambodia on the grounds of protecting Soviet awareness of U.S. will. But to anyone

who appreciates both the insignificant role the Soviet Union plays in the Vietnam war and the compartmentalization of problems in the world generally, the logic of this view—not to say its politics—is beyond comprehension.

THE BASE IN CUBA

If this is the administration's attitude, should we be surprised that the Russians might try to be a bit "unpredictable" as well? This question may give meaning to the events, still not particularly clear, that took place in Cuba this autumn.

Needless to say, the stationing of a Soviet facility for servicing nuclear submarines in the Western Hemisphere would do little if anything to erode America's second-strike capability. It is true that if the Russians were able to increase their hunter-killer submarine capacity radically by having a base in Cuba, some of our Polaris submarines might be in jeopardy. But can anyone take seriously the prospect that, short of madness, the Russians will go for a true first-strike capability? As the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute has emphasized, the idea of either side's ever getting such a capability is simply out of the question.

What happened in Cuba was important, if at all, in the realm of politics and what is referred to as "will." The latter is a curious subject, and one on which the United States is strangely lacking in self-confidence. Perhaps in the 1950s there was some reason to worry that the Russians might underestimate U.S. willingness to defend its vital interests, but the Cuban missile crisis surely dispelled that view.

Most importantly, we need to realize that the Russians will ape our behavior as a great power in every way they can. After the Cuban missile crisis, they increased the size and range of their fleet. So, too, the size of their Mediterranean squadron after the Six-Day War (a squadron that is still a military non-entity compared with the U.S. Sixth Fleet) indicated that we had had a capability to intervene in that conflict and Moscow did not.

In America, we have a peculiar aversion to looking at the other side of our concern with strength. We never want to negotiate from weakness, but, then, who does? But can we distinguish between strength and superiority? If we cannot, we surely cannot expect the Russians to do so, either.

To this end, cries of anguish about the Russians turning the Mediterranean into a Soviet lake, when this is a patent absurdity, will only reinforce those people in the Kremlin who wish to match our attitude toward the role of superiority. This is the stuff of which arms races are made.

This problem applies equally in the strategic nuclear field. The Russians may be ahead of us in land-based missiles, but they are still inferior in every other form of nuclear power. Our missiles are more accurate, we have more Polaris submarines, we are working on a better ABM and we are already deploying the MIRV. In fact, in terms of the number of deliverable nuclear warheads, we have taken the lead in the arms race in the last year, not the Russians, for all of their SS-9s.

THE BERLIN ISSUE

We are also now seeing the revival of the Berlin issue as a matter of symbolic importance. Years ago, this may have been a valid exercise, since there were few understandings between ourselves and the Russians on other problems. But now these understandings do exist, particularly on the arms race but also including the need to preserve the strategic status quo in Europe.

Unfortunately, we are again looking for symbols when there are matters of substance at hand. This latest round of concern over Berlin began as a problem of reassuring ourselves that Chancellor Brandt's Ostpolitik

would not get out of hand. In addition, the West German electorate needed reassurance that the Soviet Union would have to pay a price in Berlin for the Soviet-West German treaty; and there was some value in letting the Russians know once again that the political undermining of the NATO alliance would not succeed.

But it is a long jump from these arguments to an effort to make the Berlin problem the *sine qua non* for considering not just Ostpolitik but also all other matters of European security and perhaps even SALT. Some linkage of issues directly germane to overall West European concerns (not just those of West Germany) may have been advisable. But by making Berlin the key—in particular, the key to the holding of a European security conference that could help legitimate East-West contacts—we are only making it more difficult to achieve progress anywhere. We have simply chosen the wrong link—the most intractable problem—to support our allies' interest in SALT and European detente.

The U.S. government also seems to be forgetting in part the simple lesson that the Communist world is no longer a monolith; linking events in Vietnam to Soviet actions elsewhere is clear evidence of this forgetfulness. But we are also misleading ourselves in seeing disturbances on access routes to Berlin as evidence of Soviet intentions. If anything, these disturbances are evidence of East German efforts to thwart Soviet moves toward easing tensions with West Europe.

Perhaps the U.S. government wishes to control the pace and the character of these Soviet moves—the other side of Brandt's Ostpolitik. By choosing to ignore differences of opinion within the Warsaw Pact, however, we are merely tempting fate within the NATO alliance and failing to exploit differences in their alliance.

The administration is also fostering a simplistic view of Soviet activity in the Middle East. It appears, unfortunately, that Dr. Kissinger's "slip of the tongue" last July is a motivation of policy—i.e. to "expel" the Russians from Egypt. Like it or not, we have to accept that the Russians are in Egypt, and elsewhere in the Middle East, to stay.

We have been particularly remiss at analyzing carefully just what has happened militarily in the Middle East. The U.S. government and others were so quick to seize upon the symbolic importance, if any, of Russian activity that a realistic assessment has not even been attempted outside of the State Department.

As a matter of fact, there has been widespread cheating on both sides of the cease-fire, even though Egypt started the process; and Gen. Moshe Dayan was reportedly able to declare, even before we extended another \$500 million line of credit to Israel, that Israel's military position vis-a-vis Egypt is better now than it was before the cease-fire began.

We may have good reasons for supporting Israel. But we should not interpret every cry of dismay from Jerusalem as actually changing the balance of military advantage (in which Israel, like the United States with respect to China, considers it vital to maintain the ability to launch a successful first strike). Nor should we accept every change as new evidence of a Soviet unwillingness to help prevent war.

In this particular case, Israel did not want to negotiate and Russian-Egyptian cheating provided a welcome diplomatic opportunity for Israel. Yet can anyone really believe that the extra SAM missiles west of the canal have made it any easier for Egypt to try launching an attack across it?

NOT REALLY COLD

Whether valid or not, this is a series of arguments about the Soviet-American relationship that gets little circulation in the United States at present. Of course, we are

not really being faced with a return to the worst of the Cold War, however much administration rhetoric may reflect that possibility. The mold has been broken by the more or less immutable character of the strategic arms balance and the firm understandings that the superpowers have reached on Europe.

But there could be a period in which further diplomatic progress was ruled out not so much because of the character of individual differences between the United States and the Soviet Union as because of the administration's insistence on seeing all our problems as necessarily interrelated.

To a great extent, this development represents a failure of American imagination. It should be obvious, for example, that the Soviet Union is going to be a major sea power and will play a major role in the future of the Middle East. Yet by panicking in the face of these inevitable developments, we fail to see either the limited role that naval forces play in influencing the behavior of third countries in this multipolar, nuclear world or the positive role that the Russians could be led to play in stabilizing the volatile Middle East.

In addition, we are failing to take account of new facts of power. During the 19th century and the first half of the 20th, relative balances of military power did spell the possible outcome of conflicts and changes in frontiers or economic advantage. But the role of military force promises to be much lower in the future if only because the central actors, the United States and the Soviet Union, have an ability to deter basic threats to each other's interests and appreciate their inability to change the strategic status quo in Europe—the chief prize in their competition.

SLIPPING ECONOMICALLY

Also, there are economic factors supplementing more traditional military factors in expressing a great nation's usable power, and there the Soviet Union stands to be left far behind. It will soon be a second-class economic power, outranked by Japan and the European Community.

The movement of trade may not be as obvious, romantic or compelling as the movement of military forces. But in terms of the effects that policy has on other nations, trade and economic development can at times bring far more influence than direct intervention.

This does not mean that military power can be discounted; the United States has to remain vigilant and, particularly in sea power, show due regard for remaining aspects of psychological influence that weapons still confer. But we also need to realize that the growth of Soviet military reach is essentially a paradox; it comes at a time when it promises to express a fundamental weakness rather than of growing strength. At least this is the trend of developments.

A more fundamental failure of imagination is reflected in both the rhetoric and the actions of the administration in recent months. It is our failure to realize just how little we know about the outside world, and how much it is changing.

However much we have been involved in the world, we have retained many qualities of an isolated nation—or, better, a provincial nation. Perhaps this is the lot of every great country at the flood tide of its power. It is reflected in much news coverage and analysis; in the lack of interest most Americans take in the outside world, and in the efforts we make to translate the experience of others into terms that are familiar to us.

This, indeed, is why we are so often accused of being "imperialistic"; not so much because of any particular projection of power as because of our difficulty in making the adjustments necessary in dealing as equals with foreigners. It is not surprising that a President who is the epitome of Middle

America should reflect its attitudes on the world beyond our borders.

Yet it is questionable that our general ignorance of others can long persist. We are experiencing what other great powers have experienced before us: that as our power declines relative to others, even as it increases absolutely, we can no longer isolate ourselves from the impact of other societies and cultures on us.

AMBIGUITY AS A VIRTUE

We are finally leaving the age of certainty; we are in an age in which power, to be effective, must understand the value of ambiguity. Americans have never cared for ambiguity (indeed, much of what we call "polarization" in our society is really a flight from situations that are by their very nature uncertain).

But whatever power we are able to exercise in the world will depend upon our making a virtue of the ambiguity that will necessarily exist in our relations with others. In the Middle East, for example, there would be some value in blurring the nature of our day-to-day relations with Israel—even if we have a firm commitment to its ultimate security—if we wish to have tolerable relations with the Arab states and to reduce Soviet influence.

The fundamental problem for us, therefore, is to discard the lingering attitudes of the Cold War with the Soviet Union and begin fostering a greater awareness of, and appreciation for, other nations and peoples. In the process, we need to learn more about the role that diplomacy and economics can play in place of military force—indeed, that the Nixon Doctrine cannot be primarily a military doctrine, as the President's recent aid message seemed to indicate. Rather, we need to cultivate a broad spectrum of relations and behavior that reflect the changed, uncertain circumstances of today's world.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 14, line 18, insert the following: strike "\$41,400,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$49,230,000".

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, this amendment seeks to increase the amount available for the Neighborhood Youth Corps for summer jobs by \$7,830,000 to provide a total of \$182,900,000—the funding level that we had last year. Last year that amount funded 414,000 jobs; this year, because of increased costs, it will fund only approximately 388,000 jobs.

Mr. President, first I wish to say I think the committee has been exceedingly thoughtful and understanding in including a \$36.4 million supplemental for the program, which will provide an additional 71,000 opportunities. I am not complaining in any way but I did think it was desirable and, indeed, essential in conscience to offer the Senate an opportunity to at least go for last year's funding figure.

The reason is twofold: First, and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) knows better than anyone else, we have always had this last minute panic about the Neighborhood Youth Corps' summer job program in May going into June to make available more funds for the program when we could appraise very clearly the seriousness of the unemployment rates that would face the youth in the summer.

Second, we all recognize and have recognized for a long time the desirability of preplanning with some sense of preallocation of the amount available.

Even, at this early date, the proportions of an impending summer job crisis are known.

We now face 5.9 percent national unemployment—the highest level in 7½ years. Whether this level should be regarded as “acceptable” or not, the fact is that the bounds of tolerability have long been burst for teenagers, particularly those in our poverty neighborhoods, and in my opinion, the unemployment situation as to them has “hit the red line.” In November, the unemployment rate among teenagers was a full 17.5 percent, with unemployment in urban poverty neighborhoods at 24.9 percent. The unemployment rate among black teenagers in poverty neighborhoods is 34.9 percent—now reaching toward one-half.

When the Congress met a year ago to consider the first supplemental appropriation, the national unemployment rate was 3.4 percent, the teenage rate was 11.6 percent, the rate among teenagers in poverty neighborhoods was 22.6 percent and black teenage unemployment was 29.3 percent.

Mr. President, every indication we have seen and every forecast of the administration indicates that we will not have a reduction by this summer adequate to be comparable even with last year. The best anybody hopes for in unemployment is that it may go down to the 5-percent level. The look for a possibility of a whole 1-percent drop to 5.9 percent by the end of this year and everybody agrees that is not on the pessimistic but on the optimistic side.

We face even in times of normal unemployment a target population among youth for summer jobs of 1.5 million youth.

The National League of Cities—U.S. Conference of Mayors has just completed an up-to-date survey at my request of next summers needs and these are the findings: In the Nation's 50 largest cities at least 330,973 opportunities will be needed in the program and in some 550 other cities 310,666 opportunities will be required, for a total need of 641,639 slots. At the projected cost of \$470 per slot—which compares with \$420 last year—a total appropriation of \$301,570, 330 would be required.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the chart and the letter may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES,
U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS,
December 4, 1970.

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JAVITS: In response to your request for information, we have made inquiries as to the cities' 1971 needs for the summer Neighborhood Youth Corps slots. The information we have received from the fifty largest cities shows that the total number of slots these cities could effectively use this summer is 330,973.

On the basis of our contacts with a sample of smaller cities, we estimate their need and

the number of slots these cities could effectively utilize to total 310,666.

Combining the figures—the total for the fifty largest cities with estimated needs for the balance of the nation, the present real need for 1971 is 641,639 slots nationwide.

We trust that these statistics will be helpful to you in pointing up the critical need for an enlarged appropriation for the summer Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Sincerely,

PATRICK HEALY,
Executive Vice President, National
League of Cities.

JOHN J. GUNTHER,
Executive Director, U.S. Conference of
Mayors.

THE NEEDS OF THE 50 LARGEST CITIES

City	1969 total need	1970 total need	1971 total need
Akron.....	612	765	1,200
Atlanta.....	2,267	1,460	3,408
Baltimore.....	7,000	8,000	8,000
Birmingham.....	1,390	1,738	2,086
Boston.....	2,200	2,750	3,500
Buffalo.....	2,845	3,557	4,268
Chicago.....	31,000	38,750	40,000
Cincinnati.....	1,935	2,419	3,000
Cleveland.....	6,900	8,000	10,000
Columbus.....	1,100	1,378	2,000
Dade County (Miami).....	2,150	2,668	8,226
Dallas.....	1,520	1,900	2,280
Dayton.....	620	775	930
Denver.....	800	1,000	2,100
Detroit.....	7,780	9,725	11,670
El Paso.....	719	900	1,125
Fort Worth.....	785	981	1,178
Gary.....	1,380	1,725	4,300
Honolulu.....	1,461	1,826	2,191
Houston.....	2,844	3,555	3,000
Indianapolis.....	650	812	2,500
Jersey City.....	1,275	1,584	1,993
Kansas City, Mo.....	1,400	2,225	4,000
Los Angeles (inc. Long Beach).....	12,828	16,000	20,000
Louisville.....	2,605	3,256	3,500
Memphis.....	1,500	1,875	2,394
Milwaukee.....	1,925	2,406	3,000
Minneapolis.....	1,750	2,188	2,735
Newark.....	1,480	12,000	14,563
New Orleans.....	8,490	10,615	5,000
New York.....	50,000	62,500	77,500
Norfolk.....	1,750	21,88	2,625
Oakland.....	3,857	4,821	5,785
Oklahoma City.....	1,270	1,588	1,000
Omaha.....	1,455	1,819	700
Philadelphia.....	4,105	12,500	12,500
Phoenix.....	3,285	4,106	17,000
Pittsburgh.....	3,915	4,894	2,500
Portland, Oreg.....	1,066	1,328	5,000
Rochester.....	1,225	1,531	1,000
St. Louis.....	1,834	4,000	1,500
St. Paul.....	683	854	1,025
San Antonio.....	3,742	4,678	5,514
San Diego.....	2,689	2,616	2,500
San Francisco.....	2,625	3,291	5,000
Seattle.....	1,496	1,500	5,000
Tampa.....	1,925	2,405	2,887
Toledo.....	700	825	990
Tulsa.....	420	525	850
Washington, D.C.....	12,805	30,000	36,000
Total need: For the 50 largest cities.....	214,758	296,201	330,973

1971 estimated need balance of Nation, selected smaller cities

	1971 total need
Wilmington.....	2,000
Fort Lauderdale.....	400
Winston-Salem.....	250
Little Rock.....	300
Providence.....	1,100
Utica.....	400
South Bend.....	450
Estimated need balance of Nation.....	310,666
Estimated total need for 1971 for Nation.....	641,639

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I would really plead—I rarely say that, because it is a word which should be used sparingly—with the managers of the bill, who have been so generous—that they may see their way clear, from all the knowledge which comes from knowing in advance what we have, to go to conference

with a figure which is based on very sound logic and the very deteriorating unemployment situation—to wit, the logic of taking last year's funding figure to conference.

I have talked to the Senator from West Virginia about this. He is very fair about it. He said, “Well, let us hear your case.” That is my case, Mr. President. I plead only because I think we all know that we have come to an accommodation, as it were, with the summer jobs problem. We know the Senate does not have to be threatened with riots and disorders. We know it is an element of great stability and a useful thing. It is just a question of degree.

With all the rationale of a much heavier unemployment load—and we all know the likelihood is that it is not going to change too much by summer—the needs of the mayors, and the additional difficulties of the cities, I hope it would enable us at this time to be a little more forehanded by taking to conference last year's figures.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the administration requested \$5 million under this head in the supplemental bill, \$3 million of which was to be used for assistance to returning veterans for participation in job training programs, and \$2 million of which was to be used to assist workers who are adversely affected by import competition under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

The distinguished Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS) appeared before the subcommittee and made a very splendid presentation of his request. He presented the figures that had been supplied to him by the National Conference of Mayors. The subcommittee took the matter under consideration and, of course, was sympathetic to the need as presented by the able Senator from New York.

The Department of Labor indicated that it could feasibly use \$36 million for 75,000 job slots, so the subcommittee and full committee acted accordingly.

Having looked upon this appropriation with favor in previous years, I would be disposed to accept the amendment offered today by the Senator from New York to bring the amount up to the full amount of last year. Having discussed the matter with the distinguished Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HRUSKA), who is the acting ranking member of the subcommittee, may I say I am willing to accept the amendment and take it to conference.

The Senator from Nebraska has momentarily stepped off the floor and will return shortly. I would prefer that we wait until his return before we act on the amendment. Therefore, if the Senator is willing, I shall at this time suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold that?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I withhold the suggestion.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I have just talked with the Senator from Nebraska. He tells me that as long as the Senator from West Virginia has made clear his concurrence in this very noble—and I use that word advisedly—cause, it is all right with him to accept it.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I thank the Senator. Again, I want to say that the Senator from Nebraska has assured me of his concurrence.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator from Nebraska is now entering the Chamber.

I just wish to repeat what I said when the Senator from Nebraska was not on the floor—that I consulted with him and he confirmed what the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) had said about his willingness also to take the amendment to conference. I would like to tell him that I used the word "noble" referring to the conduct of both Senators. That is the only word I can use to describe the meaning of this kind of program, no matter what comes out of conference, for the youths in the ghettos of our big cities.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, on the basis that the amount involved will bring the total amount to last year's figure, I would be willing to agree with the judgment of the chairman of the subcommittee to take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further amendment?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I notice that in the bill there is a provision permitting Senators to increase the compensation of one position in their offices from \$33,176 to \$35,496. In addition, other salary increases are provided for.

In view of the fact that Congress ill advisedly, in my opinion, last year provided a salary increase for itself and staff employees and in view of the fact that the administration is now lecturing both management and labor, we should hold the line and prevent the wage spiral from getting out of hand. We should practice what we are preaching by striking that language from the bill.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the committee added no moneys for the offices of Senators to implement this action. It was left up to each Senator to implement the authorization out of his present clerk-hire allowance.

It was felt by the majority of the committee that it should act to allow each Senator to exercise his own judgment in raising, if he saw fit, the salary of one person in his office to meet the ceiling which has been placed upon Senate committee staffs by the Reorganization Act.

At the present time, the ceiling which has been applied to each Senator's office by the act is \$33,176; and the action taken by the Appropriations Committee, without appropriating any additional funds for the implementation of the authorization, would allow each Senator, if he chose to do so, to increase the salary of one person in his office up to the ceiling that has been established by the Reorganization Act for committee staff members—which is in excess of 35,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, the Senator knows as well as I that even though the money may not be appropriated in this bill, if salaries are increased it is going to cost the taxpayers.

The fact that this bill provides only for increasing the salary of one employee to the maximum level authorized for committee staff members simply means that very shortly it will be right up and down the line for all staff members because when you raise one, you do not single out just one; you raise them all. We have an example right here: Some time ago, over the objections of some of us, Congress raised the committee staffs, and now we are asked to raise our own staffs. If you raise one you have to raise the other. At some point these spiraling salary increases will have to stop. At a time when we are faced with such a fear of inflation, at a time when the administration is lecturing labor in general that it should hold the line, I say that we in the Senate should start practicing what we preach and reject this proposed salary increase.

Mr. President, in looking this provision over I find that it is legislation on an appropriation bill that would be subject to a point of order. Therefore, I make a point of order on this provision, beginning with the word "provided" on page 20, line 12, down to and including line 22 on the same page, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Vermont wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I withhold the point of order temporarily.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, when this Congress permitted its own salaries to be raised 41 percent, and doubled the salary of the President to \$200,000, we gave up all hope of controlling inflation. We cannot, in fairness, hold down labor costs or any other costs, so long as Congress is ready to take a 41-percent increase in its salary.

So, Mr. President, if this proposal passes, it will add, in effect, 8 to 10 percent more to the salaries of our offices, because, as the Senator from Delaware has said, if you raise the administrative assistant—I cannot raise mine, unfortunately, because she gets nothing now—but if you raise the administrative assistant 8 or 10 percent, then you have got to raise the others along with it.

This is a most unsound proposal. I would be glad to join with the Senator from Delaware in proposing that Congress cut its own salaries 10 to 15 percent, at least for the next 2 years, in order to show the country that we are concerned about inflation.

Certainly enacting this type of legislation would put us in an unfavorable position in the minds of most of the people of this country. I think this is an extremely unwise proposal. We ought to undo some of the damage we have already done.

Reducing our own pay would not amount to much, but it would be symbolic. I notice here that the bill before us provides for an increase not to exceed \$16,000 per year for the Office of the Official Reporters for increases in the salaries of six transcribers and two clerks. That is little enough for them. But it is wrong to talk about putting the salaries of everybody up 8 to 10 percent.

To enact this bill as now written would be simply serving notice on the people of the United States that we are not interested in controlling inflation at this time.

I commend the Senator from Delaware; I hope he gets six or eight votes for his proposal.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I would hope we could carry it.

Mr. AIKEN. It is a horrible thing to do.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I completely agree with the Senator from Vermont. It was a tragic mistake, a couple of years ago, when Congress raised its own salaries by 41 percent and raised the salaries in the executive branch from 40 to 60 percent and in one instance 100 percent, because we thereby lost our influence over labor in asking them to hold the line. I think that action was most unfortunate. I strongly opposed it at that time, and I think we are reaping part of the harvest in inflation from that bad decision now.

Certainly we should not extend the increases further. While we could say this is but one in each office, that is only 100 employees but it will also follow right on down the line with all of them if we do it, and I think such action would be most unwise, particularly at this time.

I renew my point of order, Mr. President. Would the Senator from West Virginia want me to withhold that temporarily?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from West Virginia wish to comment on the point of order?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. No, let the Senator make his point of order, but I would like to comment on it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I have already made the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is made.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, parenthetically may I say that I voted against the increase in salaries for the President, the Vice President, the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the judiciary, and the members of the President's Cabinet. But I am here today to defend the action of the Appropriations Committee, and I do so, at this point, by raising the question of germaneness.

I would like to state, Mr. President, that the language inserted by the House of Representatives into the House bill deals with clerk-hire allowances, stationery allowances, et cetera; and the matter which the Senate committee has attempted to insert is germane to language already in the bill when it came to the Senate, written in by the House of Representatives.

Therefore, I raise the question of germaneness; and the question should, I think, be put to the Senate: Is the Senate language germane?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, if the Senate wants to vote on that ruling we can do it, but I most respectfully point out that this definitely is legislation. It has been so recognized, and I would ask for a ruling

by the Chair before the question of germaneness is raised.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NELSON). The Senator from West Virginia has raised the question of germaneness. Under rule XVI, section 4, that question must be submitted for a vote by the Senate, without debate.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the question.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the rollcall vote be taken at 2:20 p.m. today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Debate is not in order on this question. Does the Senator ask that there be debate until that time?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. No; I ask that this matter be put aside until 2:20 p.m. and that the vote then occur.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The request is that the vote on the germaneness question take place at 2:20 p.m. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the committee considered revised supplemental estimates for Federal City College in the amount of \$3,397,000 and for Washington Technical Institute in the amount of \$1,296,000 for a total of \$4,693,000. This request was to finance increased operational costs for these institutions and in the case of Federal City College would have permitted implementation of its third year program. I support a strong program of higher education for the District of Columbia and am satisfied that substantially all, if not all, of the request would have been recommended by the committee if current year resources had been available to finance them. As was the case, however, substantially all—\$3,887,000—of the revised request was proposed contingent upon the enactment of new revenue legislation. To appropriate upon the contingency of enactment of an increased Federal payment would have been unprecedented in the District of Columbia bill, and in the opinion of the committee, unwise. It is impossible to foretell at this time the form, amount, and possible restrictions of any new revenue bill that might be enacted, although I have been advised that there is a likelihood that the House may act in the next few days the bill recommended by the House Legislative Committee.

In addition to the problems posed by contingency appropriations, the committee has noted and I should call to the attention of the Senate the fact that the District of Columbia government has identified over \$13 million in overruns in the present budget. These are as follows:

Unanticipated contingencies—1971 fiscal year

[In thousands of dollars]

School transit subsidy	6900
Delegate at large election	200
Unemployment compensation	500
Public welfare—Public assistance caseload	6,300
Police department overtime	3,300
Correction's department overtime	1,000
Highways and traffic department—Street lighting rate increase and service cost increase	600
Honor America Day celebration	200
Total	13,000

In addition, there is a clearly foreseeable and unbudgeted multimillion-dollar impact of the Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act on the 1971 budget of related District of Columbia agencies. The most substantial of these will undoubtedly fall on the Department of Corrections, where an estimate increase in 500 to 700 convicted felons by the end of the fiscal year could cause an overrun in the Department's operating budget alone of over \$2.5 million. This is a committee estimate; however, a recent article from the Washington Post of November 13, 1970, is illustrative of the magnitude of the problem, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, entitled "\$15.5 Million Said Cost of Crime Act to Prison System," written by Aaron Latham.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

\$15.5 MILLION SAID COST OF CRIME ACT TO PRISON SYSTEM

(By Aaron Latham)

The District of Columbia's corrections department estimates that it will cost it \$15.5 million next year to absorb the additional responsibilities placed on the prison system by the new D.C. Crime Act.

In a memorandum submitted to the city government, the department estimated that the act would almost double the population at the D.C. prison complex in Lorton, Va., in the next two years, adding 1,200 new inmates to the 1,500 already there.

To pay for this population explosion, the memorandum says, the department will need to raise its budget request from \$25.3 million to \$40.8 million for fiscal year 1972.

The increase is broken down into \$9.2 million in additional operating expenses (largely for new employees) and \$6.3 million for new equipment and new facilities.

The crime act authorized \$5 million to help pay for the costs incurred by all city departments, including the courts that are expected to get most of that money. These funds have not yet been appropriated by Congress.

The crime act's provisions for new criminal procedures and an expanded local court system which go into effect Feb. 1, are expected to increase the number of prisoners sentenced for felonies. These offenders will be sent to the Lorton complex.

Another section of the crime act, which lowers from 18 to 16 the age at which juveniles charged with certain serious crimes must be tried as adults, is also expected to swell the population at the city's institutions for young felons.

To house the added youths, the corrections memorandum proposes that the prison complex take over the welfare department's Rehabilitation Center for Alcoholics at Occoquan, Va.

This Occoquan site would then be converted into a "youth center number 2" much like the existing youth center a few miles away at Lorton. The present youth center

has space for about 300 inmates; the proposed second center would house another 270.

The corrections department further proposes that it be given the welfare department's juvenile security facility in Laurel, Md., which now houses juvenile offenders. This would become a third youth center to house 250 young inmates, including juveniles convicted as adults.

The corrections memo adds: "Two new community treatment centers (halfway houses) for Youth Act cases will be needed."

The Lorton reformatory, which houses older inmates with longer sentences, is also expected to add dramatically to its roll of prisoners.

"It is clear that the Lorton complex will continue to increase its population above its capacity," the department writes. "This can be partially met by the use of cell blocks to be constructed in the maximum security unit, and five relocatable dormitories in the central facility which is being proposed in the fiscal 1972 budget."

This memorandum, dated Oct. 26, serves also as a budget request.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, in summary, the committee was sympathetic to the identified needs of Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute; however, the serious overruns in the District of Columbia's 1971 budget and the indefiniteness of the size and availability of an increased Federal payment have led to a recommendation that the amounts requested not be included in the bill as reported to the Senate.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Boggs). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

POLLUTION CONTROL APPROPRIATION

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, the supplemental appropriations bill now before the Senate for a vote includes \$11,885,000 for four new pollution control research programs—pesticides, oil, vessel wastes, and inland lake pollution—that were authorized last April by the Water Quality Improvement Act. The bill also includes \$815,000 to begin implementation of the new Great Lakes pollution cleanup demonstration effort authorized by the same act.

These funds were requested recently by the administration after a number of concerned Senators joined me last August in a bipartisan effort urging that funding be quickly undertaken for these critically important new environment programs. Supporting this effort were Senators MONDALE, HART, JAVITS, GRIFFIN, TOWER, PERCY, MUSKIE, MCINTYRE, PELL, BAYH, CRANSTON, YOUNG of Ohio, CANNON, EAGLETON, MONTAYA, and SAXBE.

The administration is to be commended for its action shortly thereafter requesting these moneys. It is a significant beginning which I support. Further, a colloquy that the distinguished chairman of the Public Works Appropriations Subcommittee and I had on the floor during the August debate insured that our request for funds for these vital pro-

grams would receive a hearing this year, regardless of whether Congress received a supplemental budget request, and I appreciate the attention and action that was given this matter by the Appropriation Committee.

The \$11,885,000 for the four new pollution control research programs breaks down as follows: \$1,985,000 is for inland lake pollution control demonstration projects; \$5,100,000 is for projects to develop oil spill control technology; \$1,300,000 is for development of vessel waste control systems, and \$3,500,000 is for a 2-year pesticide study and criteria development, an effort directed by an amendment I introduced last year that was included in the Water Quality Improvement Act.

Altogether, \$59,166,000 would be appropriated of the \$65 million authorized for all of section 5—the Federal Government's water pollution control research and development program—if Congress appropriates the supplemental budget request.

Were we not almost halfway into the fiscal year, I do not believe there is any question that the full authorization for each of these efforts could easily be used. And in view of the pressing nature of each of these four pollution problems, I believe it is essential that a thorough review be undertaken by the next Congress as to whether even the full \$65 million level at present authorized is enough. For instance, a bill introduced by the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE), which I have cosponsored, would authorize a badly-needed Federal effort to help save our deteriorating inland lakes, and hopefully such a program will soon be initiated.

And putting an end to pesticide pollution of our lakes and riverways, developing the technology to avoid the massive marine environment disasters we are seeing from offshore oil well drilling and tanker transportation, stopping the dumping of sewage and other wastes into our harbors and waterways from vessels are all also grave pollution control challenges which necessitate top priority attention by the Federal Government.

Also, in its justification for requesting only \$815,000 this year to begin the new Great Lakes pollution cleanup demonstration effort authorized by the Water Quality Improvement Act, the administration spells out a 5-year plan for the program. A total of \$20 million is authorized for this effort by the April act. In view of the monumental problems these priceless resources face, it is important that the 5-year schedule be rigidly adhered to and that the next Congress consider whether the \$20 million authorization should not be significantly increased.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION ACT

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, the supplemental appropriations bill is before the Senate for a vote. It includes \$2 million for the recently enacted Environmental Education Act—Public Law 516. I am very much pleased that the Appropriations Committee has made the act operative by providing funds to the soon to be created Office of Environmental Education in the Office of Education.

Without funding by the Congress the fate of the act would have been highly uncertain.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, despite the nearly unanimous support of Congress and the administration's backing of the measure, indicated in a letter from Secretary Richardson that no funds would be requested from Congress either this year or next year. Their idea was to program discretionary funds for environmental education projects without reference to any formal request or special earmarking of appropriated funds.

The letter, which is part of the hearing record, completely ignored one of the questions asked by the chairman of the Subcommittee on Deficiencies and Supplementals Appropriation. The Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) asked the HEW spokesman, testifying on the act, to submit a statement explaining plans to fund and implement the act. The Secretary's reply dealt exclusively with funding plans. No mention was made of the Office of Environmental Education.

That is why the supplemental appropriation is so crucial. There have been numerous indications that the new office would never be officially created even though the Congress clearly stated in the legislation that this be done. The funds in the appropriations bill will go to the Office of Environmental Education. Therefore, because Congress is appropriating \$2 million, implementation of the law will be mandatory.

The bill passed the Senate unanimously both in its original and final forms. The House voted in favor of it by an overwhelming margin. The number of educational and environmental groups and individuals supporting the act is phenomenal. The ad hoc environmental education study staff, established by the Commissioner of Education, has received over 100 unsolicited proposals this fiscal year from all over the Nation. This amounts to about \$14 million of requests in just 5 months and demonstrates the deep interest in environmental issues by public and private schools and environmental organizations—nearly unprecedented because there have been no guidelines, requests for proposals, or a general announcement given yet and the staff did not have a legislative mandate until the President signed the bill on October 30, 1970. This is in addition to millions of dollars of proposals submitted to other units of the Office of Education.

These factors definitely reveal the keen perception of the President's Environmental Quality Council in their first annual report which stated that environmental education is "education that cannot wait."

The purposes of the act have been clearly stated in the Senate and House hearings, reports and on the floor of both Chambers. The act is not just another program to be added on top of an overlaid and sprawling bureaucracy. It comes under the category of consolidation and not proliferation. The unambiguous intent of the Congress is to provide the Office of Education with a means of coordinating its environmental education programs. To accomplish this an

Office of Environmental Education must exist and have visibility and a high priority within the bureaucracy in order to help formulate a national strategy for environmental education. Funding that Office will accomplish the intent of Congress. These funds will allow the Office to serve a cutting edge function by supporting those developmental proposals that are most imaginative and innovative. The funding will also give the Office the opportunity to exercise a leadership role and thereby direct the disparate activities throughout the agency toward a coherent program in response to the mounting environmental crisis. This sense of direction has been sadly lacking in the Office of Education because of the lack of a congressional mandate. The act, in summary, is completely in consonance with the repeatedly expressed concerns about the environment by the President, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Congress.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a report prepared by the Office of Education entitled "Education That Cannot Wait." This is a splendid report that outlines the philosophy of environmental education and represents, in my view, the sentiments of the Congress, the American people and a broad spectrum of environmentalists in this important area of national affairs. The report is not yet printed and available for general distribution but I trust it will be very shortly.

Finally, three articles on environmental education show the depth of interest in environmental issues. The first two discuss the outcome of the highly successful national conference on environmental education held at the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay. The third article is written by Dr. Irston Barnes, former President of the Audubon Naturalist Society, and underscores the historical significance of the Environmental Education Act.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EDUCATION THAT CANNOT WAIT

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
ENVIRONMENTAL LITERACY ¹

"The basic causes of our environmental troubles are complex and deeply imbedded . . ."

"It should be obvious that we cannot correct such deep-rooted causes overnight . . ."

"We must seek nothing less than a basic reform in the way society looks at problems and makes decisions . . ."

"Our educational system has a key role to play in bringing about this reform . . ."

"It is also vital that our entire society develop a new understanding and a new awareness of man's relation to his environment—what might be called 'environmental literacy.' This will require the development and teaching of environmental concepts at every point in the educational process."

RICHARD NIXON,

President of the United States.

EARTHMANSHIP-STATESMANSHIP

President Richard Nixon, on October 30, 1970 signed the Environmental Education Act, which passed both houses of the Con-

¹ From the President's introduction to the First Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality, August 1970.

gress with large majorities.² This Act gives authority to the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to initiate, support, and coordinate a variety of efforts in environmental education.

The Act reflects a growing awareness of the relationships of man to his environment. Beginning slowly with the insights of the 19th Century naturalists—and developing rapidly in late years through the vigorous and widespread efforts of educators and conservationists—the public is demonstrating a concern for the environment.

The new national commitment to environmental education, however, is more than recognizing an existing problem. It offers a means both to restore the environment and to live meaningful and ecologically sound lives. Students, especially now, are finding in environmental and ecological principles and values the keys to more satisfying life goals and life styles.

Environmental education itself has received relatively little attention in the press. For most people, it is still a hazy concept. The Congress and the President have described environmental education as "reform" in American education—a way of achieving quality in living, and of preserving the quality of our environment. It is to describe and clarify this concept that the booklet "Education That Cannot Wait" is published.

PART I. FOUNDATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Man and his environment

For eons, man was wholly influenced by nature. His numbers remained small, because food supply was limited and life was constantly threatened. Yet, man's searching, hunting, and escaping from dangers conditioned his responses to the environment, and led to his increasing reliance on thought rather than physical powers. Then he acquired tools and controlled fire and began to change the world about him. While his numbers were still few, his environment was extensive enough and sufficiently flexible to restore itself after his passage. To the extent that man was alert to the requirements of his surroundings, he survived. When he was careless, or passed up food supplies or ignored the signs of danger, he died. It was a long period, this Stone Age, and nature through processes of selection and survival helped shape the responses and culture of all human kind.

When man discovered agriculture and gained a relative abundance of food, he established villages and then cities. With the beginnings of civilization and the surplus of food and relative security, man grew in numbers and influence. The environment felt his weight. For the first time man began to alter his environment on a scale that nature could not quickly restore. This, in turn, had effects upon man which continue to this day.

Man, formed in ages of intimate contact with nature, reacted to crowding and stress with the instinctive aggressiveness of self-preservation. While a thin veneer of culture and newly-devised values held mankind together in what is called civilization, people continued to exploit their environment and each other to survive.

Nineveh and Babylon rose to dizzy heights and then fell into ruins because their inhabitants could not foresee environmental dangers and act in time to forestall them. Their life-support systems suffered. This included dislocations in their society, but principally they lost their forests from excessive cutting, and ruined their once productive lands through siltation of irrigation systems and accumulation of salt in fields.

The great centers of Toltec and Mayan civilizations withered for these or other ecologi-

cal reasons. The story was repeated in Africa and Asia, where civilizations became unable to function for a variety of reasons or grew beyond the ability of their environment to support them. Civilizations have rarely struck a balance with their environments for more than a brief period of time.

The lessons of environmental awareness are learned slowly. In America, our teachers have included Henry David Thoreau, John Muir, Theodore Roosevelt, and Aldo Leopold. Their message is that the environment is fragile, our resources are finite. Through our great numbers and insatiable demands, and with the enormous power of science and technology, we disrupt the essential balances and inter-relations on which all life depends. Black smoke, yellow fumes, and even invisible poisons have polluted the atmosphere. Lakes and rivers die from the ecological effects of phosphates in household wastes and nitrates washed from the soil. Methyl mercury, an industrial pollutant in rivers and lakes, is poisoning many forms of life by entering the food chains. We cover the Earth with concrete and steel. For many millions of people, living has become mere existence. Many "lesser" species have become extinct, and mankind may be racing toward the same fate.

The ultimate issue, especially when considering the awesome potential of nuclear weapons, is survival.

First, however, we must learn about our relationships with nature, our dependence upon environment, the inevitable effects of our decisions and actions and vital life-support systems, and the potentials and flaws of the human species. We must acknowledge and accept the need for new attitudes toward the world, a human philosophy of life, and life styles which improve the quality of life.

Overwhelming Technology

Man, despite the advantages and potential of his science and technology, has all too frequently used them, through ignorance as well as stupidity, to reduce the quality of the life-supporting environment. Today, there are many well known examples of technological abuses, ranging from the effects of strip mining in Pennsylvania and West Virginia to the surprising tenacity and spread of DDT. DDT, principally used on agricultural land in the United States is now found in the tissues of Antarctic penguins and Arctic snowy owls. The watertable in many areas continues to fall, not merely from pumping but because cities and highways divert rain runoff to the sea. Air pollution over the great urban and industrial areas of the world jeopardizes life and threatens long-term climatic change.

Catastrophes greater than these have been projected, and the possibilities are real. The sobering truth is: the reactions and interactions of everything mankind does are great and can never be known fully.

American Consumerism

More than two hundred million high-living Americans, almost six percent of Earth's population, consume nearly half of the world's harvest of resources. As a people, Americans consume what is assumed to be a natural birthright in land, water, air, and minerals . . . without much thought for the rights of others and with little thought for tomorrow.

Most people seem to believe that new resources will be found and corrective and recycling technologies developed to solve our problems and fill our needs. With 70,000,000 autos and trucks in the United States, the environmental burden goes far beyond exploitation of the land for the materials used in their manufacture. Autos also affect the quality of life through stress, usurpation of space, and pollution.

The vital importance of wise decision making—reflecting an understanding of the effects of technology and consumerism and the realities of the ecosystem and environment—

must be recognized and understood by each one of us. If the consequences of actions, based on individual decisions on everyday matters, which collectively become national problems . . . or answers.

For example, when we purchase a detergent we should stop to consider its phosphate content. Detergents with high phosphate content overfertilize waters and contribute to the early death of ponds and lakes. When we plan to drive our car, we might stop and consider more ecologically desirable alternatives. We know that automobiles pollute the air and use oxygen. On the other hand, walking or bike riding may be more healthful, and mass transportation may be the best way to go to work in the inner city.

The problem is our present way of life. While technology has made life easier for us in many ways, it has also vastly altered the environment. Not only is quality of life reduced, but the very web of life is jeopardized. A new life style is called for, based on the requirements of living within our environment. We must develop enlightened ways of living in harmony with nature and our world. Finding the way is not merely the Government's responsibility. It is not only our neighbor's attitude and manner of living which needs alteration, it is our own.

One way to begin this new way of thinking and of living is through environmental education.

Environmental Education Defined

Today, man has the scientific and technological "know-how" to solve most if not all environmental problems. But decisions regarding man's use of his environment are seldom based on purely scientific knowledge. Virtually all human decisions are based on custom, oversight, economic feasibility, political expediency, social desirability, or religious belief. It has now become impossible to make wise decisions about the environment without an understanding of economics, history, political science, sociology, psychology, and the humanities, as well as the hard sciences. This calls for a new educational approach, environmental education, and this in turn needs to be defined.

The Environmental Education Act of 1970, landmark legislation which reflects a national commitment to the search for enlightened life styles, has provided its own definition of environmental education. The language of the Senate report explaining the Act follows:

Environmental education is an integrated process which deals with man's interrelationship with his natural and man-made surroundings, including the relation of population growth, pollution, resource allocation and depletion, conservation, technology, and urban and rural planning to the total human environment. Environmental education is a study of the factors influencing ecosystems, mental and physical growth, living and working conditions, decaying cities, and population pressures. Environmental education is intended to promote among citizens the awareness and understanding of the environment, our relationship to it, and the concern and responsible action necessary to assure our survival and to improve the quality of life.

As stated in the Act, and in Chapter 12 of the report of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, environmental education (EE) is a process which will affect the entire continuum of American education. It is a design for reform because it will, through every aspect of formal and nonformal education, improve philosophies of life and help each citizen to acquire a new and more viable life style.

This objective was first defined by people in local communities, and has been given the highest national priority by the President and by the Congress. Survival as a culture and even as a species may depend on environmental education.

² The legislation passed the House 289 to 28, and the Senate 64 to 0.

Aim of EE

Environmental education is a life-long process. It is a way of looking at life, fostering awareness of other life and of inter-relationships, learning to recognize the effects (good and bad) we have on physical surroundings, and the responsibilities we must accept for the mere fact of our presence and of our activities in our environment. It should enable us to make sound ecological decisions and foresee their consequences; to make value judgments, and act accordingly. It is acceptance of life values and ways of living which minimize destruction and maximize those relationships that enhance life. It is learning how to contribute to the quality of life, and the constructive use, rather than exploitation, of the environment.

It is important to understand that EE is much more than a schoolhouse approach to ending the degradation of man-made surroundings and the pollution and destruction of the natural world. Environmental education will not simply provide an understanding of pollution problems and provide the Nation with skills to meet or solve those problems. It is not merely a course in school or a curriculum combining elements of the natural and physical sciences into a new department or specialty. Nor is it just another name for outdoor education, resource management, or conservation education.

Environmental education provides alternate ways of thinking—a synthesis—which colors and affects the humanities, languages, social sciences, history, economics, and religion as dramatically as it does the natural sciences. It will give an ecological perspective for every aspect of learning.

EE Values and Principles

If environmental education is to be successful, the philosophies developed and the life styles encouraged must be predicated on values that are personally appealing and acceptable because they are themselves satisfactory, attractive, pleasant and desirable, and are harmonious with ecological principles.

Actions consistent with ecological principles include:

Recognizing and accepting personal responsibility in decision making and stewardship toward the environment, and becoming increasingly aware and concerned about those aspects of ecology which directly come within the province of each individual. (This is in contrast to "I have my own problems" or "Let George do it" or "I'm just one person, what can I do?")

Living in the environment with minimum disturbances to the rights and habitats of other living things, consistent with the health, safety and certain basic comforts and pleasures of man as the dominant species. (This is in contrast to the thoughtless or willful destruction of living things, without regard for consequences, although hunting and fishing may be appropriate as long as they don't jeopardize the species.)

Using only such resources as are required to maintain life in a balance of health and productivity permitting reproduction of the species at an optimum level, affording ample opportunity for growth of the mind and spirit, and encouraging artistic and creative expression. (This is in contrast to capricious use of resources and "conspicuous waste" in consumption beyond the manifest needs of the individual or group.)

Making use of materials and energy in the most economic manner, balancing a supposedly desirable end against other possible ends. (This contrast with seeking immediate pleasures rather than doing without in consideration of other benefits or long-term advantages. An example is insisting on quick and speedy "muscle cars.")

These values would also include: health and safety in a pollution-free environment; privacy and quiet, with reasonable absence of

persistent stress; quick, safe and pollution-free travel at moderate cost; good design in public works, reflecting freedom and openness and other human needs as well as utility and economy; employment in circumstances of dignity and with incentives; and reasonably comfortable standards of living, reflecting rewards for merit. Without question, many would also insist that living ecologically would also insure such values as reverence for life, peace, freedom from coercion and poverty, freedom in the expression of opinion and the right to learn, receiving and giving quality, value and service in business, dealing fairly and honestly in personal relationships, and having governments which are responsive and responsible to the electorate.

In summary, living consistently with ecological principles should protect and add to many important and acceptable human qualities or values.

Preserving Free Choice

All Americans should be given the opportunity through programs of environmental education to develop ecological values that will complement the political, social, economic, and religious values that have been the basis for human decision-making processes. Changes in attitudes and behaviour concerning our world and our way of life must come as expressions of individual choice, and hopefully our educational programs will provide sufficient information to create awareness of a wide range of environmentally-desirable options. Of necessity, these options must be tentative and pluralistic even after the Nation arrives at a consensus as to the more desirable environmental/ecological values and principles.

Even as the American people develop national goals, objectives and strategies in environmental education (accepting the need for evolving an enlightened philosophy of life and new life styles), our political heritage calls for two major assumptions. They are:

Educational activity must work within the framework of local democratic government, which has as its tenet the freedom of individual choice and respect for the individual person.

Efforts in environmental education will not be dogmatic with respect to existing social or religious values—or coerce behaviour—but will offer alternatives. These must be in a context of balance and perspective which will assist individuals and groups in better decision making. Diversity may be preserved within a growing sense of community.

Student Involvement

For a number of years, progressive teachers and innovators—and many responsible schools and educational systems—have addressed themselves to human problems in an ecological context. They have advocated many changes and instituted many of them on a pilot basis.

First, these innovators have declared it not unreasonable for the educational community to be held accountable for their product. They also emphasized awareness, concern and involvement with everyday, "down-to-earth" problems. To be relevant to real-life situations generally meant that course content and approaches should be issue oriented. These approaches were responsive to the needs of the times.

Educators foresaw these needs and called for educational reform years ago. They did not call forth student militancy but only hoped to meet the issues of student frustrations before it became urgent. Today, environmental and ecological approaches to domestic and world problems and to education have offered the "hope" which psychologists say must exist if energies are to be directed usefully.

The educational process needs improvement to meet the needs of youth today. The reason for this is that the modern young-

ster—physically maturing earlier, surrounded by birth a proliferation of fact and opinion from the mass media, and increasingly aware of conflicts between an old culture and new values—is largely excluded from decision making and meaningful participation in our society.

If educators and schools do not meet today's issues, then the Nation must look on in dismay as highly active youth take to the streets in their frustration. "Confrontation" is a phenomenon which stems directly from the belief of young people that decisions affecting the lives and their future are being made by an establishment out of touch with the realities of the human ecosystem.

Young people prefer to respond positively to the all-encompassing environmental challenge. On Earth Day—April 22, 1970—many young Americans demonstrated their concern with their environment and with society by a concerted, constructive approach. Through speakers, special studies, films, and seminars they committed themselves as individuals and as a generation to solve environmental problems and to live ecologically sound lives.

Social realities

There are numbers of obstacles to beneficial change in our culture which are largely political, social, and economic. Some of these are readily recognized and identified. They include long-accepted and self-centered life styles, the weight of crushing poverty, illness and disability which sap strength and limit opportunity, stifling living conditions and stress of the ghettos, ideological wars, and self-perpetuating power structures.

All these obstacles have been identified as ecological dislocations and learning to identify them is the first step in dealing with them.

Some obstacles escape easy identification. An example of this is organized crime, which exploits human weaknesses for profit and personal aggrandizement. Criminal syndicates are power structures which affect life goals and (jeopardize the lives) of large numbers of people. This is an ecological situation as critical as is the existence of a man-eating tiger to the life of a villager in India.

The inability of American society to deal effectively with organized crime in this century may be because the criminal syndicate represents the ultimate manifestation of competitive enterprise, unfettered and unmoderated by any social consciousness or responsibility. This could be a vestige of the era of "mountain men" and "robber barons." This philosophy is one of personal aggrandizement long featured in American folk lore and the media.

That a socio-ecological problem of this magnitude can be dealt with successfully is indicated by the increasing acceptance of social responsibility by American big business, and by public insistence on accountability.

No "Easy" Solutions

Recognizing a problem is one thing. Identifying the elements of the problem, and finding solutions, is a complex and difficult thing. There is always the danger that having identified a problem we will suppose that because we talk about it learnedly we are solving it.

One example is over-population. The population of the Nation and of the world increases rapidly because of one complex factor. All living things produce seed and offspring far beyond the possibility of the environment to support, if all live. Man has applied his talents and energies for millennia to the task of survival. As a result, more of his young live and fewer of the mature and aged die. Only now has man approached the limits of his world-wide environment.

Meanwhile, as the population crisis looms, man has gained insights as to a first alternative. There is hope, however, for there is

evidence that the birthrate drops when society as a whole reaches a standard of living and a cultural level where there is a consensus as to optimum family size.

While some individuals practice family limitation, there are others who for religious, cultural or economic reasons have very large families. The "gulf" in value judgments between the various groups now seems to preclude the consensus which leads a culture as a whole to reduce family size.

Since ecological problems are complex, the solutions will be complex and will not be accomplished overnight. Finding a way of life that leads to harmonious relations with the environment (and with other men) will, for most individuals, require major reorientation. This calls for acceptance of new values, a growing awareness of inter-relationships and of ecology, and a recognition of personal responsibility toward all life in individual decision making.

There is an inevitable inertia which dictates to a large degree the speed with which change can be effected. As we are dealing with attitudes and behavior, we are dependent upon education to help individuals modify these traits. This requires time.

Change agents

The idea that new legislation, new laws, and tougher enforcement will solve most problems has weakened many movements in the past. After the verbal explosion that initiates and enacts such legislation comes an inevitable reaction, for there is the feeling that the battle is won, someone is doing something about the problem, and we can relax. The political-legislative route to reform may be flashy and exciting but it can be only a beginning, unless it is already a response to broad-based, long-felt needs of society.

Laying a philosophical foundation for the redirection of society is, however, an important function of political action. In accomplishing this, the responsibility turns to a number of change agents of which government is but one.

Environmental education calls for an effort at basic cultural change which will be intensive for the first two decades and in the process become an integral part of all human learning. The responsibilities of EE will be shared by national, State and local governmental units, but many change agents will be involved besides the instruments and personalities of government.

These will include the schools, business, industry and labor, museums, parks and media, peer groups, and the family.

These groups will function in response to individual leadership. The quality of that leadership will be determined in large measure by the individual's environmental literacy. It is the major challenge of EE to assure each individual of obtaining a high quality of environmental literacy.

There is no question that an environmental approach to education is underway throughout the Nation. The ethical and social foundations of EE have deep roots in the American identification of our national character with the wilderness and the frontier.

There is a dualism in America's attitude toward the wilderness. The challenge of the American wilderness stimulated a strong survival instinct in the people who faced it. For many this became an "it's nature or us" philosophy. And this became in some an attitude of "take yours while the getting is good". This approach was important to the successful settlement of the West and survival of the pioneers. It created few problems as long as numbers were small and the wilderness relatively extensive.

Poets, writers, artists, and naturalists have had an attachment for the wilderness from earliest days in America. It is notable that few of these have attempted to live exclusively in the wilderness. However, from their

artistic expression have come much of the response of the conservation movement and "land ethic" which has colored American thinking for more than a century. It is this group's emotional or intuitive response to wilderness that today gives man—with his burgeoning numbers and dwindling resources—the desire and insight to find adaptive alternatives.

Consensus in leadership

Almost everyone today gives at least lip service to concern for environmental issues. Many of the issues have had extensive reviews in the news media. The public has become informed and concerned about pollution, the accumulation of solid wastes, the implications of the "population explosion," and the economics and morality of wide use of chemical poisons, herbicides and defoliants.

The more informed the individual, the more he realizes that environmental problems are really ecological problems. He knows that there is a web of life, an ecological imperative, which man affects with his activities. He may even speak learnedly at cocktail parties of the need to restore the "ecological balance."

Few people realize, however, that the issue is far broader than these statements admit. Further, the inter-relationships of life are in constant change . . . and there is infinite interchange in the effects which one form of life has on all other forms . . . and "ecological balance" is not the best expression to use in describing these dynamic processes of life. For the truth is that man lives in and is part of nature, subject to all the rules and penalties of living in nature. He is the maker and recipient of innumerable changes in the environment and he must learn to live ecologically if he is to thrive and even to survive. This is the great issue of the day.

Each of us must realize that individually and collectively we have responsibilities toward the Earth on which we live and the niche which we occupy. The living Earth has shaped us and we cannot really "live" apart from an intimate and daily relationship with our natural environment.

While some may suppose that we can be healthy in mind and body in a totally artificial and controlled environment, like hens in the wire cages of an "egg factory," such a life is unnatural, nonecological and inhuman. It is not enough to survive, we must preserve our essential human and natural heritage and develop the integrity, dignity, and potential of human beings.

This recognition—this philosophy—has increasingly been emphasized by scientists and educators in the past decade. One of these is Rene Dubos, head of the Department of Environmental Bio Medicine at Rockefeller University.

In the July 24, 1970, issue of *Life*, Dubos wrote:

"The problem of the environment involves the salvation and enhancement of those positive values which man uses to develop his humanness. It involves, ultimately, a social organization in which each person has much freedom in selecting the stage on which to act his life: a peaceful village green, the banks of a river, the exciting plaza in a great city. Survival is not enough. Seeing the Milky Way, experiencing the fragrance of spring and observing other forms of life continue to play an immense role in the development of humanness. Man can use many different aspects of reality to make his life, not by imposing himself as a conqueror on nature, but by participating in the continuous act of creation in which all living things are engaged. Otherwise, man may be doomed to survive as something less than human."

The environmental approach to education is growing from the roots of Aldo Leopold's "Sand County Almanac" of 25 years ago to the vast number of movements and experi-

ments in EE at the local level in the communities and schools of the country. These innovative and pioneering efforts in EE have had a significant effect on Boards of Education, upon Representatives and Senators in the Congress of the United States, and upon the offices, commissions and departments of the Executive Branch of Government. These have responded with definitive statements and actions, with the President taking the lead.

The full implications of environmental education, and the conclusive commitment of leadership at nearly all levels in America, may be shown in these words:

Margaret Mead, anthropologist, in testimony before the House Select Subcommittee on Education considering the Environmental Education Act of 1970, said:

"I think the best structure is the continuous participation of children and high school students and college students, but particularly school children in every community, because you have a new crop of them every year, and what we need to look at now is ways of providing regenerative cycles for dealing with problems that are going to be continuous . . .

"One of our principal problems is to change the whole climate of feeling so that man ceases to see himself as against nature, as at war with nature, or in dominion over nature . . . and instead sees himself in nature."

Gaylord Nelson, Senator from Wisconsin and one of the several sponsors of the Environmental Education Act of 1970, said in testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Education:

"Our goal must be an environment of decency, quality, and mutual respect for all living creatures . . .

"It will not, however, be possible to understand much less develop these broad national environmental policies until the relationship between man, nature, and the artificial world are totally reexamined.

"Our attitudes, values, and modes of behavior need to be modified but that cannot be accomplished until we face the new realities of a society in danger from its own environmental destruction.

"The educational process is the only way to develop that understanding and commitment . . ."

William A. Steiger, Congressman from Wisconsin, on the floor of the House in debate on the Environmental Education Act of 1970 said:

" . . . It has become evident that the people of America do not possess a full understanding of their responsibilities for the maintenance of our environment. Because of this fact it is important to make certain that the Nation's people be made full aware of their interdependence with the total environment and that they gain the knowledge and concern to begin finding solutions to current ecological imbalances and to prevent future ones . . .

"Environmental education will enhance the quality of our peoples' lives by helping improve the environment and brighten their appreciation of the life support systems which make life possible."

President Nixon, in his introductory remarks to the First Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality, emphasized:

"The newly aroused concern with our natural environment embraces old and young alike, in all walks of life. For the young, it has a special urgency. They know that it involves not only our own lives now but the future of mankind. For their parents, it has a special poignancy—because ours is the first generation to feel the pangs of concern for the environmental legacy we leave to our children.

"At the heart of this concern for the environment lies our concern for the human

condition: for the welfare of man himself, now and in the future. As we look ahead to the end of this new decade of heightened environmental awareness, therefore, we should set ourselves a higher goal than merely remedying the damage wrought in decades past. We should strive for an environment that not only sustains life but enriches life, harmonizing the works of man and nature for the greater good of all."

The President of the United States, representing all the people and having the responsibility for meeting the needs of the Nation above any special interests, has clearly and definitively committed the Administration to EE. He has put the official seal on a broadly based and compelling philosophy: If we are to preserve our heritage, our environment, our Earth, we must change. We must become aware of our environment, show concern for our effect on the ecosystem, and be committed to making decisions which reflect positively our awareness and concern.

There is no question that man must learn to live ecologically responsible lives. There is no alternative. We have no easy out through politics. We cannot protect our environment through legal means alone. It is not even a question of first trying educational means to persuade people to live responsible lives. EE must succeed, for education has always been and must always be the instrument of constructive, evolutionary change in a free society.

A critical aspect of the American system is that power is widely dispersed. Where power and authority to act may be found in large numbers of individuals, responsibility is also broadly based. Each person who is able to take action which affects our environment—and that includes everyone, at some level—must recognize his responsibility to act wisely. Education in the home, in the school, on the job, and in society as a whole is the means to accomplish change.

Education must teach each person that he bears the responsibility and the burden to live according to ecological principles.

The nature of our society pre-exists in and is determined by the means we choose and use to attain goals. The freedoms, guarantees, and responsibilities which frame environmental education are not only the processes of democracy, they reflect the dignity and value of individual life which is their objective.

PART II. APPROACHES TO ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

The Environmental Educational Continuum

Environmental education is that education which develops in man recognition of his interdependence with environment and all life, and a recognition of his responsibility in maintaining the environment in a manner fit for life and for living.

Why are so many people now concerned with the quality of the environment? Because education for many decades has failed to give priority to the study of the environment in its formal and nonformal³ programs. During the past several years in which there has been noticeable environmental deterioration, curricula in every educational category and at every level have been reorganized, revised, and developed anew. These curricula have given little or no recognition of the urgency of environmental problems.

A "conservation ethic"—not to mention an "environmental ethic"—has not yet been accepted by the average citizen, the industrialist, or even the educator as a concept of primary importance. Consequently, it has not yet become an essential factor in shaping national policies or education programs.

³ "Nonformal" is deemed more explicit than the commonly used adjective "informal."

Role of Education in Environmental Improvement

In pre-industrial times the major role of education was to pass on the culture that had made the society cohesive and successful. Change was frowned upon, tradition held sway. In such societies, formal education was primarily for the young and for privileged classes that had time to explore new directions.

In post industrial times, change gained the upperhand from tradition. New information necessary for success in society proceeded to accumulate rapidly. Education became necessary for more and more people. At first this increased education was based on new factual material, but as knowledge accumulated it has become increasingly necessary for the young to acquire the process of learning rather than transmission of tradition. Adults now must continually unlearn old facts, concepts, and skills and replace them with new ones.

In today's world, education has become a life-long process. It proceeds both formally and informally through schools, private organizations, communications media, and continuing experiences. No serious or effective modification or improvement of attitudes and behavior of man towards his environment can occur without broad educational efforts at all levels of our society. People need to learn ways to perceive environmental problems and opportunities, to acquire the information for forming and evaluating alternative actions, to develop the cultural skills for living according to chosen alternatives. All of this demands a high and continuing educational input. It is the only effective way to deal with the constant and rapid change in our current cultural environment.

Educational systems must provide the learner with the skills of continuous learning, and continuing flow of information about man and his environment.

Educational Expectations

Environmental education should begin with an understanding of the basic philosophy of education. Education is more than picking up a few useful tools during one's school years. The social and vocational skills provided by education are essential. Yet almost everyone would agree that education is much more. Education is progression, a growth of mind and spirit. Education is a process, the making of personal experience out of information. It is not something imposed from without. All real education is self-education.

The truly educated man perpetuates the childlike wonder with which he first encountered life. He is excited by exploration and discovery. He is fascinated with the difficult and mysterious, and is delighted with challenge. He matches his capacities with standards of excellence. He commits himself to quality.

Education is founded upon, deals with, and strengthens many moral characteristics of man. These include personal dedication to something of worth, patience in overcoming adversity and ignorance, courage in facing the unknown and that which seems insurmountable, tolerance of others (including their ideas and life styles), and the humility to admit that after all is said and done one might be wrong.

Teachers are important, but not essential, in all aspects of education. Indeed it is often remarked that the long-term influence of an inspiring teacher is impossible to measure. On the other hand, teachers have an alarming and far reaching capacity to stifle everything which we believe constitutes education. For these reasons, teachers must themselves be well educated, show concern and even love for their students, and relate course materials to everyday life problems. One of the objectives of environmental edu-

cation is to increase the number of inspiring teachers.

It is to this broad philosophy of education that EE directs itself, for environmental and ecological studies concern both a way of learning and a way of living.

Programs of Environmental Education

Programs of environmental education will involve the entire American educational system, both formal and nonformal. A formal educational system in this context is one which is targeted on specific student-teacher relationships, through specific curricula. A nonformal system is less definitive and structured and is directed toward the public at large, or particular segments of the general public.

The formal education system, from pre-school through continuing education, will directly affect about 50 percent of the American population in this decade. Initially, the principal effort in environmental education should be that of developing supplementary materials that are designed for the traditional curricula such as English, biology, mathematics, and history. In addition, the development of new curricula applicable should be initiated. The approach is to infuse environmental and ecological concepts into all studies which lend themselves to changing man's life style to one of harmony with his world.

Another approach for school systems might be that of developing a special environmental curriculum through which the traditional subjects would be learned. A third approach, but less desirable at the primary and secondary level, would be the creation of a new course called environmental studies.

The challenge for formal education is the establishment of curricula with relevant ecological content, presented in a way to meet the present high motivation of students. This means that we must take advantage of all opportunities to relate learning experiences to actual environmental improvement and problem solving in the community (frequently referred to as "issue orientation").

The school must divorce itself from the traditional classroom concept and expand its frame of reference to make full use of all community resources in the curriculum. Environmental study areas, museums, libraries, local businesses and industries, and local government agencies all have a role to play in formal education.

The school administrators and teachers should orchestrate these resources into a workable curriculum, rather than concentrating on classroom materials. To accomplish this, it is imperative that a close working relationship (and frequent dialogue) be established among students, educators, businessmen, union leaders, and representatives of government at the local, State, and regional levels.

This will assist in formulating educational programs and activities that are relevant to real life issues . . . and give students the values, attitudes, and methods they will need to solve present and future problems deriving from pollution, increasing population, growing technology, resource depletion, and other environmental issues.

Nonformal education will reach important segments of the general public (and in some cases the entire population of a locality) with environmental education programs. This will be a major responsibility of local and national media, volunteer agencies, business and industry, and other private organizations.

It is essential that both local and network television, radio, film studios, newspapers, magazines, and book publishers contribute increasingly to informing the public about critical environmental problems and their possible solutions. In addition, the vast advertising and promotional resources of busi-

ness and industry may be directed toward environmental and ecological issues.

Many private and volunteer organizations look to school facilities and personnel—as well as to the children, their parents, youth, and others directly related to the educational activities of the schools—for full utilization of the programs and activities these organizations offer. Such programs presently include square dances, spring and winter festivals, musical and dramatic productions, nature hikes and bird walks, and similar activities. In addition, museums and libraries frequently arrange for special exhibits, films or discussions of interest to general or special groups.

Increasingly, as part of a comprehensive effort in environmental education, these voluntary and private agencies may wish to orient their programs toward EE objectives and to plan them on cooperation with local schools and colleges capable of providing assistance and publicity.

It would be desirable for a national non-profit organization to accept as its primary task the creative role of encouraging, advising, and assisting private organizations and business to orient their considerable resources in nonformal education, information, promotion and advertising toward EE objectives.

The emerging role of the local school system as participants in nonformal education should be emphasized. Everyone can recall situations in their hometowns and communities where administrative staff and teachers of local schools have contributed their talents and services, as well as the school facilities, to worthwhile community projects such as curtailing drug abuse. A vastly broadened activity of this nature is called for if all the varied educational resources of any community are to be coordinated in a non-formal EE effort.

Nonformal environmental education, sparked by local schools, may include sponsorship of seminars, briefings for businessmen and community leaders, public forums and exhibits, informational programs and contributions to media, operation of centers for volunteer activities, and development of clearinghouses for environmental information.

Correlation is the key to full utilization of community resources, and the local school system may be the best or only public agency available to carry out the responsibility.

Training Programs

The need for trained personnel in all branches of EE is critical. This includes the training of educational personnel, environmental management technicians, and orienting other professions in EE concepts.

Environmental education has emerged as the synthesis of widely diverse disciplines. For this reason, the development of educational personnel must recognize the opportunity and the unique circumstances surrounding the potentials for environmental education.

The present generation of educators faces a challenge in environmental education which is typical of this age. Frequently, students are as concerned, committed, and knowledgeable as their teachers. Through TV and other media, they may learn even faster than their teachers. This calls for a new learning-teaching style, a more informal instructional setting which is conducive to problem-solving approaches to learning, and, finally, extensive cooperation among all staff members of the school.

Teachers must be aware of environmental and ecological concepts and issues, and should be given the opportunity to develop necessary skills through in-service training programs. They should also be involved directly in the development of environmental curricula. Teacher training programs must also be redesigned to prepare new teachers

for the challenge and responsibility of EE. To be effective in this new role the teacher must render support to and be supported from three areas:

Administrators and supervisors must be attuned to the new strategies required in EE. Well prepared teachers cannot work effectively if the system does not support them. This calls for a flexibility of response from the system and from individual administrators.

The librarian must be prepared to keep the teacher informed of current, as well as new and developing resources in EE. This is a necessary link between the individual school building and the local, State, and national network of dissemination.

The paraprofessional can provide valuable support both as a direct link to the community and as an informed assistant in a variety of roles within EE. Whether these individuals function as assistants in the library, in administration, in resource centers or in the classroom, they must attain basic awareness of the broad goals and objectives of EE and of the significance of their task in the total program.

Environment and the Professions

An EE dimension is also a necessity for professional education. As the Nation has begun to adopt environmental quality legislation, the legal profession is now faced with an immediate need for specialized programs in environmental law in order to cope with the resulting litigation. Certainly, those in the medical professions, the engineers, the economists, and the city planners will all need an understanding of the ecological principles that interface with their particular disciplines.

Since most professions have organized themselves into associations which hold conferences and exchange ideas in professional journals, the practicing professional can probably best be reached through his professional association.

Developing the curriculum base for the education of undergraduate and graduate degree candidates is, however, a much longer-range undertaking. Initial emphasis will be directed toward multidisciplinary change as well as the evolution of new undergraduate and graduate programs.

Environmental Encounters

Environmental education is basically encouraging and eliciting in children and others an awareness of environmental problems and ecological processes. It also fosters concern for the environment and for what is happening, and a growing sense of personal and group responsibility for the environment and for actions which affect the environment.

This may be accomplished through a series of environmental encounters, as devised by William B. Stapp of the University of Michigan, to link relevant ecological, economic, social, technological, and political factors. These encounters are meaningful environmental experiences to enhance existing instructional programs, particularly where ecological significance needs to be added to traditional subjects.

A program of environmental encounters, through both school and nonformal activities, leads to personal involvement with environmental problems or situations. This is the method of learning.

Environmental encounters also encourage respect for the environment and a personal commitment to improving quality of life. This may involve behavioral modification.

A simple and conventional encounter would be a study and work trip to a stream or other natural area. Another, and perhaps more cogent experience in environmental awareness, would involve people with different social and economic backgrounds.

Students who come from middle-class suburban homes could work as teaching assist-

ants with younger children from socially and economically deprived inner city families. These children are frequently unfamiliar with ordinary things such as a "bookcase," or concepts such as a "circle." The students will begin to understand the problem as they develop and apply solutions.

Before the experience, the students will need brief instructions in technique. After the encounter, the students may discuss and report on the socio-ecological implications of the life style encountered.

As may be seen, an encounter is a personal experience with some aspect of the environment in a situation of challenge and where some kind of decision must be made.

Young people are learning that the role of citizen calls for them to make decisions which affect their environment. They are most likely to make wise decisions in areas in which they have had prior experience in decision making, not merely knowledge. This includes voting, buying, resisting exploitative advertising, proper land use, and asking pertinent questions (as part of the process of holding businesses and politicians accountable).

Environmental curriculums

Entirely new curricula in environmental education need to be developed for all grade levels. This would normally be a five-year process, but the need is immediate. Early attention must therefore be given to providing teachers with materials which can be integrated into current curricula.

While this immediate need is being met in part, curriculum development must begin on a conceptual framework suitable for 20 years or more of environmental education. This work will build upon the experiences, innovations, and recommendations of many educators. Neither the Office of Education nor any single State agency will evolve such a total program apart from contributions of many agencies, local schools, and individuals.

Toward such synthesis, and illustrative of the curricula and curriculum materials needed, some tentative priorities and objectives may be advanced.

Tentative priorities include

Provision of materials to be used with existing curricula for pre-school, elementary, secondary, community college, and adult education levels.

Development of materials to be used for nonformal adult education programs, including those of educational television.

Curriculum development for the secondary level, and then for other levels according to need.

Curriculum development for teacher training, including inservice training.

Tentative objectives may be considered for each of five educational levels, as follows:

Preschool and elementary. At this age level, emphasis should be given to increasing the child's perceptual level through appreciation of space and form, the more evident relationships between man and nature, and a general appreciation of nature.

Secondary. A more sophisticated understanding of ecological systems may be emphasized at this level, especially the relationship of man to his total environment. The student should also develop an increased awareness of the social, political, and economic causes of environmental problems. He will also develop at this age an understanding of the various options for remedying problems, and the implications of these options for man.

Undergraduate. Through multidisciplinary, problem-solving courses, college students should be able to relate the scientific, political, social, and economic aspects of environmental problems and to make value judgments leading to sound decisions. This will include a special emphasis on environmental/ecological concerns as they relate to

traditional courses and disciplines such as history and literature.

Graduate. Professional training through specific environmental/ecological courses, training in environmental quality control, an orientation to environmental/ecological concerns for professional students in medicine, law, public administration, etc.

Adult education. Providing supplementary and refresher course in environmental and situations to behavioral problems and decisions making which affect the environment.

Administrative response to EE

Educators need to assess the resources available and to set goals in environmental education. Judging from current public interest, there will be a popular response to EE. Administrators may assume that they will receive support from the public in efforts to tie into national programs in environmental education.

To take full advantage of the unique opportunity offered by this general interest and support, it is essential that administrators begin by identifying the few who understand this complex subject and recruit them to assist others to comprehend the problems and the opportunities. Those who best understand the problems and opportunities are distributed throughout the country in elementary and secondary school systems, on college or university facilities, in foundations, in business and labor, and in numerous voluntary organizations. Therefore, educators should be encouraged to emphasize:

Assessment of local education resources in and out of the school system.

Development of community/State/regional plans which will reflect the major needs of the regions.

To assist planning at the local level, the Office of Education recommends that early consideration be given to:

Elementary and secondary education: supplementary materials, inservice teacher training curriculum development and demonstration projects.

Preschool, middle school, and adult education: supplementary materials and teacher training.

Public awareness (becoming more observant and sensitive to ecological problems, partly through reading, listening, and reviewing of media materials on the environment), especially for 14 and above.

Environmental manpower development (vocational and technical) at institutions of higher education awarding two-year degrees. Basic environmental education courses for college freshmen and sophomores.

Introduction of environmental/ecological concepts to professionals (lawyers, engineers, city planners, etc.) who will need to relate to these ideas in continuing educational programs.

Additional areas of concern are in the development of educational personnel to reach professionals in need of environmental/ecological orientation; to develop an environmental/ecological consciousness in undergraduate and graduate students of the various professions; to assist in curriculum development and demonstration projects at the preschool, middle school, and adult level; to conduct programs of environmental awareness for preschool and elementary children; and to carry out retraining programs for environmental manpower technicians.

ROLE OF STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

The techniques and curricula of environmental education cannot and should not come full blown from an agency of the Federal Government. The need for environmental education to prepare a citizenry willing and capable of protecting and preserving the environment has but recently been recognized in official actions and legislation at the national level. Indeed, environmental education has only come to the attention of a sub-

stantial part of the educational community in the past year. Much remains to be determined in both policy and techniques.

At the same time, in many local communities and in colleges and universities, important progress has been made in initiating and developing concepts of EE.

Many of the most highly innovative projects of the local level deserve being called to the attention of educators in other parts of the country. The identification and spotlighting of many of these special projects, to serve as models for national consideration, sets the stage for a major role for Federal assistance in the years ahead. This approach also encourages greater participation at the local level in the vital creative and developmental aspects of environmental education.

However, if individual communities are to achieve the recognition they deserve at the State and Federal level, it is essential to provide mechanisms that reflect their interests, needs, and resources. Recognizing this, the Office of Education has suggested that each State develop its own State commitment to environmental education.

The State Commitment to EE

Increasing the level of participation at the local level achieves two specific objectives. It emphasizes the need to develop environmental education that is relevant to the particular needs of the community, and—at the same time—it carries out the mandate of the President and Congress to decentralize governmental structure (while giving coherence to the great variety of programs of the several Federal agencies now involved in environmental education). The State commitment may, as a beginning:

Provide comprehensive State recognition and support for local models by clearly defining the support and coordination activities that can be provided them by State, national, and other organizations.

Develop carefully defined priorities within the State for local, State, and Federal funding.

Develop programs within the State to increase environmental awareness and disseminate information developed by other school systems.

Coordinate all governmental and private environment activities, such as volunteer youth projects, with formal and nonformal environmental education activities of school and colleges.

School System

Each school system within a State may originate action-oriented environmental education curricula that will involve the entire range of community resources (the school system itself, local government, community organizations, and business and industry) and, where feasible, such area resources as State and National Parks, reclaimed open space in urban areas, and community colleges and universities.

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A number of school systems within a State where there are promising programs may be designated within the State commitment as demonstration projects to serve as models.

Each school system may want to coordinate its activities with local or area plans for environmental action and manpower training, in order to benefit from resources which may be identified in any State planning for curriculum development activities and teacher training.

Environmental actions

Programs of environmental action may be developed at the local level by community organizations, local governments and other appropriate organizations. Working together in a Community Environmental Educational Center, many individuals may be motivated, trained, and involved. Ideally, these activities would be coordinated with educational programs. For instance, an environmental action program to measure the pollution levels of a local river system could be coordinated by a State agency, with data collection by high school students as part of their curriculum and by volunteers from community organizations, and with data analysis by the students and faculty of a nearby community college as part of a manpower training program for environmental technicians.

Multiple funding

Environmental education programs should be funded from a variety of Federal, State, local, and private sources. State and local planning agencies should take into consideration all of the sources of funds and make use of those best suited for each project.

An important principle of planning should be the use of matching funds. Any organization, private or public, which seeks funds should demonstrate the ability to provide resources of its own in talent, time, and money.

Requested funds should multiply the capabilities of an existing effort. Funds should not, ordinarily, be made available for the development of an idea which has not matured to the point that personnel, materials, and objectives are clearly foreseen.

National coordination

It is necessary to create programs and working relationships between established Government agencies for the purpose of more effectively utilizing existing skills and minimizing duplication of effort. Throughout the Federal Government there is a vast wealth of well trained and experienced individuals with skills directly relevant to environmental education.

The development of a national program in environmental education will begin with the collection and analysis of State and local programs and plans, the coordination of effort and resources in Federal agencies, and research and innovative programming by a core staff in Washington. The process will involve extensive reliance on the Regional Commissioners of the Office of Education, to insure full use of the ideas and

resources at all levels of educational efforts in the Nation.

PART III. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

A National Commitment to Environmental Education

Beginning with the recognition by many individuals that a new attitude toward the environment—one of awareness and concern—is necessary to preserve the environment, we now have a national commitment to face and resolve environmental problems through educational means.

Individual concern and action is required in a democratic society before special interests (business, labor, universities) will act responsibly and before the Government will set guidelines or impose legal sanctions. Such a consensus, elicited through the educational process, is not only necessary, it provides the knowledge and the way to accomplish the objectives of environmental improvement.

As individuals reorient their lives to ecologically consistent styles, and groups and communities work through all social and political processes to redirect formal and nonformal education toward environmental and ecological goals, we have a national movement or commitment towards change.

The President of the United States has authority to pull together a wide range of Federal programs to give a truly coordinated and national thrust to EE. The Office of Education has been designated by the Environmental Education Act as the agency to plan and recommend such overall educational programs.

Citizen of the future

Man, having spent eons in the Stone Age learning to live with his environment and being responsive to it, has subsequently spent a few thousand years attempting to live apart from his natural environment—to control it for his own purposes—and has suffered many ecological dislocations as a result. Now, entering the age of Technological Man, he has faced up to the decision of either further separating himself from nature and from his environment (thereby dehumanizing himself) or of recognizing his dual nature and learning to live within his environment (protecting and restoring his environment, rather than debasing it, through the great powers of technology).

The same skills used by man in coordinating his knowledge and abilities to put a man on the moon may now be used to restore the environment and to provide for a satisfying life for great numbers of people without further jeopardizing the biosphere of Earth.

The citizen of the future will be well aware of ecological processes, not merely as to nature as he has conceived it in the past but also with respect to man-made environments.

Environmental education enables man to retain his place as the dominant species, but it will also help him to find his place as part of a larger entity, the living Earth. Man will be highly educated in the best sense, rounded and whole, for his very life and life styles will be immensely enriched by environmental education.

[From the New York Times, Dec. 6, 1970]

EDUCATORS MEET ON ENVIRONMENT—THREEDAY SESSION EXAMINES TEACHING OF THE SUBJECT

(By David Bird)

GREEN BAY, Wis., December 5.—Environmentalists and educators from across the country have just spent three days here in one of the first national attempts to bring environmental teaching past the point of nature study and admonitions against littering.

While the meeting, organized by the University of Wisconsin campus here, brought

out the need for teaching more about the pollution that threatened today's world, it also emphasized difficulties in facing that problem headon.

The 150 participants invited to the meeting generally agreed that environmental teaching that is geared to a rural America is far out of date at a time when more than seven out of 10 Americans live in an urban setting.

"How do you teach contour plowing to children who live on the 15th floor of a high-rise apartment?" asked Dr. Robert Roth, professor of environmental studies at Ohio State University.

STUDY OF CAUSES URGED

There is a need, he said, to study the political and social causes of the environmental breakdown.

The conference was held here because the university's new Green Bay campus focuses its entire academic program on environmental problems. Joining in sponsoring the conference were the United States Office of Education and the National Audubon Society.

Educators were singled out for some of the blame on the lag in environmental teaching.

"The educational establishment is a hide-bound bureaucracy," said Dr. George E. Lowe, coordinator for environmental education in the Federal Office of Education.

He said that teachers were often afraid to teach programs relevant to today's environment because they might be subject to questions they could not answer.

Others noted that it was much safer to teach about a subject such as conservation of forests because that was further from immediate problems of urban blight and thus less likely to provoke difficult questions.

TEACHING CRITICIZED

Dr. James Swan, of the University of Michigan's School of Natural Resources and Institute for Social Research, said that much of today's teaching was "anti-environmental."

"We have always been taught that all growth is good," he said, "yet physical and economic growth are not compatible with pollution control. A deep seated idea in American society is personal freedom and yet personal freedom with no regard to social responsibility produces many of our environmental problems."

Dr. Swan said such attitudes could cause people to "repress their knowledge of the causes of pollution and, instead, focus their concern for the environment on finding non-threatening methods of attacking the symptoms."

Dr. Swan also attacked the design of modern school sites as ecologically barren, with few trees and a great deal of asphalt.

CHILDREN AS DESIGNERS

"The average American school site," he said, "is developed for adult maintenance men and not children. Hopefully, in the future we will ask children to design their own school sites."

The ideas brought out at the conference stirred some frustration about how to translate them into action.

"Where do we begin? What can Miss Jones in grade 2 do?" was a plea in one of several discussion groups that met to consider how to implement new ideas.

Because this was the first National Conference on Environmental Education, the answers were preliminary and general.

Most of the suggestions for action stressed that teachers should avoid preaching the ecological message. Students, it was held, should not just be compelled to memorize ecological facts; they should examine their own environments and find out what can be done about them.

[From The New York Times, Dec. 9, 1970]

ECOLOGY IS ONLY ACADEMIC PROBLEM FOR STUDENTS AT NEW WISCONSIN CAMPUS

(By David Bird)

GREEN BAY, Wis.—The problems of the environment seem far away from the sparkling new buildings on the University of Wisconsin campus on 600 rolling, wooded acres here.

But down in the valley, the Fox River is murky with the contamination of more than a dozen paper mills, and, on the campus itself, no topic gets more attention than the environment. In fact, the entire academic focus for the 4,000 students here is on ecology—on man and his environment.

There are none of the traditional departments and few of the rigid structures on this autonomous campus, which was added to the University of Wisconsin's system in 1969.

Instead a student chooses an environmental problem that forms the whole basis of his study. He then chooses courses from many fields that contribute to solving that problem. Required courses are kept at a minimum.

PRIMARY FOCUS: ECOLOGY

As Chancellor Edward W. Weidner, the chief developer of the unusual academic focus here, puts it: "Disciplines and professions are secondary, ecological problems are primary."

A student may choose an environmental problem with a scientific basis such as controlling pollution in the air or water. He may choose a problem of the social environment such as urban decay. Or it may be a problem of how to communicate with other human beings to solve ecological problems.

With the growing concern over environmental crises, this campus has drawn a wide variety of people to this northeastern Wisconsin community.

A three-day conference last week for example brought together some 150 environmentalists and educators from across the nation who used the example here in an attempt to create more relevant environmental education in the nation's schools.

PHILOSOPHY EXPLAINED

Those at the meeting—the first National Conference on Environmental Education—heard Chancellor Weidner explain some of the philosophy that guides the campus.

Much of education today, Dr. Weidner feels, is a series of "meaningless vignettes" unrelated to the problems at hand.

"You can spend a lifetime in a corner of the library studying" he says, "but that's ridiculous unless it's related to a problem that must be solved."

Dr. Weidner thinks that a professor's main role is to help the student with that problem solving.

He is especially critical of professors who bury themselves in research and "pride themselves on how they don't teach undergraduates."

"There is a euphoric religious feeling about the experimental program underlying our staff," he said.

Professors interviewed on the campus generally agreed and said that the informal seminar-type approach allowed for some class meetings to be held at the faculty member's home over coffee or beer.

Students on the campus, too, seem to welcome the idea of having a great deal of time to work on their own toward reaching their goals.

But some of them who had to compare it with took the new program somewhat for granted.

"Sure it's different from school," said one, "but this is college; it's supposed to be different, isn't it?"

Dr. Weldner feels strongly that a person should learn his own environment before he goes off to study others so that he can relate his own problems to the new experience.

Too often, Dr. Weldner said, programs in international education where American students spend some of their academic year abroad are really just means of escaping the task at home.

While they are studying at the university here students are encouraged to concentrate first on the problems at hand.

For example students here insisted that a concessionaire use returnable bottles in a beverage vending machine instead of one-way cans that would end up as waste.

They checked closely on the kind of detergent and other cleaners the university uses to make sure the substances will not end up as pollution in the river.

They recommended a change in newly installed outdoor lamps they felt were too harsh and glaring.

Although such actions may seem inconsequential, Dr. Weldner feels that an attitude of concern for the environment on campus can expand to understanding and solving problems in the larger community.

Already teams of students have gone out to study pollution in the Fox River and what can be done about it.

Other teams of students are working on how to mobilize community action to solve the problem of the river.

Dr. Weldner concedes that the environmental crisis is a very popular cause today. But he sees environmental education as not just another element. It must be an integral part, he said, because it is a "fundamental of life," he says.

"There can be no true peace or true love without environmental quality," he said. "The cardinal virtues of peace and love are integrally related to environmental quality."

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 29, 1970]

EDUCATING THE PUBLIC TO SURVIVAL'S KEYS (By Irston R. Barnes)

Looking back on the long years of efforts by conservationists to create public awareness of the perils to the earth and to man from a degraded and polluted environment, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the recently enacted Environmental Education Act mark the crossing of a great divide. At last there are both official recognition of the problem and an expressed determination to take action.

Underlying both acts is an acknowledgment that man is, and must remain, a part of the natural world. The goal—a state of "productive harmony" between man and nature—can be reached only through an understanding of and adaptation to the ecological imperatives of the natural world. It is the purpose of the Environmental Education Act to promote such public understanding as the price of survival.

The National Environmental Policy Act embodies three achievements. It is a declared national policy to maintain and to restore a viable environment. All governmental programs are to be judged for consistency with this policy. And a Council on Environmental Quality is created to study and report on the state of the environment. The council has recently issued its first landmark Environmental Quality Report.

The Environmental Education Act is directed to the root problems of creating public understanding and stimulating citizen action to halt the degradation of the environment and to begin its restoration.

Grants are to be used to secure the development of improved curriculums, the initiation of programs in schools and colleges, the preparation and dissemination of teaching materials and information.

Very wisely, the search for educational programs is not to be limited to schools and

colleges, for we cannot wait for an educated generation to grow up. It is today's adults who must change their ways and bring an early reversal of the antagonistic relations between man and nature.

Wisely again, the act does not limit its search for effective environmental education to the professional educators.

The pioneers in such education have been such organizations as the National Audubon Society, with its school clubs and its summer nature camps for training teachers and community leaders to use the outdoors for classrooms in both formal school programs and in adult community activities, and the Massachusetts Audubon Society, which first hired and trained supplemental teachers and sent them into the schools across the state.

The act is necessarily interested, not only in the problems of natural environments, but also of man-made environments, since the latter are the prevalent environments for most of our people. However, any understanding of ecological systems and of man's place on earth must proceed from a basic appreciation of the workings of nature in both natural environments and in man-altered and man-degraded environments.

In the latter, the workings of nature are not likely to be beneficent to man.

It is unfortunate that the terms ecology, environmental quality and conservation carry heavy negative connotations for many people. Perhaps this is an inevitable result of the serious and pervasive abuse which the environment has undergone in the past half-century.

However, ecology and natural history are fascinating areas of discovery; they are much more important for their positive principles and values than for any "do-nots."

Man will never live in harmony with nature until he appreciates the fundamental wisdom of natural systems, the essential rightness of the intricate ways in which nature maintains a balanced richness and diversity in life, and the human values which are lost when man is alienated from the natural world.

These truths are remote and abstract for people who are increasingly urban and have little experience with the world of nature. Yet these are the very values which have guided such volunteer organizations as the Sierra Club, the Izaak Walton League and the Audubon Societies, as they have borne the brunt of conservation education since the turn of the century.

The success of the Environmental Education Act will depend upon its role in persuading a majority of adults to take early and direct action in their neighborhoods, in their towns, in their businesses and in their personal lives to protect and restore the environment.

There is a ready-made nucleus of leaders for such local and regional action programs through organizing environmental councils of members of existing conservation organizations. Administrators of the act should make an early effort to achieve an ecumenical mobilization of this citizen's potential.

Through national and state conservation organizations, the trained leadership which is an ultimate goal of environmental education can be located and activated. Here are the channels through which educational materials and action programs can be transmitted to virtually every community.

The conservation organizations, which have worked so many years to achieve such governmental actions as the National Environmental Policy Act and the Environmental Education Act, and their thousands of members are ready and willing to move from advocacy to action.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his comments. May I say that he appeared before the subcommittee and make a splendid presentation with reference to the

item. I compliment him on the excellent justification he made.

INSPECTION OF CERTAIN EGG PRODUCTS BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 19888.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Boggs) laid before the Senate H.R. 19888, an act to provide for the inspection of certain egg products by the U.S. Department of Agriculture; restriction on the disposition of certain qualities of eggs; uniformity of standards for eggs in interstate or foreign commerce; and cooperation with State agencies in administration of this act, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, this bill passed the Senate unanimously on the 2d of February 1970, and was then sent to the House. Instead of acting on the Senate bill, the House passed its own bill, which is the Senate bill with amendments. The amendments seem to be satisfactory all around.

Mr. President, I have cleared this matter with several members of the committee including the chairman.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill before the Senate is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 19888) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SST CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, articles in the Sunday newspapers of December 13 allege that a filibuster over SST funds threatens to block the passage of other important pending legislation including welfare reform and social security. It is certainly true that if there is to be a sustained effort to push SST funds

through this session of Congress, there will be a sustained effort in opposition in the form of extended debate, debate in depth or filibuster—or whatever other name one may wish to call it.

We who oppose the SST have no interest in holding up other legislation and are prepared to set aside the SST dispute until we have disposed of all other legislation.

However, we do not intend to allow the passage of SST appropriations in a conference report after having decisively defeated those same appropriations in a rollcall vote on the floor of the Senate.

It is my own view that the whole matter can easily be resolved by a motion to table the conference report and by the adoption of a continuing resolution for the Department of Transportation appropriation without SST funds.

If that motion prevails, all debate and delay will be over. The public and the conservation movement won a dramatic victory. We have no intention of giving it away.

Mr. President, the Washington Sunday Star of December 13, 1970, contains an especially well reasoned article concerning the development of the American supersonic transport.

In his article entitled, "The End of the SST," James J. Kilpatrick argues, and I believe correctly, that the Senate's rejection of further Federal funding of the supersonic transport "marks a turning point." As Kilpatrick goes on to say, the turning point may be that now Congress, along with all Americans, will think about improving the quality of our life and think about whether more speed, more power, more noise, more trash, more smog, more gadgets, have really added to the quality of life.

Mr. Kilpatrick's observations are especially timely in view of the conference committee's action in restoring \$210 million to the SST programs. The Senate must not reverse the historic step for environmental quality it took in rejecting further funding of the SST.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

END OF THE SST: A SMALL STEP FOR
MANKIND

It is not often, sad to say, that mankind wins a round in the unending struggle to preserve a decent quality of life. Ordinarily, in the holy name of progress, we advance headlong to the rear. But the Senate's action last week in halting further development of a U.S. supersonic transport plane is a victory that warms the heart.

A number of my fellow conservatives, notably James Burnham of National Review, will not agree with that appraisal. Some of the ablest members of the Senate, among them Jackson of Washington and Goldwater of Arizona, were bitterly disappointed by the 52-41 vote. President Nixon terms the SST's defeat a "devastating mistake."

With deference, and with regret for the economic hardship the Senate's decision will cause in certain areas, it has to be said that the Senate acted wisely. One further step should be taken, in the form of legislation barring foreign-built SSTs from the use of American airports. When that is done, this whole unfortunate misadventure will collapse.

The arguments in favor of continuing the project were persuasive, but they were never convincing. It was said that the taxpayers eventually would get their money back in royalties upon the sale of 300 to 500 SSTs over the next 30 years. It was urged that American prestige was at stake. Failure to proceed, we were told, would mean a surrender of aircraft leadership (not to mention the balance of payments) to Russia, France, and Great Britain.

On close examination, none of these arguments held up. There never was solid evidence that the airlines themselves were in any mad rush to buy the SST. It always was a doubtful proposition that Western carriers would invest in Soviet-built aircraft, and thus become dependent for spare parts upon Communist whim. Important elements of public opinion in both France and Great Britain have begun to demand a cessation of the Concorde development.

Yet these were not the issues on which the battle turned. In the end, the dominant consideration—the factor that caused an astonishing 18 senators to reverse their own positions within a year—was the quiet question that so seldom is asked: Would this project improve the quality of our life? The answer, plainly, was no.

What was involved in the prospect of a supersonic transport plane? Noise, for one thing—the ear-shattering noise of this plane on landing and takeoff. And despite the frantic rash of denials, regulations and amendments, senators could look down the road to the economic necessity of permitting flights over land at supersonic speeds; they could see millions of Americans subjected to the annoyance and the property damage caused by recurring sonic booms. All this, so that a relatively few air travelers could gain the convenience of additional speed. It never made sense.

With the Senate's action, it may now be possible for the airline industry to concentrate upon quieting and perfecting the present generation of subsonic aircraft. Perhaps the Congress, as it studies the whole problem of transportation, may now direct its attention to more urgent needs, benefiting far more taxpayers, here on our crowded earth.

But the greater significance of the SST's demise lies in the hope this action has generated: Perhaps the quiet question will now be asked in other fields. Will the construction of a particular freeway in Memphis really improve the quality of life in Memphis? Will the drilling of particular off-shore oil wells, or the construction of particular polluting factories, truly contribute to the wellbeing of America? What of the marvelous computers and the data systems that invade our privacy? Are these necessary? Really necessary?

Maybe, just maybe, the Senate's vote marks a turning point. For a long time now, we Americans have been running up the escalator, frantically seeking more speed, more power, more noise, more trash, more smog, more gadgets, but in terms of the quality of our life we have damned little to show for it. We don't have to go back to the horse and buggy, but surely we can get along for a while with the jumbo jet.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
ACT OF 1970

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 19436.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Boggs) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R.

19436) to provide for the establishment of a national urban growth policy, to encourage and support the proper growth and development of our States, metropolitan areas, cities, counties, and town with emphasis upon new community and inner city development, to extend and amend laws relating to housing and urban development, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment and agree to the request of the House for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. PROXMIER, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, Mr. MUSKIE, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. TOWER, and Mr. BROOKE conferees on the part of the Senate.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS,
1971

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 19928) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, the vote at 2:20 this afternoon will come on the question of germaneness. For the information of Senators, I think that I should explain what is involved in the vote.

Page 20 of the bill, beginning with line 12 and going through line 22, provides authority to raise one legislative assistant in each Senatorial office in salary from \$33,176 to \$35,496.

The point I made is that if a Senator raises the salary of that employee he will have to raise all of them in the Office all the way down the line.

The salaries have already been raised around 30 percent a couple of years ago, at which time Congress raised its own salaries.

I think Congress made a tragic mistake when it approved large salary increases for Members of the Congress, the legislative employees, and the executive branch. We have this problem now of telling labor that they should hold the line when we raised our own salaries so exorbitantly.

As one who unsuccessfully tried to stop that other salary increase, I think that it would be a tragic mistake to commit another error by increasing the salaries again of our own assistants. By so doing we would be telling the rest of the labor force throughout the country that they should hold the line and combat inflation but that we would not do so ourselves.

I made the point of order because in my opinion it was clearly legislation on an appropriations bill. However, before the ruling was made, and very properly so, the Senator from West Virginia raised a question of germaneness.

So, the vote at 2:20 will come on the question of whether it is germane. Those who want to strike this proposed salary

increase from the bill would vote no. Those who want to retain the provision in the bill would vote aye. We should make this clear so that there would be no question as to the vote involved here.

I point out that salaries have already been raised in this same category by over \$6,000 in the last few months.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I admit that I spoke rather hastily and very impulsively a short while ago.

I expressed my opinion of this proposal to raise the salaries of, shall we say, administrative assistants. And that means to raise all employees in our offices if we want to be fair about it.

I am terribly disturbed over any contribution to inflation these days although I believe we should bring the income of other people percentagewise up to the increase we gave ourselves a year and a half ago.

Today there are more college graduates who are unable to find jobs than there have been for years. I know of one technical school that had 12 percent of last year's graduates who could not get jobs of any kind.

Layoffs are continuing, particularly in industries related to machine tools and machinery.

Bankruptcies will probably show an alltime record number this year if things continue at the rate that they have been going up to now. That involves both personal and small business bankruptcies as well as some large businesses also.

If we do not have a depression now, it is an extremely deep recession. It is not going to be cured by dumping several hundreds of millions of dollars into any one railroad or any one industrial concern or any one of a half-dozen favored industrial concerns.

We definitely need a national policy to control inflation and restore prosperity.

Prosperity has to be recovered from the ground up. It does not grow from the top down.

I feel that about the worst thing we could do at this time would be to start another round of salary raises. We cannot stop by simply raising the salary of one person in each office. We have to go on and raise the salaries of other Hill employees, and then the salaried people throughout Government. Then the salaried people in industry have to have a raise, and then the salaried people in the services industries, and so on. I think it would be awfully shortsighted to start another round of expenditures here this afternoon.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote on the question of germaneness be delayed for 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the question before the Senate is whether or not the language in the committee amendment which already has been adopted is germane.

The question, therefore, does not go to the substantive merits of the language at this point. The able Senator

from Delaware (Mr. WILLIAMS) made the point of order that the language on page 20, lines 12 through 22, constitutes legislation on appropriation bill, and it does, but the House, in acting on the bill, on page 21, beginning at line 21 and going through line 2 on page 22, wrote legislation into the appropriation bill. It legislated with respect to the compensation of clerks in the office of the Official Reporters of Debates, and it legislated with respect to telephone allowances, stationery allowances, and so on.

So the House opened the door when it legislated on the appropriation bill, and it is now in order for the Senate to insert new language with references to staff salaries, which it has done.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 1 additional minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the Senate, therefore, in agreeing to the committee amendment, adopted language that was relevant to the language that already had been placed in the bill by the House of Representatives.

I maintain, therefore, that the committee language is germane.

A vote of "aye" sustains my position that the language is germane. It is a procedural vote. If the vote carries and I am sustained, then any Senator may, if he wishes, offer an amendment to strike out the committee language which has already been agreed to and to which the able Senator from Delaware has objected.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Vote!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2:23 p.m. having arrived, the question is on the issue of germaneness. A point of order was raised by the Senator from Delaware (Mr. WILLIAMS) against the language on page 20, line 12, beginning with the word "provided" down through line 22, as being legislation on an appropriation bill.

The manager of the bill, the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) has raised the question of germaneness of this language to the House-passed language. Under rule XVI, paragraph 4, and the precedents and practices of the Senate, if a point of order is made against a pending amendment to a general appropriation bill on the ground that it is legislation, and the question of germaneness to the House provisions of the bill is raised, the question of germaneness is submitted to the Senate for decision and takes precedence over the point of order which is not ruled on, and the point of order falls or the question is settled if the Senate decides that the amendment is germane to the provisions of the bill to which it is offered.

The question is, Is this language germane to the provisions of the House-passed bill embodying such language?

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CURTIS. If the "nays" prevails,

does that mean the item in consideration goes out of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 1 minute so that I may ask a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. I would like to direct the question to the distinguished Senator from Delaware on the question of germaneness. Does the Senator from Delaware intend, if germaneness is sustained, to file a new amendment to delete this from the bill?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Yes.

Mr. PASTORE. Are we not wasting our time? Why do we not get to the meat of the nut?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Unquestionably, in my opinion, it was legislation in an appropriation bill and I thought this was the easiest way to proceed.

Mr. PASTORE. It is a little too indirect. I think, from a technical point of view the manager of the bill made a good argument; and many of us agree with what you say. Why not do this in one jump instead of two jumps?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I thought I had done it the shortest way, but with the rule of germaneness we had no choice except to follow through.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The 1 minute has expired.

The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. KENNEDY. I announce that the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. BURDICK), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. EASTLAND), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MCCARTHY), the Senator from Maine (Mr. MUSKIE), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PELL), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. RUSSELL), and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. STEVENSON) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Illinois (Mr. STEVENSON), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. BURDICK), would each vote "yea."

Mr. GRIFFIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mr. GOODELL), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND), and the Senator from Texas (Mr. TOWER) are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD) is absent on official business.

The Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MUNDT) are absent because of illness.

If present and voting, the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MUNDT), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND), and the Senator from Texas (Mr. TOWER) would each vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD) is paired with the Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK). If present and voting, the Senator from

Oregon would vote "yea" and the Senator from Colorado would vote "nay."

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 59, nays 26, as follows:

[No. 427 Leg.]

YEAS—59

Anderson	Hartke	Moss
Bayh	Holland	Nelson
Bellmon	Hollings	Pastore
Bible	Hughes	Proxmire
Boggs	Inouye	Randolph
Brooke	Jackson	Ribicoff
Byrd, W. Va.	Javits	Scott
Cannon	Jordan, N.C.	Smith
Case	Kennedy	Sparkman
Church	Long	Spong
Cranston	Magnuson	Stennis
Dodd	Mansfield	Stevens
Eagleton	Mathias	Symington
Ellender	McClellan	Talmadge
Ervin	McGee	Tydings
Fong	McGovern	Williams, N.J.
Fulbright	McIntyre	Yarborough
Gore	Metcalf	Young, N. Dak.
Gravel	Mondale	Young, Ohio
Hart	Montoya	

NAYS—26

Aiken	Curtis	Miller
Allen	Dole	Murphy
Allott	Fannin	Packwood
Baker	Goldwater	Pearson
Bennett	Griffin	Prouty
Byrd, Va.	Gurney	Saxbe
Cook	Hansen	Schweiker
Cooper	Hruska	Williams, Del.
Cotton	Jordan, Idaho	

NOT VOTING—15

Burdick	Hatfield	Percy
Dominick	McCarthy	Russell
Eastland	Mundt	Stevenson
Goodell	Muskie	Thurmond
Harris	Pell	Tower

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The language is held to be germane.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Beginning with the word "Provided" on page 20, line 12, strike out all down to and including line 22.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield, without losing his right to the floor?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, may we have order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order. Attachés will please take seats in the rear of the Chamber.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the Senator's amendment as read by the clerk would strike out all the language on page 20 of the bill beginning with the proviso on line 12 and going through line 22. I respectfully suggest that the Senator would perhaps want to modify his amendment to strike out the language through the figure "\$35,496" on line 17 of that page. Otherwise, the Senator would by his amendment—and I do not believe he intends to do that—also delete the language beginning on line 17 on page 20, which deals with the compensation of the six transcribers and two clerks in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate. I do not believe the Senator intends to do that.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The amendment reads that way, but for the

sake of getting it approved, because the first part of the amendment is what I was putting the emphasis on, I would be willing to modify the amendment to that extent.

That would change the amendment to read:

Beginning on page 20, line 12, with the word "Provided" strike out all the language down to and including line 17, after the figure "\$35,496" on line 17.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is so modified.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, would the Senator state again where his modification would begin?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. It would begin on page 20, line 12, with the word "Provided," and strike out the following language:

That effective January 1, 1971, paragraph (2) (iv) of section 105(d) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968, as amended (2 U.S.C. 61-1(d), is amended by deleting "\$33,176" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$35,496".

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask the Senator if he will yield again, without losing his right to the floor, and suggest that he further modify his amendment so as to retain the verbiage "Provided, That effective January 1, 1971," and that his deletion begin, instead, with the word "paragraph" on line 13. The language "effective January 1, 1971" should remain in the bill, so as to make the increases provided in the closing language of the paragraph effective as of that date.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. That will not change the substance of what I am trying to do, and I have no objection to that suggestion.

Mr. President, I hope the Senate will adopt this amendment. I point out again what I said earlier: I think Congress made a mistake a couple of years ago when it raised the legislative and executive salaries at a time when we were asking private industry and labor to hold the line in order to combat inflation.

I invite attention to the fact that with respect to the administrative assistants in the congressional offices, on August 1, 1967, the ceiling was \$24,480. On July 1, 1968, this was increased to \$27,064. In February 1969 they got a 23-percent increase, to \$33,176. This proposal here today would be an 8-percent increase on top of that.

Certainly at a time when we are asking everybody to hold the line this increase cannot be justified. It cannot be argued that this is only for one in each congressional office because once the salary is increased for this one employee increases will have to be made down the line. I think this amendment should be agreed to.

I am willing to vote, Mr. President.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I shall vote for this amendment, and I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. President, I just cannot understand why there should be a disparity between the committee staff members and the administrative assistants in our individual offices. The committee staff members, especially on many

committees, have a very short period during the year in which they have to carry the load. The administrative assistants have to carry the load the entire year for the entire State.

This does not increase the appropriations. I was very careful not to ask for an increase in appropriations. All I asked for was that the limitation for administrative assistants be raised to that of the committee staff members. If the Senator wants to offer an amendment to cut the committee staff members to the point where our administrative assistants are, I will be very glad to vote with him. Otherwise, I cannot see why we should not be allowed to use the money that is allocated to our own offices as we see fit, especially since it does not go beyond the committee staff members.

So far as turning back money is concerned, I will challenge any Member in the Chamber to match what I turn back to the Treasury.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair wishes to address a question to the Senator from Delaware.

Is the understanding of the Chair correct that the Senator modified his amendment in accordance with the suggestion of the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Yes. That leaves the words "Provided, That effective January 1, 1971," in the bill, so that it would be applicable to the remainder of the language of the bill. I have no objection to that, because it does not change the substance of the amendment I now have pending.

The modified amendment is as follows:

On page 20, line 13, after "1971", strike out the comma and "paragraph (2) (iv) of section 105 (d) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968, as amended (2 U.S.C. 61-1 (d), is amended by deleting "\$33,176" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$35,496".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Delaware, as modified. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. KENNEDY. I announce that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. EASTLAND), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MCCARTHY), the Senator from Maine (Mr. MUSKIE), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PELL), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. RUSSELL), and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. STEVENSON) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. STEVENSON) would vote "nay".

Mr. GRIFFIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mr. GOODSELL), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. TOWER) are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD) is absent on official business.

The Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK) and the Senator from South

Dakota (Mr. MUNDT) are absent because of illness.

If present and voting, the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MUNDT), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. TOWER) would each vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK) is paired with the Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD). If present and voting, the Senator from Colorado would vote "yea" and the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 33, as follows:

[No. 428 Leg.]

YEAS—51

Aiken	Ellender	Montoya
Allen	Ervin	Murphy
Allott	Fannin	Nelson
Anderson	Fulbright	Pastore
Bennett	Goldwater	Pearson
Bible	Gore	Prouty
Boggs	Griffin	Proxmire
Brooke	Gurney	Saxbe
Burdick	Hansen	Schweiker
Byrd, Va.	Holland	Sparkman
Byrd, W. Va.	Hollings	Spong
Cannon	Hruska	Symington
Church	Jordan, Idaho	Talmadge
Cook	Mathias	Tydings
Cooper	McClellan	Williams, N.J.
Cotton	McIntyre	Williams, Del.
Curtis	Miller	Young, Ohio

NAYS—33

Baker	Inouye	Mondale
Bellmon	Jackson	Moss
Case	Javits	Packwood
Cranston	Jordan, N.C.	Randolph
Dole	Kennedy	Ribicoff
Eagleton	Long	Scott
Fong	Magnuson	Smith
Gravel	Mansfield	Stennis
Hart	McGee	Stevens
Hartke	McGovern	Yarborough
Hughes	Metcalfe	Young, N. Dak.

NOT VOTING—16

Bayh	Hatfield	Russell
Dodd	McCarthy	Stevenson
Dominick	Mundt	Thurmond
Eastland	Muskie	Tower
Goodell	Pell	
Harris	Percy	

So the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, may we have order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PEARSON). The Senate will be in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I move to lay the motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I know of only two additional amendments that are to be offered. They are to be offered by the able Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HRUSKA), and myself to accept these amendments. I know of no other amendments. Consequently, I would hope that we could advance the bill to third reading shortly and have a vote on final passage. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on final passage so that all Senators may be on notice.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I send to the desk two amendments and ask that they be reported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 6, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

"Contingency Fund

"For the additional amount for contingency funds \$15 million, to remain available until expended: 'Provided, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation.'

On page 6, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

"Excess Foreign Currencies for Pakistan

"For assistance for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in East Pakistan in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, such amounts of Pakistani Rupees as the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act, such amounts to remain available for a period of one year from the date of enactment of H.R. 19911, or similar legislation."

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, may we have order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the amendments are cosponsored by the senior Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS), my senior colleague, the senior Senator from Kansas (Mr. PEARSON).

AID has already used or earmarked \$11.5 million of the Contingency Fund for various purposes, including about \$5.0 million of Contingency Funds to meet immediate emergency disaster relief needs in East Pakistan. Assuming full appropriation of the fiscal year 1971 request of \$15 million, prior year carryovers, and possible deobligations of prior year funds, total Contingency Fund availabilities for fiscal year 1971 will be about \$20 million. It is clear that the unallocated Contingency Fund balance of \$8.5 million will not be adequate to meet the longer-term reconstruction requirements in East Pakistan. Moreover, the use of these funds would totally deplete the Contingency Fund and, thus, make it impossible to meet other similar emergency and humanitarian needs which will likely arise during the remainder of fiscal year 1971. I, therefore, offer this amendment authorizing an additional \$15 million for the Contingency Fund.

In addition, we can facilitate Pakistan's financing of the local cost element of the massive rehabilitation and reconstruction effort by making available our excess local currency balances, which are not needed to cover our own current expenditures in Pakistan. There is now some \$100 million equivalent in restricted accounts, requiring authorization and appropriation of funds. These balances are not needed at this time to cover the ordinary and usual administrative expenses of U.S. agencies abroad, such as rents, electricity, travel, salaries of local employees, for which they are now available. Other local currency sources are available and ample funds at the rate of

at least \$40 million equivalent a year will continue to be generated in the future to cover this kind of expenditure. The proposed appropriation is intended as a first step toward using a maximum amount of these idle funds now to help the needy people of East Pakistan. It is not intended to limit, in any way, the use of other local currency authorities for relief and reconstruction.

The junior Senator from Kansas has cleared the amendments with the distinguished Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD), the distinguished Senator from North Dakota (Mr. YOUNG), the distinguished Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HRUSKA), and the distinguished Senator from Arkansas (Mr. FULBRIGHT).

Mr. President, there are no objections to the amendments, perhaps they can be accepted at this time.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the chairman of the subcommittee is prepared to accept the amendments. I have discussed this matter with the able Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HRUSKA) and with the able Senator from Arkansas (Mr. FULBRIGHT). We have no objection.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I have discussed this matter with the Senator from Kansas. As I understand it, these are identical with the two provisions in the House bill which the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations adopted this morning in its legislation.

Of course, as the proviso says, it is not to be available until appropriated—that is as to the \$15 million.

I have no objection. These are humanitarian provisions with no political overtones that I know of with regard to any policy.

While we had no hearings and had no opportunity for hearings, it is well known as to what happened in Pakistan. I can see no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOLE. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I am so pleased that our chairman has coordinated with this whole effort which I think the whole committee felt was truly humanitarian and noncontroversial and a magnificent form of aid to the terribly beleaguered people of that country.

I am very grateful that the Senators have agreed to accept the amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments of the Senator from Kansas.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and third reading of the bill.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I have no amendment to offer. However, there were very few Senators present on the floor when the Senator from West Virginia and I discussed this subject a little earlier. I wish to say only a few words to acquaint those Senators who were not here earlier with the problem. Page 6 of the bill contains the proviso:

Provided, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation.

The Committee on Foreign Relations approved a version of authorization legislation this morning—but it has not yet been enacted. If my understanding is correct, the chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the pending appropriation bill is committed, as other Senators are, to retaining this provision in conference. However, I wish to call the attention of Senators to the fact that if, for reasons beyond his control, the provision is not retained in conference and the conferees on the bill should come back without the proviso, and the report is approved, as I understand it under the existing law we will have a situation where very large sums of money will have been appropriated without authorization.

I only call that to the attention of all Senators so that they will know that if this precedent is set we will have very largely negated the work of legislative committees.

We discussed this last year in another context, but this is what is involved here. I want it known that I am perfectly aware of the possibilities that this could happen because time is short. The Foreign Relations Committee acted very quickly this morning without adequate hearings. I did not vote to report the bill because I think we have not had adequate hearings and I am opposed to consideration of the substantive bill by the Committee on Foreign Relations without adequate hearings. But I wanted to alert everyone of the possibilities that this has within it to subvert the traditional procedures of the Senate.

THE FBI AND THE CAMPUSES

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the bill being considered includes funding for the additional FBI agents which the administration has stated will be used in the investigation of the use of explosives on college campuses.

Last October my office sent questionnaires to 300 college presidents, student body presidents, and police chiefs to determine the views of the persons most directly affected by the administration's proposal for increased FBI jurisdiction on campus. On November 9 my office released the results of the survey. One outstanding concern was expressed in the great majority of the replies. Of 321 responses received, about 85 percent favored conditioning the presence of FBI agents on a campus on the approval or request of the college president or local police official. A majority of the replies in each of the three categories of respondents declared their endorsement of such a condition.

These replies were most often noted as the reason for this position: First, the fear that under the administration's proposal the FBI might act as a Federal police force, injecting itself into essen-

tially local police matters without a real need for FBI assistance being demonstrated, and second, that such exercise of FBI authority would result in the exacerbation of tension on campus and the radicalization of moderate students in situations where local officials and local police are able to handle disorder.

FBI cooperation in the investigation of campus bombing may sometimes be useful and necessary.

But I share the concerns that were expressed in the great majority of replies to the survey. I would hope that the FBI would not go onto a campus without a request from local officials who find that FBI assistance will be helpful or necessary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 16913) was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. KENNEDY. I announce that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. EASTLAND), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. FULBRIGHT), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. McCARTHY), the Senator from Maine (Mr. MUSKIE), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PELL), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. RUSSELL), and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. STEVENSON) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Maine (Mr. MUSKIE) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. STEVENSON) would each vote "yea."

Mr. GRIFFIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mr. GOODELL), the Senator from Chicago (Mr. PERCY), and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD) is absent on official business.

The Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MUNDT) are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Arizona (Mr. GOLDWATER) is detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MUNDT), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY), and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 83, nays 0, as follows:

[No. 429 Leg.]

YEAS—83

Aiken	Gravel	Moss
Allen	Griffin	Murphy
Allott	Gurney	Nelson
Anderson	Hansen	Packwood
Baker	Hart	Pastore
Bellmon	Hartke	Pearson
Bennett	Holland	Prouty
Bible	Hollings	Proxmire
Boggs	Hruska	Randolph
Brooke	Hughes	Ribicoff
Burdick	Inouye	Saxbe
Byrd, Va.	Jackson	Schweiker
Byrd, W. Va.	Javits	Scott
Cannon	Jordan, N.C.	Smith
Case	Jordan, Idaho	Sparkman
Church	Kennedy	Spong
Cook	Long	Stennis
Cooper	Magnuson	Stevens
Cotton	Mansfield	Symington
Cranston	Mathias	Talmadge
Curtis	McClellan	Tower
Dole	McGee	Tydings
Eagleton	McGovern	Williams, N.J.
Ellender	Mansfield	Williams, Del.
Ervin	McIntyre	Yarborough
Fannin	Metcalfe	Young, N. Dak.
Fong	Miller	Young, Ohio
Gore	Mondale	
	Montoya	

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—17

Bayh	Goodell	Pell
Dodd	Harris	Percy
Dominick	Hatfield	Russell
Eastland	McCarthy	Stevenson
Fulbright	Mundt	Thurmond
Goldwater	Muskie	

So the bill (H.R. 19928) was passed.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and request a conference with the House of Representatives on the disagreeing votes thereon; and that the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mr. DOLE) appointed Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. McGEE, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. HRUSKA, and Mr. ALLOTT conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the Senate is again indebted to the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, (Mr. BYRD). The outstanding manner with which he handled the supplemental funding measure was only characteristic, however. Its approval by the Senate is a tribute that speaks louder than any words. His thorough explanation of every feature of this proposal coupled with his able and articulate advocacy for its adoption and his fine legislative skill joined to assure this great success. Senator BYRD has again performed an outstanding public service; it is an achievement which may be added to a record that is already abundant with such accomplishments.

Joining Senator BYRD was the distinguished senior Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HRUSKA). His splendid cooperation and assistance were indispensable. His great support for the measure assured such an overwhelming success.

Noteworthy, as well, were the efforts of the Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. FULBRIGHT), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. WILLIAMS), and the many others who contributed with their views, observations, and amendments.

The Senate, as a whole, may be proud of another outstanding achievement obtained expeditiously and with full regard for the views of every Member.

PROGRAM

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, I should like to ask the distinguished majority leader if he will give us such information as he can concerning the schedule for the rest of the day, the rest of the week, and the rest of the session.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, there are two unobjected-to items on the calendar, which have been cleared, which will be laid before the Senate shortly, and then it is the intention of the leadership to call up H.R. 19911, the foreign aid authorization bill, which was ordered to be reported by the Foreign Relations Committee this morning. The reason for the urgency is that the funds for that bill are contained in the supplemental appropriation bill which has just been passed, and to preserve the integrity of the Senate, and to prevent any end runs of the Senate or the Committee on Foreign Relations, we would like to have the bill brought up tomorrow and disposed of.

Following that, the Senate will turn to the consideration of Calendar No. 1443, H.R. 17550, to amend the Social Security Act, and for other purposes.

There are some discussions going on at the present time about the status of the excise tax extension. What, if anything, will come out of that this afternoon, I do not know.

Of course, we face some serious roadblocks in addition to those which have been mentioned, one having to do with the Department of Transportation appropriation bill, which contains an appropriation for the SST, about which various suggestions, proposals, demands, requests, and whatnot, have been made.

It looks as if the Senate is in for a very interesting week, to put it mildly, and the prospects are that we may be faced with filibuster on filibuster on filibuster.

I hope that the good intentions and the reasonableness of the Members will prevail, to the end that we can face up to our responsibilities and dispose of them one way or the other. But, as of now, things do not look very good for a recess at the end of this week. As a matter of fact, it is practically out the window. But miracles do happen; Senators do get together; parties do become impartial; and sometimes what we do not expect occurs. But it is a long shot.

That is about it, plus a lot of conference reports on very important bills.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished majority leader, and wish to say that the cooperation we have seen in connection with this supplemen-

tal appropriation bill, handled so ably by the distinguished Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD), which appeared at one point to be extremely controversial, and the kind of cooperation which will permit the foreign aid appropriation to come up in the morning, so that technicalities will not be left over, display what we can do. Perhaps as the week wears on we will see that kind of cooperation developing on some of the other matters the majority leader has alluded to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Amen. I join the distinguished assistant minority leader in thanking the distinguished Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) once again for doing his usual extraordinary job in handling a complex and complicated measure. To tell the truth, I was frankly surprised—though I should not have been—that he was able to get the matter through as expeditiously as he did, with a minimum of friction and a minimum of argument and debate, and good feeling all around once the measure was disposed of.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, did the Senator from Montana ask for a reservation of some time for the Senator from Florida for Wednesday morning?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Not yet. This was just for Tuesday.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Nos. 1385 and 1386, consecutively.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONCRETE INDUSTRIES— MONIER—LTD.

The resolution (S. Res. 400) to refer the bill (S. 3779) entitled "A bill for the relief of Concrete Industries (Monier), Ltd." to the chief commissioner of the U.S. Court of Claims for a report thereon was considered and agreed to, as follows:

S. Res. 400

Resolved, That the bill (S. 3779) entitled "A bill for the relief of Concrete Industries (Monier), Limited", now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, is referred to the chief commissioner of the United States Court of Claims; and the chief commissioner shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code, and report thereon to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand as a claim, legal or equitable, against the United States, or a gratuity, and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimants.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-1376), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the resolution is to refer the bill, S. 3779, entitled "A bill for the relief of Concrete Industries (Monier), Limited", now pending in the Senate together with all the accompanying papers to the Chief Commissioner of the U.S. Court of Claims; and the Chief Commissioner shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code, and report thereon to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand as a claim, legal or equitable, against the United States or a gratuity and the amount, if any, legally or equitably due from the United States to the claimant.

STATEMENT

The facts of the referred bill, S. 3779, as contained in the Department of the Navy report are as follows:

"The bill would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5.3 million to the firm of Concrete Industries (Monier), Ltd., of Australia. The bill states that this amount represents losses incurred by this firm under U.S. Navy contract numbered NEY-48950 and that this contract was awarded on July 19, 1963, to an American-Australian joint venture in which Concrete Industries (Monier), Ltd., was a secondary partner. The contract called for the construction of portions of the very low frequency (VLF) radio facility, Northwest Cape, Australia. The bill further states the losses were incurred by Concrete Industries (Monier), Ltd., when this firm satisfactorily performed the entire contract at unforeseeable expense and delay, after the primary partner of the joint venture, a Nevada corporation, became insolvent and withdrew from the joint venture. Additionally, the bill provides that no part of the amount appropriated, in excess of 20 percent, shall be paid to an agent or attorney for services rendered in connection with this claim.

"The Department of the Navy is opposed to the enactment of the bill.

"The Harold E. Holt Naval Communication Station, Northwest Cape, Australia, 750 miles north of Perth, consists of three areas:

"(a) A VLF area on the northern tip of the cape containing an antenna array in a six-pointed star, 8,400 feet in diameter with a 1,300-foot central tower and two concentric rings of 1,200- and 1,000-foot towers. A transmitter building, powerhouse, and pier are also included in this area.

"(b) An administrative and high-frequency transmitter antenna area 5 miles south of the VLF area on Exmouth Gulf. One hundred and thirty units of Navy housing and a school are also constructed in a joint Australian-United States town near this site.

"(c) A high-frequency receiver area 30 miles south of the administrative area.

"Work in the VLF area, the first phase, was advertised for bids in the spring of 1963 and the three low bids were as follows:

"Hardeman-Monier-Hutcherson	\$34,880,000
"Harrison-Transfield	34,290,000
"Hawalian Dredging, Pomeroy, J. Rich Steers, Bates & Rogers, S. Haunstrup & Co., Pty. Ltd.	37,940,000

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of December 15, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 201

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HIGHLIGHTS: House appointed conferees on supplemental appropriations bill.
Conferees filed report on disaster relief bill.
House subcommittee approved joint resolution on 1971 burley tobacco marketing quotas for full committee.
Senate committee reported bills re gifts for NAL, increasing certain FHA loan limitations, and 1971 burley tobacco marketing quotas.

HOUSE

1. FLOOR ACTION.

Disagreed to Senate amendments to H.R. 19928, FY 71 supplemental appropriations bill. Conferees appointed. p. H11686

Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 17755, FY 71 Department of Transportation appropriations. pp. H11700-12

Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 18515, FY 71 Labor-HEW appropriations. pp. H11739-49

2. COMMITTEE ACTION.

Conferees filed reports on:

S. 3619, revising and expanding Federal programs for disaster relief (H. Rept. 91-1752). pp. H11729-39; and

S. 2162, providing for special packaging for hazardous substances (H. Rept. 91-1755); and

H.R. 19590, FY 71 Department of Defense appropriations (H. Rept. 91-1759). pp. H11766-7

Select Committee on Small Business filed a report, "New Softwood Lumber Standards and Its Impact on Small Business (H. Rept. 91-1751). p. H11766

A Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved for full committee action H.J. Res. 1415, extending the time for the proclamation of the marketing quotas for burley tobacco for 3 marketing years beginning October 1, 1971. p. D1278

SENATE

3. FHA; NAL; TOBACCO. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported without amendment the following bills:

H.R. 19402, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to receive gifts for the benefit of the National Agricultural Library (S. Rept. No. 91-1440);

H.R. 11547, to amend the CFHA Act of 1961 to increase the loan limitations on certain loans (S. Rept. No. 91-1441); and

S.J. Res. 249 to extend the time for proclamation of marketing quotas for burley tobacco for the three marketing years beginning October 1, 1971 (S. Rept. No. 91-1442). p. S20140

4. ECONOMY. Sen. Scott placed in the Record an editorial comment on the President's state of the economy review. pp. S20149-50
Sen. Mathias called attention to Secretary Romney's speech on economic growth and placed the text in the Record. pp. S20156-8

5. ENVIRONMENT. Insisted on its amendment to H.J. Res. 1117, to create a Joint Committee on the Environment; conference requested and conferees appointed. p. S2022

6. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. McIntyre praised the work of NACD Treasurer Bauer and placed in the Record his statement "Districts Need To Orient Their Programs Toward People and the Quality of Life". p. S20149

7. INTERNATIONAL TRADE. Sen. Talmadge deplored attacks on the proposed trade legislation and inserted in the Record many articles showing job losses due to foreign imports. pp. S20160-62

Sen. Mondale pointed out the dangers in the trade bill with respect to U.S. exports and placed in the Record seven pages of charts showing the exports of each state, incorporating USDA agricultural export figures. pp. S20163-9

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

MARION OWEN

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 15865) for the relief of Marion Owen.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

WILLIAM E. CARROLL

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 16276) for the relief of William E. Carroll.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

CARLO BIANCHI & CO., INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 17853) for the relief of Carlo Bianchi & Co., Inc. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 17853

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Carlo Bianchi and Company, Incorporated, the sum of \$149,617.36 as determined by the Court of Claims in its judgment entered May 9, 1962 (157 Ct. Cl. 432), in favor of said Carlo Bianchi and Company, Incorporated, as the amount due it in satisfaction of its claims against the United States based upon the additional costs incurred by it because of changed conditions and delays suffered during the construction of a tunnel in connection with the performance of a contract numbered W-30-180-eng-398 with the Army Corps of Engineers in Steuben County, New York, in the period from July 1946 to July 1949. No part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Corps of Engineers Board of Contract Appeals to reconsider the claim of Carlo Bianchi and Company, Inc. for additional costs incurred because of changed conditions and delays suffered during the construction of a tunnel in connection with performance of contract numbered W-30-180-eng-398 with the Army Corps of Engineers in Steuben County, New York. Application for reconsideration of the claim as provided in this

Act shall be made within one year of the effective date of this Act, and in connection with such reconsideration the Corps of Engineers Board of Contract Appeals is authorized and directed to consider all evidence previously considered by the Board in connection with the claim and all evidence presented to the Court of Claims in connection with the proceedings of that Court in the case of *Carlo Bianchi and Company, Inc. v. The United States*, No. 466-54 (144 Ct. Cl. 500, 157 Ct. Cl. 432), together with any additional evidence which may be submitted to the Board in accordance with its rules."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES E. MILLER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 878) for the relief of James E. Miller.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

RUTH V. HAWLEY, MARVIN E. KRELL, ALAINE E. BENIC, AND GERALD L. THAYER

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 14703) for the relief of Ruth V. Hawley, Marvin E. Krell, Alaine E. Benic, and Gerald L. Thayer.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

IRENE SADOWSKA SULLIVAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1785) for the relief of Irene Sadowska Sullivan. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

S. 1785

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding any provisions of title II of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2017-2017p), limiting the period within which claims may be filed thereunder, including section 211 of such Act (50 U.S.C., App. 2017j), the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States is authorized and directed (1) to receive, consider, and act upon any claims of Irene Sadowska Sullivan, of Scottsdale, Arizona, filed within six months after the date of enactment of this Act, relating to the loss of a tenement building owned by her father, a United States citizen, in Warsaw, Poland, as if such claims had been filed within the time and in the manner provided in such Act, the said Irene Sadowska Sullivan having filed a valid claim relating to such building prior to the date of expiration of the general war claims program, but not having been able to complete her documentation of such claim until after such date; and (2) to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury its determination as to the amount of any award to which the said Irene Sadowska Sullivan would have been entitled on the basis of such claims if

they had been filed within the time and in the manner provided in such Act.

SEC. 2. Upon receipt by the Secretary of the Treasury of the certification described in the first section of this Act, the Secretary shall pay, out of any money now or hereafter deposited in the War Claims Fund, to the said Irene Sadowska Sullivan, the amount of any award so certified by the Commission: *Provided*, That not part of the amount appropriated in this Act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM R. KARSTETER

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11895) for the relief of William R. Karsteter.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 11895

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William R. Karsteter, of Redlands, California, the sum of \$900 in full settlement of all his claims against the United States arising out of the arrangements made by the United States Army Transportation Corps for the moving of his household possessions from Paris to England in 1956 and 1957 in connection with his transfer of employment from the Joint Construction Agency (Department of Defense, United States European Command) to the Headquarters of the Third Air Force.

SEC. 2. No part of the amount appropriated in the first section of this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike "\$900" and insert "\$884.55".

Page 2, line 4, strike "in excess of 10 per centum thereof".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CAPT. CLAIRE E. BROU

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 14235) for the relief of Capt. Claire E. Brou.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.
The SPEAKER. That concludes the call of the Private Calendar.

FIXING THE TIME OF ASSEMBLY OF THE 92D CONGRESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1416) fixing the time of assembly of the 92d Congress, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the joint resolution as follows:

H.J. RES. 1416

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the Ninety-second Congress shall assemble at noon on January 21, 1971.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIXING THE TIME OF FILING OF THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC REPORT TO THE CONGRESS AND THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE'S REPORT THEREON

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1417) fixing the time the President shall transmit the Economic Report to the Congress and fixing the time the Joint Economic Committee shall file its report on the President's Economic Report with the House of Representatives and the Senate, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution as follows:

H.J. RES. 1417

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That (a) notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the Act of February 20, 1946, as amended (15 U.S.C. 1022), the President shall transmit to the Congress not later than February 1, 1971, the Economic Report; and (b) notwithstanding the provisions of clause (3) of section 5 (b) of the Act of February 20, 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1024(b)), the Joint Economic Committee shall file its report on the President's Economic Report with the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than March 10, 1971.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to state that Members will not be recognized to make 1-minute speeches today but the Chair will recognize Members to extend

their remarks and for 1-minute speeches when the Member yields back the balance of his time.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 19928 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1971

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 19928) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MAHON, ROONEY of New York, PASSMAN, EVINS of Tennessee, BOLAND, NATCHER, FLOOD, STEED, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Messrs. BOW, JONAS, RHODES, MICHEL, CONTE, and DAVIS of Wisconsin.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 19590, DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1971

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H.R. 19590) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

Mr. RHODES reserved all points of order on the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 6778, TO AMEND THE BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT OF 1956

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on H.R. 6778, to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 91-1747)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two House on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6778) to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

That this Act may be cited as the "Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1970".

TITLE I—BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

SEC. 101. (a) Section 2(a) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 (a)) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2 (a) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (5) of this subsection, 'bank holding company' means any company which has control over any bank or over any company that is or becomes a bank holding company by virtue of this Act.

"(2) Any company has control over a bank or over any company if—

"(A) the company directly or indirectly or acting through one or more other persons owns, controls, or has power to vote 25 per centum or more of any class of voting securities of the bank or company;

"(B) the company controls in any manner the election of a majority of the directors or trustees of the bank or company; or

"(C) the Board determines, after notice and opportunity for hearing, that the company directly or indirectly exercises a controlling influence over the management or policies of the bank or company.

"(3) For the purposes of any proceeding under paragraph (2) (C) of this subsection, there is a presumption that any company which directly or indirectly owns, controls, or has power to vote less than 5 per centum of any class of voting securities of a given bank or company does not have control over that bank or company.

"(4) In any administrative or judicial proceeding under this Act, other than a proceeding under paragraph (2) (C) of this subsection, a company may not be held to have had control over any given bank or company at any given time unless that company, at the time in question, directly or indirectly owned, controlled, or had power to vote 5 per centum or more of any class of voting securities of the bank or company, or had already been found to have control in a proceeding under paragraph (2) (C).

"(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection—

"(A) No bank and no company owning or controlling voting shares of a bank is a bank holding company by virtue of its ownership or control of shares in a fiduciary capacity, except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (g) of this section. For the purpose of the preceding sentence, bank shares shall not be deemed to have been acquired in a fiduciary capacity if the acquiring bank or company has sole discretionary authority to exercise voting rights with respect thereto; except that this limitation is applicable in the case of a bank or company acquiring such shares prior to the date of enactment of the Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1970 only if the bank or company has the right consistent with its obligations under the instrument, agreement, or other arrangement establishing the fiduciary relationship to divest itself of such voting rights and fails to exercise that right to divest within a reasonable period not to exceed one year after the date of enactment of the Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1970.

"(B) No company is a bank holding company by virtue of its ownership or control of shares acquired by it in connection with its underwriting of securities if such shares are held only for such period of time as will permit the sale thereof on a reasonable basis.

"(C) No company formed for the sole purpose of participating in a proxy solicitation is a bank holding company by virtue of its control of voting rights of shares acquired in the course of such solicitation.

"(D) No company is a bank holding company by virtue of its ownership or control of shares acquired in securing or collecting a debt previously contracted in good faith, until two years after the date of acquisition.

"(E) No company is a bank holding company by virtue of its ownership or control of any State chartered bank or trust company

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of December 22, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 207

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to supplemental appropriations conference report.
Conferees reported food stamp amendments.
Senate passed Voyageurs National Park bill with amendment.
Senate agreed to conference report on milk, potato, and tomato promotion bill.
Sen. Hansen expressed concern over grazing fees increase.
House passed bill re tariff classification of certain sugars, sirups, and molasses.

1. 1971 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS - The House agreed to the Conference Report (H. Rept. 91-1794) on H.R. 19928, the Supplemental Appropriations Bill, 1971. As agreed to, the Bill contains the following items for the Department of Agriculture:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:	
Dairy indemnity program	\$300,000
Forest Service:	
Environmental protection in connection with mining and timber harvesting on the National Forests	\$150,000
Repair of flood damage at Beaver Creek Experimental Area, Coconino National Forest, Arizona	\$108,000
Construction of sanitary and camping facilities at Rock Cliff Lake Recreation Area, George Washington National Forest, West Virginia	\$198,000
Youth Conservation Corps	\$1,250,000

2. FOOD STAMPS. Conferees filed a report on H. R. 18582, the food stamp amendments (H. Rept. 91-1793). pp. H12265-7, H12389

3. FLOOR ACTION.

Passed without amendment H. R. 7626, regarding the tariff classification of certain sugars, sirups, and molasses. pp. H12313-4

Passed without amendment H. R. 19242, amending the Internal Revenue Code to extend the application of section 278 to almond groves. pp. H12309-10

Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 19911, authorizing supplemental foreign aid for FY 71. This bill now goes to the President. pp. H12338, S21118

Both Houses passed S. Con. Res. 87, providing for a Christmas recess. Following adjournment at C.O.B. December 22, the Senate will reconvene Monday, Dec. 28, and the House will reconvene Tuesday, Dec. 29. pp. H12285-6, S21119

4. ADJOURNED. Until Tuesday, Dec. 29. p. H12389

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1971

DECEMBER 22, 1970.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MAHON, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 19928]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 19928) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 4, 19, 25, 28, 40, 41, 47, 67, 68, 69, 73, 75, 76, and 79.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 5, 14, 20, 21, 24, 26, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 42, 43, 49, 51, 55, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 74, 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, and 90, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named by said amendment insert \$3,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$19,150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$15,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

*For an additional amount for "Forest land management", \$150,000.
For an additional amount for "Forest research", \$108,000.*

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$198,000.
And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

MANPOWER TRAINING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Manpower Training Activities", \$17,500,000: Provided, That the additional amount appropriated herein is for the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended and shall remain available until June 30, 1972.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

MENTAL HEALTH

For an additional amount for "Mental Health", \$6,500,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be for grants for special community projects as authorized by section 1(d) of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and

Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513), and \$1,500,000 shall be for grants and contracts for education projects as authorized by section 1(c) of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513).

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

For an additional amount for:

"Joint Economic Committee", \$3,750.

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", \$5,000.

"Joint Committee on Printing", \$11,700.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$21,400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *\$280,000, of which \$200,000 shall*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,428,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$48,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$70,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 27, 29, 34, 44, 45, 48, 50, 52, 53, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 71, 81, and 84.

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FRANK T. BOW,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
JOHN J. RHODES,
ROBERT H. MICHEL,
GLENN R. DAVIS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
JOHN O. PASTORE,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
JOHN STENNIS,
GALE W. MCGEE,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
ROMAN L. HRUSKA,
GORDON ALLOTT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 19928) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments; namely:

CHAPTER II—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$3,000,000 for "Surface Effects Ships" instead of \$10,000,000 proposed by the Senate.

The \$20,000,000 request for this program was reduced by \$10,000,000 by the Senate in the consideration of the Military Authorization Bill (H.R. 17123). The report on this action was issued on July 14, 1970. The item was restored to the authorization bill but deleted by both Houses in the Defense Appropriation Bill (H.R. 19590). The Department was on notice that there was considerable opposition to the full funding of the program by the Navy in the Congress. Nevertheless, the Navy continued to obligate funds at the level of the Budget request and in excess of the rate of the previous year permitted under the Continuing Resolution.

The conferees do not desire to terminate the program at this time and have agreed to provide an additional \$3,000,000. The Navy is directed to seek any further funding required in fiscal year 1971 through the Congressional reprogramming process.

CHAPTER III—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 2: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 3: Deletes item proposed by the Senate to appropriate \$34,178,000 for "Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay".

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$10,612,000 for "Capital outlay" as proposed by the House instead of \$44,790,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER IV—FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 5: Conforms chapter number.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Amendment No. 6: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which provides language that makes

the availability of the appropriation contingent upon enactment of authorizing legislation.

Amendment No. 7: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which provides language that states the obligations incurred from funds appropriated in this item cannot exceed the total amount authorized in H.R. 19911, or similar legislation.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

Amendment No. 8: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which appropriates \$155,000,000 instead of \$150,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$195,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which provides language that makes the availability of the appropriation contingent upon enactment of authorizing legislation.

Amendment No. 10: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which provides language that states the obligations incurred from funds appropriated in this item cannot exceed the total amount authorized in H.R. 19911, or similar legislation.

CONTINGENCY FUND

Amendment No. 11: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which appropriates \$7,500,000 instead of \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The language making the appropriation available until expended as proposed by the Senate is deleted.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Amendment No. 12: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which provides \$8,000 for entertainment allowances to be financed from available funds.

EXCESS FOREIGN CURRENCIES FOR PAKISTAN

Amendment No. 13: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which provides that excess Pakistani rupees shall be available for one year from the date of enactment of authorizing legislation to assist in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of East Pakistan.

CHAPTER V—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 14: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 15: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to insist on an appropriation of \$250,000 for Salaries and expenses, Federal Trade Commission, as proposed by the House instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment to appropriate \$8,000,000 for Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service, instead of \$11,350,000 as proposed by the Senate, and insert Senate language authorizing the use of such funds for employment of guards and special policemen under the charge and control of the General Services Administration and the Postal Service.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$19,150,000 for additional court facilities instead of \$14,150,000 as proposed by the House and \$34,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate to appropriate \$2,452,000 for sites and expenses, public buildings projects, for the proposed project at San Diego, California.

Amendment No. 19: Deletes the amendment of the Senate to appropriate \$205,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator, General Services Administration, for expenses of a new Consumer Product Information Coordinating Center.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 20: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$500,000 for salaries and expenses, Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality, as proposed by the Senate.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 22: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment to appropriate \$8,500,000 for "Appalachian Regional Development Programs" as proposed by the Senate, but to delete the Senate provisos that would change grant formulas of present law. The committee of conference is agreed that the funds provided shall be used only for airport projects.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$15,000,000 for Urban Research and Technology instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VI—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 24: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$500,000 for "Bureau of Land Management, management of lands and resources" as proposed by the House instead of \$1,050,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The Conferees agree that the land-use survey in Alaska is of high priority. However, until the new Secretary of Interior has had an opportunity to appraise this program and there is specific evidence of cooperation on this project by the State of Alaska, funding for this activity has been deferred. It is further agreed that the significance of the Trans-Alaska pipeline should receive proper attention in any study of this type that may be performed.

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$50,000 for "Bureau of Indian Affairs, resources management" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which provides \$3,561,700 for "Bureau of Indian Affairs, payment to the Ute Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation".

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$50,000,000 for "Bureau of Mines, helium" as proposed by the House instead of \$56,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Reported in technical disagreement. The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment to provide \$2,155,000 for "National Park Service, management and protection" instead of \$2,125,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,855,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the amount provided by the House includes \$30,000 to implement Public Law 91-462 authorizing a study of the feasibility and desirability of establishing a unit of the national park system to commemorate the opening of the Cherokee Strip to homesteading.

RELATED AGENCIES

Amendment No. 30: Changes heading.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$456,000 for "Department of Agriculture, Forest Service" instead of \$606,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the total amount provided, \$258,000 is for forest protection and utilization of which \$150,000 is for forest land management and \$108,000 is for forest research; and \$198,000 is for construction.

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$775,000 for "Smithsonian Institution, restoration and renovation of buildings" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$400,000 for "National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, salaries and expenses" instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment to provide \$2,500,000 for "Youth Conservation Corps, salaries and expenses".

CHAPTER VII—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 35: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$17,500,000 for "Manpower training activities" instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$49,230,000 as proposed by the Senate

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendments Nos. 37 and 38: Inserts headings.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$6,500,000 for "Mental health" instead of \$43,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees did not include funds for the proposed Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention and Rehabilitation Act of 1970. The bill has passed the Senate and was scheduled for action in the House later in the day that the conferees made this decision. The conferees are agreed that if this bill becomes law, the most serious consideration will be given to the proper level of funding in the next session of Congress.

Amendment No. 40: Strikes the appropriation of \$12,000,000 for "Maternal and Child Health" proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41: Strikes the appropriation of \$5,000,000 for "National Institute of Child Health and Human Development" proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42: Appropriates \$8,000,000 for "Research and training" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$1,900,000 for "Office of Child Development" as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VIII—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 44: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which would make permanent, as provided for in the Resolution, the provisions of House Resolution 1238 of the 91st Congress, adopted in the House on December 22, relating to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Amendment No. 45: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment to appropriate a total of \$3,096,032 for various Senate items, and insert provisions relating to the employment and compensation of certain Senate employees.

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$3,750 for "Joint Economic Committee" as proposed by the Senate; \$5,000 for "Joint Committee on Atomic Energy" as proposed by the Senate; and \$11,700 for "Joint Committee on Printing" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,200 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 47: Deletes item proposed by the Senate to appropriate \$1,209,000 for "Restoration of Old Senate Chamber and Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol".

Amendment No. 48: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment to appropriate \$189,500 for "Senate Office Buildings".

CHAPTER IX—PUBLIC WORKS

Amendment No. 49: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 50: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$25,500,000 for

Atomic Energy Commission, Plant and Capital Equipment. The amount provided is to initiate a program to improve fire protection, safety, and operating conditions at various installations of the Commission. The conferees agree in reference to the renovation of the plutonium recovery facility at Rocky Flats, Colorado, that upon completion of a study of various alternatives, including replacement or renovation of existing facilities, that the Atomic Energy Commission should advise the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Appropriation Committees of the House and Senate of the results of the study before proceeding with the detailed design phase of planning.

Amendment No. 51: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 52: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$300,000 for Department of Defense—Civil, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers—Civil, General Investigations. The amount provided includes \$200,000 for a study of the seepage problem affecting the town of Niobrara, Nebraska, and \$100,000 for the development of a plan for a comprehensive study of Long Island Sound, N.Y. and Conn. The latter amount shall be available solely for the preparation, under the supervision and direction of the Water Resources Council, of the study plan for review by the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate prior to the consideration of additional funds for actual initiation of the study.

The conferees are in agreement regarding report language inserted by the Senate under Corps of Engineers—Civil, Construction, General that, within funds available for the Libby Dam and Reservoir project, Montana, the Corps of Engineers shall proceed with the required detailed planning for a central sewage connection and treatment facility in connection with the pending relocation of the town of Rexford, Montana.

Amendment No. 53: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment, with an amendment appropriating \$1,000,000 for Corps of Engineers—Civil, Operation and Maintenance, General, instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. In addition, the conferees direct that \$1,000,000 be allocated from available funds to provide a total of \$2,000,000 to finance 200 additional positions for the balance of the current fiscal year to implement the revised permit requirements under the Refuse Act of 1899 pertaining to industrial discharges into navigable waters and their tributaries.

Amendment No. 54: Appropriates \$21,400,000 for Environmental Protection Agency, Pollution Control Operations and Research, instead of \$20,400,000 as proposed by the House and \$23,400,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill amount is for study and demonstration of methods for the elimination and control of acid and other mine water pollution in the Monongahela River Basin. The portion of the study and demonstration relating to the potential economic development in the Basin shall be carried on under the direction of the Appalachian Regional Development Commission.

CHAPTER X—DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE,
THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Amendment No. 55: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 56: Appropriates \$280,000 for International conferences and contingencies instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 57: Appropriates \$9,428,000 for salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals instead of \$5,928,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,928,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount allowed will provide 300 additional positions for courtroom security.

Amendment No. 58: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate, with an amendment, which provides that of the additional funds for salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals, \$1,610,000 shall remain available until expended for acquisition and repair of security equipment, instead of \$3,220,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 59: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate providing for the purchase of 500 passenger motor vehicles by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Amendment No. 60: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate to provide an additional \$489,000 for support of United States prisoners for fiscal year 1970.

Amendment No. 61: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate to provide an additional \$7,000,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

Amendment No. 62: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment to provide \$700,000 for research, engineering, analysis, and technical services, Office of Telecommunications, instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 63: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 64: Appropriates an additional \$54,000 for salaries, Supreme Court, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 65: Appropriates an additional \$20,000 for fiscal year 1970 and \$63,000 for fiscal year 1971 for printing and binding, Supreme Court reports as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 66: Appropriates an additional \$25,000 for care of the building and grounds, Supreme Court of the United States as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 67: Appropriates \$400,000 for salaries and expenses, Commission on Bankruptcy Law of the United States as proposed by the House instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 68: Deletes the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$850,000 for salaries and expenses, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Amendment No. 69: Deletes the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$143,000 for the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control.

Amendment No. 70: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 71: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment to provide an additional \$3,000,000 for salaries and expenses, Small Business Administration instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 72: Appropriates \$100,000,000 for Disaster loan fund, Small Business Administration, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 73: Appropriates \$350,000 for salaries and expenses, Tariff Commission as proposed by the House instead of \$450,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER XI—DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Amendment No. 74: Changes chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 75 and 76: Restore language as proposed by the House providing that the appropriation for Operations, Federal Aviation Administration, is to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund.

Amendment No. 77: Appropriates \$48,000,000 for Facilities and Equipment (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) instead of \$36,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 78: Appropriates \$70,000,000 for Grants-in-Aid for Airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) instead of \$50,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$115,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 79: Provides that \$10,000,000 of the appropriation for Grants-in-Aid for Airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) shall be available for airport planning grants as proposed by the House instead of \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 80: Appropriates \$40,000,000 for Federal Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, Federal Railroad Administration, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 81: Related agency reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with the Senate amendment appropriating \$40,685,000 (together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest) for payment of loan guarantees, Interstate Commerce Commission.

CHAPTER XII—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Amendment No. 82: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 83: Authorizes the purchase of six passenger motor vehicles for the Bureau of Customs as proposed by the Senate instead of nine as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 84: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which will appropriate \$5,026,000 for the Internal Revenue Service, Compliance, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House. The motion will also embrace the Senate language authorizing purchase of additional

passenger motor vehicles, amended to delete the limitation of \$800 on the purchase price per vehicle in excess of the general purchase price limitation.

Amendment No. 85: Appropriates \$960,000 for salaries and expenses of the Domestic Council under the Executive Office of the President, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$210,000 as proposed by the House,

CHAPTER XIII—CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 86: Changes chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 87 and 88: Appropriate \$43,130,510 for claims and judgments as proposed by the Senate instead of \$41,747,738 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER XIV—GENERAL PROVISION

Amendments Nos. 89 and 90: Change chapter and section numbers.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1971 recommended by the committee of conference, with comparisons to the 1971 budget estimate total, and the House and Senate bills follows:

Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971	\$1, 928, 985, 264
House bill, fiscal year 1971	1, 525, 365, 538
Senate bill, fiscal year 1971	2, 089, 107, 792
Conference agreement	¹ 1, 853, 372, 792
Conference agreement compared with:	
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971	—75, 612, 472
House bill, fiscal year 1971	+328, 007, 254
Senate bill, fiscal year 1971	—235, 735, 000

¹ Includes amounts in amendments reported in technical disagreement. Also includes \$250,000 in amendment No. 15 reported in disagreement.

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FRANK T. BOW,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
JOHN J. RHODES,
ROBERT H. MICHEL,
GLENN R. DAVIS,

Managers on the Part of the House.



staff salaries and other compensation on a net-of-tax basis, but pays its American employees additional amounts calculated to yield after taking account of federal, state and local income taxes on the total of their compensation (including these additional amounts) the same net-of-tax compensation as their non-American colleagues of equal pay status receive. The result of this system of tax reimbursement, which is necessary to ensure equitable treatment of Americans whose pay is subject to U.S. income tax and non-Americans whose pay is not subject to tax, is that the World Bank Group pays its American staff members substantially higher amounts than its non-American employees of equal rank. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970 this meant an extra expenditure for the Group of \$8,029,000 on account of federal income taxes, and of \$582,000 on account of state and local income taxes, representing 12% of the Bank's total payroll (including Americans and non-Americans).

The tax exemptions of staff members of international organizations are granted for the benefit of the organizations rather than the staff members. The exemption enables the organization to pay lower salaries than it would have to pay if the salaries were subject to tax.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REUSS. I am very glad to yield to the gentleman from Iowa who was most helpful to our committee in first calling this matter to our attention.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I well recall the colloquy we had when this bill was before the House. I want to commend the gentleman from Wisconsin for his continuing interest in this matter. I trust that unless it is resolved satisfactorily that the gentleman will take further action by virtue of the position which the committee has taken to convince these people that capital outlays for this purpose were never the intent of the Congress.

Again, I commend the gentleman and thank him for yielding.

Mr. REUSS. I thank the gentleman from Iowa for his comments. The gentleman can be assured that we will be tenacious in this and I think the matter will be resolved satisfactorily.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REUSS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HANNA. I know the gentleman's position and I know that he and the other conferees pursued very vigorously the position of the House in regard to the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

I want to express to the gentleman my feeling of disappointment that the other body did not see the wisdom of the position taken by the House.

I would hope that both bodies, especially the Senate, will reestablish what I think is the credibility of the United States with regard to these two institutions. I think we were moving in the right direction on the Asian Development Bank to encourage the Japanese to become more aggressive in taking a position of prominence in the Bank, and saying that we would match them in terms of our commitment to the Bank.

I know the gentleman in the well agrees with me that that should zealously be pursued early next year as to our posi-

tion in terms of the Inter-American Development Bank, because here are two places in this world where we have the possibility of building future trade for our sophisticated industries, and if we do not plant the seeds we will not get the future crops.

Mr. Speaker, I think that the Members of the other body who thought they were serving the interest of the United States were certainly short-sighted in terms of the decisions made there.

Again I say that I am persuaded that the gentleman in the well agrees with the position that I have just expressed.

Mr. REUSS. I completely agree with the gentleman from California. It would seem to be little short of outrageous that after years of spending \$30 billion or more a year making war, we are unwilling to spend \$100 million trying to heal the wounds and enable those countries in that area to get started in peaceful progress. It is particularly unfortunate that just as we persuaded our Japanese friends that they ought to make a bigger contribution, which they did, that we find ourselves wanting. I can assure the gentleman that I shall work with him in the next Congress to see that we place a similar matter before this body, and I think once again we will prevail in it.

Mr. HANNA. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I will not require the full 20 minutes.

I would like to report that I concur with the statement made by the gentleman from Wisconsin. I believe that he has reported accurately on the sum of the results of the conference we had with the Senate.

I regret very much that the Senate conferees seemed to me—and I think to others on the House side—extremely shortsighted when it came to the future development in the areas where they made drastic cuts. We have to face up to the fact that nature is going on year by year, and that the development and involvement of countries are going on year by year, and when we were participating in that through the Asian Development Bank that was concrete evidence of our desire to cooperate with other nations in that area of the world in doing our part, and without trying to grab the credit for such participation, that is, equally participating on our part with the Japanese, and a substantial participation by not only the Asian nations, but others who are not in the Asian area.

We would like to have come back to the House with a better report that would reflect more of the thinking of the House when it passed these bills. I just feel that we are going to have to go through this again when we realize fully the facts of life as to what has been done with this conference.

I think that we have made a compromise that preserved some of the best that was in the original bill. I just hope that we will pass this and we will check back on what has been done, and we can

look forward to more progress in the future.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Brown).

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I, too, concur with the disappointment that has been expressed here on the floor this evening regarding the conference report, but probably more particularly and appropriately the action of the other body, or the conferees of the other body with respect to this report.

I think in view of the past history of the gentlemen from the other body who apparently caused most of the problems with respect to a direct compromise being effected, in view of his previous history in legislation of this nature, I think that it goes beyond disappointment even to the point where I think that he has probably epitomized what is wrong with lameduck sessions.

There were many of us who worked very hard on this legislation from the House side. Many Members of this House for some time have felt that a unilateral program of financial assistance to underdeveloped or developing countries was not the right or adequate approach. As a consequence, the idea of multilateral financing was developed, and regional banks, and the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Bank were developed where basically we say to other nations that we are willing and even eager to assume not just our proportionate share of the responsibility of helping other nations in their development, but we are willing to assume a disproportionate part, but will insist that other nations bear some of that responsibility and we will constantly strive in our efforts to cause other nations to assume greater and greater responsibility.

This spring the very realization of our aim occurred when with respect to the Inter-American Development Bank we were able to get our Latin neighbors to accept not a one-to-three responsibility with respect to funding for special operations but a one-to-two responsibility. In fact, that is the very first time in the history of the bank. The increase in the amount of replenishment in actual dollars was greater by our Latin friends than by this country. That is the first time in history.

Yet although my colleagues here in the House very properly and very significantly supported this legislation, we have found it rather cut to pieces in the other body.

It is most disturbing that I am required to concur with the gentleman from Wisconsin when if, and I hope I am paraphrasing him correctly—when he says that what he is advocating we support this evening, and that is the conference report. It is not what he would advocate if he really had his "druthers".

The gentleman from Wisconsin is totally consistent with me in his beliefs that we are doing tonight is not right from the standpoint and content and substance of the conference report. But I am sure he feels the report should be supported and we advocate the same.

I would like to ask the gentleman from Wisconsin to clarify a couple of things

that have occurred either in the colloquies or in the content of the conference report.

I would like to ask the gentleman to, in effect, confirm, reiterate, exaggerate, if he might, and emphasize the final sentence of the report on page 6 dealing with the IDB, in which it has been said by the managers on the part of the House:

It is not our intention to limit in any way the past procedure of allowing the United States Governor to commit the United States to the full amount of its proposed contribution by signifying our agreement to contribute to the FSO in accordance with the applicable IDB resolution.

And, further, that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sign the subscription to the Bank; and, finally, we shall move very early in the next session of Congress to correct this wrong.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. REUSS. The gentleman has asked me to exaggerate. I am not going to do that, but I will iterate and reiterate that the bill which is now on its way to enactment authorizes and directs the U.S. Governor, the Secretary of the Treasury, to commit the United States to a 3-year reinforcement and replenishment of the Fund for Special Operations according to the Punta del Este resolution. In so doing that, of course, it will be clear to the other signatories, because the law we are passing will be at an end, and that an authorization and an appropriation for both the second and the third years will be necessary. However, that is nothing in and of itself unusual. The tradition is for Congress to be seized with the obligation of making the appropriations in successive years. I am confident that Congress will of its own free will and volition both authorize and appropriate the sums which we are now authorizing the U.S. Governor to indicate his acceptance of. In a word, I agree with the observations of the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. I thank the gentleman. Would the gentleman not, before I ask a final question, agree that he concurs substantially in what I have said regarding the position he finds himself in as the chairman of the conferees on the House side, and the potential or anticipated impasse which would have occurred had we not accepted the conference report as it was being submitted?

Mr. REUSS. I agree completely. It is customary for managers in a conference to come back and brag a bit about how they were successful with their colleagues in the other body. In this case, however, I admit they scarcely left us our horses for the spring plowing. But it is better than no bill at all, and that which it lacks can be improved next year.

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. If the gentleman will respond to one further statement, there is one sentence in that same paragraph on which I would like clarification.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman withdraws his point of order.

The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STANTON).

(Mr. STANTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. STANTON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 13493. An act to change the name of certain projects for navigation and other purposes on the Arkansas River;

H.R. 17901. An act to improve judicial machinery by providing for the appointment of a circuit executive for each judicial circuit;

H.R. 19342. An act to establish and develop the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, and for other purposes;

H.R. 19857. An act to name certain Federal buildings; and

H.J. Res. 1420. Joint resolution authorizing the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives, to accept and wear the Cavaliere di Gran Croce, of the Order Al Merito della Repubblica, an award conferred by the Government of the Republic of Italy.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested. A bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 10482. An act to authorize the establishment of the Voyageurs National Park in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 17473. An act to extend the period for filing certain manufacturers claims for floor stocks refunds under section 209(b) of the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965.

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from its amendment to a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 14984. An act to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Mississippi Sioux Indians in Indian Claims Commission dockets numbered 142, 359-363, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 19333) entitled "An Act to provide greater protection for customers of registered brokers and dealers and members of national securities exchanges."

The message also announced that the Senate further insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 17867) entitled "An act making appropriations for Foreign Assistance and related programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes," requests a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McGEE, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. MONTROYA, Mr. FONG, Mr. PEARSON, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill and a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 11. An act to reinforce the federal system by strengthening the personnel resources of State and local governments, to improve intergovernmental cooperation in the administration of grant-in-aid programs, to provide grants for improvement of State and local personnel administration, to authorize Federal assistance in training State and local employees, to provide grants to State and local governments for training of their employees, to authorize interstate compacts for personnel and training activities, to facilitate the temporary assignment of personnel between the Federal Government, and State and local governments, and for other purposes; and

S. Con. Res. 87. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the two Houses of Congress.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1971

Mr. MAHON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 19928) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 91-1794)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 19928) "making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 4, 19, 25, 28, 40, 41, 47, 67, 68, 69, 73, 75, 76, and 79.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 5, 14, 20, 21, 24, 26, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 42, 43, 49, 51, 55, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 74, 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, and 90, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named by said amendment insert "\$3,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$19,150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$15,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

"FOREST SERVICE

"FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

"For an additional amount for 'Forest land management', \$150,000.

"For an additional amount for 'Forest research', \$108,000.

"CONSTRUCTION

"For an additional amount for 'Construction', \$198,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"MANPOWER TRAINING ACTIVITIES

"For an additional amount for 'Manpower Training Activities', \$17,500,000: *Provided*, That the additional amount appropriated herein is for the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, and shall remain available until June 30, 1972."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"MENTAL HEALTH

"For an additional amount for 'Mental Health', \$6,500,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be for grants for special community projects as authorized by section 1(d) of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513), and \$1,500,000 shall be for grants and contracts for education projects as authorized by section 1(c) of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513)."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"For an additional amount for:

"Joint Economic Committee,' \$3,750.

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy', \$5,000.

"Joint Committee on Printing', \$11,700."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$21,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "\$280,000, of which \$200,000 shall"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,428,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$48,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$70,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 27, 29, 34, 44, 45, 48, 50, 52, 53, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 71, 81, and 84.

GEORGE MAHON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
OTTO E. PASSMAN,
JOE L. EVINS,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
WILLIAM H. NATCHER,
DANIEL J. FLOOD,
TOM STEED,
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ROBERT H. MICHEL,
GLENN R. DAVIS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
JOHN O. PASTORE,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
JOHN STENNIS,
GALE W. MCGEE,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
ROMAN L. HRUSKA,
GORDON ALLOTT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 19928) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments; namely:

CHAPTER II—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$3,000,000 for "Surface Effects Ships" instead of \$10,000,000 proposed by the Senate.

The \$20,000,000 request for this program was reduced by \$10,000,000 by the Senate in the consideration of the Military Authorization Bill (H.R. 17123). The report on this action was issued on July 14, 1970. The item was restored to the authorization bill but deleted by both Houses in the Defense Appropriation Bill (H.R. 19590). The Department was on notice that there was considerable opposition to the full funding of the program by the Navy in the Congress. Nevertheless, the Navy continued to obligate funds

at the level of the Budget request and in excess of the rate of the previous year permitted under the Continuing Resolution.

The conferees do not desire to terminate the program at this time and have agreed to provide an additional \$3,000,000. The Navy is directed to seek any further funding required in fiscal year 1971 through the Congressional reprogramming process.

CHAPTER III—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 2: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 3: Deletes item proposed by the Senate to appropriate \$34,178,000 for "Loans to the District of Columbia for capital outlay".

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$10,612,000 for "Capital outlay" as proposed by the House instead of \$44,790,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER IV—FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Funds appropriated to the President

Amendment No. 5: Conforms chapter number.

Military assistance

Amendment No. 6: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which provides language that makes the availability of the appropriation contingent upon enactment of authorizing legislation.

Amendment No. 7: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which provides language that states the obligations incurred from funds appropriated in this item cannot exceed the total amount authorized in H.R. 19911, or similar legislation.

Economic assistance

Supporting Assistance

Amendment No. 8: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which appropriates \$155,000,000 instead of \$150,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$195,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which provides language that makes the availability of the appropriation contingent upon enactment of authorizing legislation.

Amendment No. 10: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which provides language that states the obligations incurred from funds appropriated in this item cannot exceed the total amount authorized in H.R. 19911, or similar legislation.

Contingency Fund

Amendment No. 11: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which appropriates \$7,500,000 instead of \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The language making the appropriation available until expended as proposed by the Senate is deleted.

Export-Import Bank of the United States

Limitation on Administrative Expenses

Amendment No. 12: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which provides \$8,000 for entertainment allowances to be financed from available funds.

Excess Foreign Currencies for Pakistan

Amendment No. 13: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of

the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which provides that excess Pakistani rupees shall be available for one year from the date of enactment of authorizing legislation to assist in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of East Pakistan.

CHAPTER V—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 14: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 15: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to insist on an appropriation of \$250,000 for Salaries and expenses, Federal Trade Commission, as proposed by the House instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment to appropriate \$8,000,000 for Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service, instead of \$11,350,000 as proposed by the Senate, and insert Senate language authorizing the use of such funds for employment of guards and special policemen under the charge and control of the General Services Administration and the Postal Service.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$19,150,000 for additional court facilities instead of \$14,150,000 as proposed by the House and \$34,150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate to appropriate \$2,452,000 for sites and expenses, public buildings projects, for the proposed project at San Diego, California.

Amendment No. 19: Deletes the amendment of the Senate to appropriate \$205,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator, General Services Administration, for expenses of a new Consumer Product Information Coordinating Center.

Executive Office of the President

Amendment No. 20: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$500,000 for salaries and expenses, Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality, as proposed by the Senate.

Funds appropriated to the President

Amendment No. 22: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment to appropriate \$8,500,000 for "Appalachian Regional Development Programs" as proposed by the Senate, but to delete the Senate provisos that would change grant formulas of present law. The committee of conference is agreed that the funds provided shall be used only for airport projects.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$15,000,000 for Urban Research and Technology instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$25,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VI—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 24: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$500,000 for "Bureau of Land Management, management of lands and resources" as proposed by the House instead of \$1,050,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees agree that the land-use survey in Alaska is of high priority. However, until the new Secretary of Interior has had an opportunity to appraise this program and there is specific evidence of cooperation on this project by the State of Alaska, funding for this activity has been deferred. It is further agreed that the significance of the

Trans-Alaska pipeline should receive proper attention in any study of this type that may be performed.

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$50,000 for "Bureau of Indian Affairs, resources management" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which provides \$3,561,700 for "Bureau of Indian Affairs, payment to the Ute Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation".

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$50,000,000 for "Bureau of Mines, helium" as proposed by the House instead of \$56,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment to provide \$2,155,000 for "National Park Service, management and protection" instead of \$2,125,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,855,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the amount provided by the House includes \$30,000 to implement Public Law 91-462 authorizing a study of the feasibility and desirability of establishing a unit of the national park system to commemorate the opening of the Cherokee Strip to homesteading.

Related agencies

Amendment No. 30: Changes heading.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$456,000 for "Department of Agriculture, Forest Service" instead of \$606,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the total amount provided, \$258,000 is for forest protection and utilization of which \$150,000 is for forest land management and \$108,000 is for forest research; and \$198,000 is for construction.

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$775,000 for "Smithsonian Institution, restoration and renovation of buildings" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$400,000 for "National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, salaries and expenses" instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment to provide \$2,500,000 for "Youth Conservation Corps, salaries and expenses".

CHAPTER VII—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 35: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$17,500,000 for "Manpower training activities" instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$49,230,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Amendments Nos. 37 and 38: Insert headings.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$6,500,000 for "Mental health" instead of \$43,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees did not include funds for the proposed Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention and Rehabilitation Act of 1970. The bill has passed the Senate and was scheduled for action in the House later in the day that the conferees made this decision. The conferees are agreed that if this bill becomes law, the most serious consideration will be given to the proper level of funding in the next session of Congress.

Amendment No. 40: Strikes the appropriation of \$12,000,000 for "Maternal and child health" proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41: Strikes the appropriation of \$5,000,000 for "National Institutes of Child Health and Human Development" proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42: Appropriates \$8,000,000 for "Research and training" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$1,900,000 for "Office of Child Development" as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER VIII—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Amendment No. 44: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which would make permanent, as provided for in the Resolution, the provisions of House Resolution 1238 of the 91st Congress, adopted in the House on December 22, relating to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Amendment No. 45: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment to appropriate a total of \$3,096,032 for various Senate items, and insert provisions relating to the employment and compensation of certain Senate employees.

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$3,750 for "Joint Economic Committee" as proposed by the Senate; \$5,000 for "Joint Committee on Atomic Energy" as proposed by the Senate; and \$11,700 for "Joint Committee on Printing" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,200 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 47: Deletes item proposed by the Senate to appropriate \$1,209,000 for "Restoration of Old Senate Chamber and Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol".

Amendment No. 48: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment to appropriate \$189,500 for "Senate Office Buildings".

CHAPTER IX—PUBLIC WORKS

Amendment No. 49: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 50: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$25,500,000 for Atomic Energy Commission, Plant and Capital Equipment. The amount provided is to initiate a program to improve fire protection, safety, and operating conditions at various installations of the Commission. The conferees agree in reference to the renovation of the plutonium recovery facility at Rocky Flats, Colorado, that upon completion of a study of various alternatives, including replacement or renovation of existing facilities, that the Atomic Energy Commission should advise the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Appropriation Committees of the House and Senate of the results of the study before proceeding with the detailed design phase of planning.

Amendment No. 51: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 52: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment appropriating \$300,000 for Department of Defense—Civil, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers—Civil, General Investigations. The amount provided includes \$200,000 for a study of the seepage problem affecting the town of Niobrara, Nebraska, and \$100,000 for the development of a plan for a comprehensive study of Long Island Sound, N.Y. and Conn. The latter amount shall be available solely for the preparation, under the supervision and direction of the Water Resources Council, of the study plan for review by the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate prior to the consideration of additional funds for actual initiation of the study.

The conferees are in agreement regarding report language inserted by the Senate under Corps of Engineers—Civil, Construction, General that, within funds available for the Libby Dam and Reservoir project, Montana,

the Corps of Engineers shall proceed with the required detailed planning for a central sewage connection and treatment facility in connection with the pending relocation of the town of Rexford, Montana.

Amendment No. 53: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment, with an amendment appropriating \$1,000,000 for Corps of Engineers—Civil, Operation and Maintenance, General, instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. In addition, the conferees direct that \$1,000,000 be allocated from available funds to provide a total of \$2,000,000 to finance 200 additional positions for the balance of the current fiscal year to implement the revised permit requirements under the Refuse Act of 1899 pertaining to industrial discharges into navigable waters and their tributaries.

Amendment No. 54: Appropriates \$21,400,000 for Environmental Protection Agency, Pollution Control Operations and Research, instead of \$20,400,000 as proposed by the House and \$23,400,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill amount is for study and demonstration of methods for the elimination and control of acid and other mine water pollution in the Monongahela River Basin. The portion of the study and demonstration relating to the potential economic development in the Basin shall be carried on under the direction of the Appalachian Regional Development Commission.

CHAPTER X—DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Amendment No. 55: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 56: Appropriates \$280,000 for International conferences and contingencies instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 57: Appropriates \$9,428,000 for salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals instead of \$5,928,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,928,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount allowed will provide 300 additional positions for courtroom security.

Amendment No. 58: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate, with an amendment, which provides that of the additional funds for salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals, \$1,610,000 shall remain available until expended for acquisition and repair of security equipment, instead of \$3,220,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 59: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate providing for the purchase of 500 passenger motor vehicles by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Amendment No. 60: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate to provide an additional \$489,000 for support of United States prisoners for fiscal year 1970.

Amendment No. 61: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate to provide an additional \$7,000,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

Amendment No. 62: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment to provide \$700,000 for re-

search, engineering, analysis, and technical services, Office of Telecommunications, instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 63: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 64: Appropriates an additional \$54,000 for salaries, Supreme Court, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 65: Appropriates an additional \$20,000 for fiscal year 1970 and \$63,000 for fiscal year 1971 for printing and binding, Supreme Court reports as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 66: Appropriates an additional \$25,000 for care of the building and grounds, Supreme Court of the United States as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 67: Appropriates \$400,000 for salaries and expenses, Commission on Bankruptcy Laws of the United States as proposed by the House instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 68: Deletes the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$850,000 for salaries and expenses, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Amendment No. 69: Deletes the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$143,000 for the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control.

Amendment No. 70: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 71: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment to provide an additional \$3,000,000 for salaries and expenses, Small Business Administration instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 72: Appropriate \$100,000,000 for Disaster loan fund, Small Business Administration, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 73: Appropriates \$350,000 for salaries and expenses, Tariff Commission as proposed by the House instead of \$450,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER XI—DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Amendment No. 74: Changes chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 75 and 76: Restore language as proposed by the House providing that the appropriation for Operations, Federal Aviation Administration, is to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund.

Amendment No. 77: Appropriates \$48,000,000 for Facilities and Equipment (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) instead of \$36,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 78: Appropriates \$70,000,000 for Grants-in-Aid for Airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) instead of \$50,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$115,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 79: Provides that \$10,000,000 of the appropriation for Grants-in-Aid for Airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) shall be available for airport planning grants as proposed by the House instead of \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 80: Appropriates \$40,000,000 for Federal Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, Federal Railroad Administration, as proposed by the Senate.

Related agency

Amendment No. 81: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur with the Senate amendment appropriating \$40,685,000 (together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest) for payment of loan guarantees, Interstate Commerce Commission.

CHAPTER XII—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Amendment No. 82: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 83: Authorizes the purchase of six passenger motor vehicles for the Bureau of Customs as proposed by the Sen-

ate instead of nine as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 84: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment which will appropriate \$5,026,000 for the Internal Revenue Service, Compliance, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House. The motion will also embrace the Senate language authorizing purchase of additional passenger motor vehicles, amended to delete the limitation of \$800 on the purchase price per vehicle in excess of the general purchase price limitation.

Amendment No. 85: Appropriates \$960,000 for salaries and expenses of the Domestic Council under the Executive Office of the President, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$210,000 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER XIII—CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 86: Changes chapter number.

Amendments Nos. 87 and 88: Appropriate \$43,130,510 for claims and judgments as proposed by the Senate instead of \$41,747,738 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER XIV—GENERAL PROVISION

Amendments Nos. 89 and 90: Change chapter and section numbers.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1971 recommended by the committee of conference, with comparisons to the 1971 budget estimate total, and the House and Senate bills follows:

Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971-----	\$1,928,985,264
House bill, fiscal year 1971----	1,525,365,538
Senate bill, fiscal year 1971----	2,089,107,792
Conference agreement----- ¹	1,853,372,792
Conference agreement compared with:	
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1971-----	-75,612,472
House bill, fiscal year 1971-----	+328,007,254
Senate bill, fiscal year 1971-----	-235,735,000

¹ Includes amounts in amendments reported in technical disagreement. Also includes \$250,000 in amendment No. 15 reported in disagreement.

GEORGE MAHON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
OTTO E. PASSMAN,
JOE L. EVINS,
EDWARD P. BOLAND,
WILLIAM H. NATCHER,
DANIEL J. FLOOD,
TOM STEED,
JULIA BUTLER HANSEN,
FRANK T. BOW,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
JOHN J. RHODES,
ROBERT H. MICHEL,
GLENN R. DAVIS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 19928) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. MAHON (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with further reading of the state-

ment of the managers on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can the chairman tell me if this conference report contains an appropriation for the authorization of S. 2108.

Mr. MAHON. What is that reference, may I ask the gentleman?

Mr. SCHMITZ. That is referring to the Bureau of Population Control.

Mr. MAHON. Is the gentleman talking about family planning?

Mr. SCHMITZ. Yes.

Mr. MAHON. The funds for family planning which was included in the Senate version of the bill were stricken from the bill in conference.

We took the position that Congress had provided adequate funds for this purpose for the current fiscal year. The funds were not in the House version of the bill.

Mr. SCHMITZ. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, this supplemental bill is the final appropriation bill of the session.

The bill has been in conference with the other body for several days. The legislative authorization for certain funds in this bill has cleared the Senate and House today, enabling us to reach an agreement with the Senate conferees on all of the items in disagreement in this supplemental bill.

The conference bill contains a total of \$1,853,372,792. This is \$75,612,472 below the budget requests.

It is \$328,007,254 above the bill as it passed the House.

And it is \$235,735,000 below the Senate figure.

I think it might be appropriate to point out some of the major items in the bill.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield before he leaves that point?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman mentioned how much more this conference report is above the House-passed bill. I think that point should be noted, and it should be pointed out \$235 million in this bill went to the Senate in budget request that we did not even consider.

Mr. MAHON. This is right. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JONAS. That is one reason why the conference report is so much higher than the House-passed bill.

Mr. MAHON. It is the main reason.

One of the major items added in the Senate upon submission of a budget estimate by the President was \$100 million for the disaster loan fund under the Small Business Administration. This is a very necessary and important item in this bill.

Another one of the items in the bill of some special interest to Members is

the \$48 million included in the bill for airway safety equipment.

There is \$43 million in the bill to pay claims and judgments.

From the standpoint of law enforcement, \$7 million is in the bill for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, providing for additional agents and beefing up their operations otherwise.

We provide in this bill \$14 million for additional agents for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In other words, law enforcement assistance.

Unemployment compensation, \$66 million.

There was considerable controversy over housing research in the regular independent offices-HUD bill. We provided in that bill, I believe, \$25 million. We provide an additional \$15 million for housing research to try to make breakthroughs for a better housing program at a lesser cost to the purchaser.

The law requires that we make appropriations for the civil service retirement fund. We met the requirement of the law by providing in this bill \$158 million for civil service retirement.

Those are some of the major items.

The bill provides \$255 million for aid to Cambodia.

The largest item in the bill is \$500 million for military credit sales to Israel—an item which was of course also in the House bill.

Then there is provided military assistance in the sum of \$340 million. These very large sums are not foreign aid in the normal meaning of the term. This is military assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I shall be glad to yield for questions. I will insert a table of the exact amounts, item by item. The statement of the managers of course explains what the conference agreement is on each Senate amendment.

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, one of the minor items in the conference report is the funding of the bankruptcy commission created by Congress this year. To refresh the chairman's recollection, the House figure was \$400,000 and the Senate figure was \$600,000. It is my understanding that the Senate receded and the conferees came back with the House figure.

Mr. MAHON. That is correct, and I would ask the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROONEY), who worked more closely on that item, to respond to the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. In the conference we pointed out that we took testimony indicating that they intended to have seminars at colleges and universities, with the taxpayers' money, to teach bankrupts that they should not become bankrupts again.

On bankruptcies arising from installment buying, they get after this man who does not make the payments on the piano and then someone says, "Why do you not go bankrupt? It will cost you so much. I know a fellow who will do it for so much," and you will see the fellow col-

lecting for the piano again. With this type of bankruptcy I do not see any reason to send them to colleges and universities.

Mr. WIGGINS. I might say that I totally agree with the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I knew the distinguished gentleman would. Let me state to the distinguished gentleman that I talked with the distinguished chairman of the full Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CELLER), and with the ranking gentleman on that committee, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ROGERS) and I do not think there is any problem.

Mr. WIGGINS. I merely wish to clarify the intention of the conferees in approving this \$400,000 sum. It is my understanding that it is the intention to fund the activities of the bankruptcy division for the remainder of the fiscal year only and the \$400,000 is appropriated for that purpose. During the remaining life of the Commission it would be proper for them to seek the balance of their authorization and, of course, your committee would give appropriate consideration to that request; is that true?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. No; that is not correct, because this \$400,000 is to cover the entire period.

Mr. WIGGINS. That is the 2-year period.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Which is the life of the Commission.

Mr. WIGGINS. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. I will say to the distinguished gentleman that we could rent a nice suite of rooms on the Boardwalk in Atlantic City and send them down there, the retired head of the Bankruptcy Commission and the President of the Bankruptcy Commission, and let them spend a couple of weeks there and they could come up with a pretty good new bankruptcy law.

Mr. WIGGINS. I will not quarrel at this point with the gentleman's conclusion, but suffice it to say I believe the gentleman is wrong. As this Commission progresses with its work and as it develops, it should utilize the funds appropriated for it, and if the need develops, they will at least receive sympathetic consideration of their view for an additional appropriation?

Mr. ROONEY of New York. We always view everything with sympathetic consideration, but we do take testimony and when we learn that something is wrong about an item, we try to save some money for the taxpayers.

Mr. WIGGINS. I totally agree with the gentleman. I think we have made our point. However, with respect to testimony in the future I would like for the gentleman's subcommittee to help toward an understanding of this matter.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. We shall be glad to receive the gentleman's views and recommendations.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CLARK. Would the gentleman from Texas please explain amendment No. 22 which appears on page 10 as to what the conferees have done in this regard?

Mr. MAHON. Amendment 22, I would say to the House, has to do with Appalachia. It provides \$8.5 million for airport development in Appalachia.

Now, the amendment as written in the other body provided that these funds would be available for the payment of the total cost of airport development in Appalachia—100 percent. The House conferees took the position that we were willing to provide necessary additional funds for airports in Appalachia, recognizing the special difficulties that arise there and taking into consideration the very serious accident which recently took place in West Virginia.

The House conferees took this into consideration and agreed to provide for the Appalachia area the sum of \$8.5 million, but the House conferees did not agree to change the formula as the Senate had proposed. We felt that the appropriate legislative committees should first judge if a change in the formula for airport assistance to communities was appropriate; that it should be considered in the regular legislative process, not in an appropriation bill. So we did not agree to the language in the amendment which would have given this special preference.

Already in Appalachia the Federal Government can provide up to 80 percent of the cost of an airport, generally speaking, whereas outside of Appalachia the Federal Government provides 50 percent.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CLARK. Then this language is deleted which starts "Provided, such funds shall only be available"?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Public Works I am 100 percent in agreement with the action taken by the House conferees.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his statement, and we anticipate approval of the action taken by the House conferees.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

As the gentleman from Texas has so well described, there is a very serious problem with airports built in mountainous terrain. It costs far more money for site preparation when you have to move mountains or shave off the tops of mountains. We have the double handicap in Appalachia that it is impossible in many instances to raise sufficient

matching funds, even with the extra supplementary grants allowed under Appalachian Regional Act legislation. It seems to me that every passenger on an airline, no matter what State he comes from, should be provided with protection for his safety. I would certainly hope that the Congress will come to grips with this crisis in air safety, and both authorize and appropriate sufficient funds so that every passenger, no matter what State he comes from, will be protected at whatever airport he flies into.

The November 14 air tragedy in my hometown of Huntington, W. Va., resulted in the loss of 75 lives, and these 75 came from 12 different States. When the other body passed the provision allowing use of 100 percent Federal funds, it furnished the hope that we might start quickly to improve safety features of Tri-State Airport by installing a glide slope for the instrument landing system and lengthening the runway to 6,500 feet. I think it is very unfortunate that the language of the other body was not accepted for that reason. I appreciate very much, as the gentleman has described, the fact that there is \$8.5 million available, however, which will enable us to go forward on some safety improvements.

Mr. MAHON. I would say that there are communities in Appalachia and all over the United States that are in financial difficulty, and they are communities which are interested in air transportation. We have some laws which are very helpful in connection with these programs, and it was felt that any additional law providing further special assistance in Appalachia and elsewhere should be considered by the appropriate legislative committees. So we struck the proposed preferential language from the bill.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, do I understand the distinguished gentleman correctly that you have put into this supplemental \$8.5 million for airport support in Appalachia?

Mr. MAHON. That is correct.

Mr. HARSHA. But you did not pinpoint this to any particular airport?

Mr. MAHON. No; it is not pinpointed for any particular State, town, or area in Appalachia. It is within the jurisdiction of the appropriate authorities to provide these funds, but the money is to be used for airports.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I think this whole matter came about and was brought to the attention of the distinguished junior Senator from West Virginia as a result of the tragic loss of life at Huntington, W. Va.

Mr. HARSHA. I am aware of that.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. And in the conference the Senator contended that that was one of the principal bases for requesting the approval of this money.

Mr. HARSHA. I understand that, and I thank the gentleman. I am fully aware of that, because my district abuts the area in which this tragic accident occurred, and of course my district is in Appalachia, and we are very concerned with this airport.

Now, also we have before the Committee on Public Works the jurisdiction over this Appalachia program and, as I understand it, under the law you cannot participate above 80 percent, that is, for Federal participation. Do I further understand that there is no exception to that particular feature with possible 100 percent Federal participation in this particular matter?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct, because we did not want to go beyond the limits of the present law, which limits the Federal participation at 80 percent in Appalachia, and 50 percent elsewhere.

Mr. HARSHA. I thank the gentleman.

I would further point out that, as a member of the committee that deals with Appalachia, and as a Member of Congress whose district abuts the airport, many of the people in my district do not want to use that airport, and are vitally concerned with it. I would still feel that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is eminently correct, that we should not here try to change the law and make the participation 100 percent when the basic law limits this to 80 percent, and I would concur with the distinguished gentleman's judgment on that.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman.

I would point out that all of the \$8.5 million, according to the conference agreement, is for airport development.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Gross).

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I was simply going to comment—I wonder what Appalachia wants—bodies as well as blood? West Virginia is already getting 80 percent in grants for airport construction, which is far better than most of the rest of the country. In this case it tried to get 100 percent financing of an airport.

Mr. MAHON. The action of the conference would not change the basic law nor would it provide 100 percent.

Mr. GROSS. No; the conference would not and I commend the conference for at least holding the line at 80 percent. My question is whether it ought to be even 80 percent.

Mr. MAHON. Under leave granted, Mr. Speaker, I include an item-by-item comparative tabulation of the amounts in the conference bill and agreement:

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CONFERENCE ACTION—SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1971 (H.R. 19928)

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
						Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill
CHAPTER I								
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE								
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE								
----- Indemnity payments to dairy farmers.....			\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	+\$300,000		
Total, chapter I, new budget (obligational) authority.....			300,000	300,000	300,000	+\$300,000		
CHAPTER II								
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE								
91-241	Research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy.....	(\$10,000,000)		10,000,000	3,000,000	+3,000,000	+\$3,000,000	-\$7,000,000
Total, chapter II, new budget (obligational) authority.....		(10,000,000)		10,000,000	3,000,000	+3,000,000	+\$3,000,000	-7,000,000
CHAPTER III								
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
Federal Funds								
91-406	Federal payment to the District of Columbia.....	17,571,000	11,794,000	11,794,000	11,794,000	-5,777,000		
91-406	Loans to the District of Columbia for a capital outlay.....	34,178,000		34,178,000		-34,178,000		-34,178,000
Total, Federal funds.....		51,749,000	11,794,000	45,972,000	11,794,000	-39,955,000		+34,178,000
District of Columbia Funds								
91-406	General operating expenses.....	(895,000)	(776,000)	(776,000)	(776,000)	(-119,000)		
91-406	Public safety:							
	1971.....	(12,938,000)	(12,902,000)	(12,902,000)	(12,902,000)	(-36,000)		
	1970.....	(9,861,000)	(9,801,000)	(9,861,000)	(9,861,000)			
91-406	Education:							
	1971.....	(15,370,000)	(10,425,000)	(10,425,000)	(10,425,000)	(-4,945,000)		
	1970.....	(9,772,000)	(9,772,000)	(9,772,000)	(9,772,000)			
91-406	Highways and traffic.....	(89,000)	(56,000)	(56,000)	(56,000)	(-33,000)		
91-406	Sanitary engineering.....	(540,000)	(503,000)	(503,000)	(503,000)	(-37,000)		
91-406	Settlement of claims and suits.....	(7,225)	(7,225)	(7,225)	(7,225)			
91-406	Capital outlay.....	(46,655,000)	(10,612,000)	(44,790,000)	(10,612,000)	(-36,043,000)		(-34,178,000)
Total, District of Columbia funds.....		(96,127,225)	(54,914,225)	(89,092,225)	(54,914,225)	(-41,213,000)		(-34,178,000)
RELATED AGENCY								
Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia								
91-404	Salaries and expenses.....	325,000	325,000	325,000	325,000			
Total, chapter III, new budget (obligational) au- thority (Federal funds).....		52,074,000	12,119,000	49,297,000	12,119,000	-39,955,000		-34,178,000
CHAPTER IV								
FOREIGN OPERATIONS								
Funds Appropriated to the President								
Foreign Assistance								
91-418	Military credit sales to Israel.....	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000			
91-418	Military assistance.....	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000			
Economic Assistance								
91-418	Supporting assistance.....	195,000,000	150,000,000	195,000,000	155,000,000	-40,000,000	+5,000,000	-40,000,000
----- Contingency fund.....				15,000,000	7,500,000	+7,500,000	+7,500,000	-7,500,000
Total, foreign assistance.....		1,035,000,000	990,000,000	1,050,000,000	1,002,500,000	-32,500,000	+12,500,000	-47,500,000
Export-Import Bank of the United States								
S. Doc. 91-114	Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(8,000)		(8,000)	(8,000)		(+8,000)	
Total, chapter IV: New budget (obligational) authority.....		1,035,000,000	990,000,000	1,050,000,000	1,002,500,000	-32,500,000	+12,500,000	-47,500,000
Limitation.....		(8,000)		(8,000)	(8,000)		(+8,000)	
CHAPTER V								
INDEPENDENT OFFICES								
Civil Service Commission								
91-404	Salaries and expenses.....	Language	Language	Language	Language			
91-382	(By transfer).....	(685,000)	(485,000)	(485,000)	(485,000)	(-200,000)		
91-382	Payment to Civil Service retirement and disability fund.....	157,816,600	157,816,600	157,816,600	157,816,600			
Federal Trade Commission								
91-382	Salaries and expenses.....	500,000	250,000	500,000	250,000	-250,000		-250,000
General Services Administration								
S. Doc.	Operating expenses, public buildings service.....	11,350,000		11,350,000	8,000,000	-3,350,000	+8,000,000	-3,350,000
91-382	Automatic data processing fund.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000			
91-382	Additional court facilities.....	34,150,000	14,150,000	34,150,000	19,150,000	-15,000,000	+5,000,000	-15,000,000
91-382	Sites and expenses, public buildings projects.....	2,452,000		2,452,000	2,452,000		+2,452,000	

Footnotes at end of table.

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
						Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill
S. Doc. 91-114	Salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator.....	\$205, 000		\$205, 000		—\$205, 000		—\$205, 000
	Total, General Services Administration.....	68, 157, 000	\$34, 150, 000	68, 157, 000	\$49, 602, 000	—18, 555, 000	+ \$15, 452, 000	—18, 555, 000
	Total, Independent Offices:							
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	226, 473, 600	192, 216, 600	226, 473, 600	207, 668, 600	—18, 805, 000	+15, 452, 000	—18, 805, 000
	By transfer.....	(685, 000)	(485, 000)	(485, 000)	(485, 000)	(—200, 000)		
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT							
	Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality							
S. Doc. 91-114	Salaries and expenses.....	500, 000		500, 000	500, 000		+500, 000	
	Funds Appropriated to the President							
	Appalachian regional development program.....			8, 500, 000	8, 500, 000	+8, 500, 000	+8, 500, 000	
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE							
	Office of Civil Defense							
91-404	Construction of facilities, civil defense.....	496, 000	496, 000	496, 000	496, 000			
	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT							
	Urban research and technology.....		5, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	+15, 000, 000	+10, 000, 000	—10, 000, 000
	Total, chapter V:							
	New budget (obligational) authority.....	227, 469, 600	197, 712, 600	260, 969, 600	232, 164, 600	+4, 695, 000	+34, 452, 000	—28, 805, 000
	By transfer.....	(685, 000)	(485, 000)	(485, 000)	(485, 000)	(—200, 000)		
	CHAPTER VI							
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
	Bureau of Land Management							
91-382 91-404	Management of lands and resources.....	1, 050, 000	500, 000	1, 050, 000	500, 000	—550, 000		—550, 000
	Bureau of Indian Affairs							
91-404	Education and welfare services.....	17, 000, 000	16, 925, 000	16, 925, 000	16, 925, 000	—75, 000		
	Resources management.....			50, 000	50, 000	+50, 000	+50, 000	
S. Doc. 91-114	Payment to the Ute Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reserva- tion.....	3, 561, 700		3, 561, 700	3, 561, 700		+3, 561, 700	
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	20, 561, 700	16, 925, 000	20, 536, 700	20, 536, 700	—25, 000	+3, 611, 700	
	Bureau of Mines							
91-382	Health and safety.....	1, 400, 000	1, 400, 000	1, 400, 000	1, 400, 000			
91-382	Helium fund (borrowing authority).....	56, 100, 000	50, 000, 000	56, 100, 000	50, 000, 000	—6, 100, 000		—6, 100, 000
	Total, Bureau of Mines.....	57, 500, 000	51, 400, 000	57, 500, 000	51, 400, 000	—6, 100, 000		—6, 100, 000
	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife							
91-382	Construction.....	161, 000	161, 000	161, 000	161, 000			
	National Park Service							
91-382	Management and protection.....	2, 585, 000	2, 125, 000	1, 855, 000	2, 155, 000	—430, 000	+30, 000	+300, 000
91-382	Construction.....	2, 420, 000	2, 420, 000	2, 420, 000	2, 420, 000			
	Total, National Park Service.....	5, 005, 000	4, 545, 000	4, 275, 000	4, 575, 000	—430, 000	+30, 000	+300, 000
	Total, Department of the Interior.....	84, 277, 700	73, 531, 000	83, 522, 700	77, 172, 700	—7, 105, 000	+3, 641, 700	—6, 350, 000
	RELATED AGENCIES							
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							
	Forest Service							
	Forest protection and utilization:							
	Forest land management.....			300, 000	150, 000	+150, 000	+150, 000	—150, 000
	Research.....			108, 000	108, 000	+108, 000	+108, 000	
	Construction.....			198, 000	198, 000	+198, 000	+198, 000	
	Total Forest Service.....			606, 000	456, 000	+456, 000	+456, 000	—150, 000
	Smithsonian Institution							
S. Doc. 91-114	Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	775, 000		775, 000	775, 000		+775, 000	
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT							
	National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development							
91-382	Salaries and expenses.....	600, 000	250, 000	600, 000	400, 000	—200, 000	+150, 000	—200, 000
	Youth Conservation Corps							
	Salaries and expenses.....			2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	+2, 500, 000	+2, 500, 000	
	Total, related agencies.....	1, 375, 000	250, 000	4, 481, 000	4, 131, 000	+2, 756, 000	+3, 881, 000	—350, 000
	Total, chapter VI, new budget (obligational) au- thority.....	85, 652, 700	73, 781, 000	88, 003, 700	81, 303, 700	—4, 349, 000	+7, 522, 700	—6, 700, 000

Footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CONFERENCE ACTION—SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1971 (H.R. 19928)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
						Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill
CHAPTER VII								
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR								
Manpower Administration								
91-404	Manpower training activities.....	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$49,230,000	\$17,500,000	+\$12,500,000	+\$12,500,000	—\$31,730,000
91-404	Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen and trade adjustment activities.....	67,050,000	66,650,000	66,650,000	66,650,000	—400,000		
91-404	Limitation on grants to States for unemployment com- pensation and employment service administration (trust fund).....	(25,500,000)	(25,500,000)	(25,500,000)	(25,500,000)			
91-404	Limitation on unemployment insurance service, salaries and expenses (trust fund).....	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(—100,000)		
Wage and Labor Standards Adminlstration								
91-404	Wage and labor standards, salaries and expenses.....	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000			
Bureau of Labor Statistics								
91-404	Salaries and expenses.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000			
Total, Department of Labor.....		72,800,000	27,400,000	116,630,000	84,900,000	+12,100,000	+12,500,000	—31,730,000
Limitations (trust fund).....		(26,600,000)	(26,500,000)	(26,500,000)	(26,500,000)	(—100,000)		
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE								
Health Services and Mental Health Administration								
	Mental health.....			43,000,000	6,500,000	+6,500,000	+6,500,000	—36,500,000
	Maternal and child health.....			12,000,000				—12,000,000
Total, Health Services and Mental Health Adminis- tration.....				55,000,000	6,500,000	+6,500,000	+6,500,000	—48,500,000
National Institutes of Health								
	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.....			5,000,000				—5,000,000
Office of Education								
	Research and training.....			8,000,000	8,000,000	+8,000,000	+8,000,000	
Departmental Management								
S. Doc. 91-114	Office of Child Development.....	1,900,000		1,900,000	1,900,000		+1,900,000	
Total, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.....		1,900,000		69,900,000	16,400,000	+14,500,000	+16,400,000	—53,500,000
RELATED AGENCIES								
91-382	Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People: Salaries and expenses.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000			
91-404	Commission on Railroad Retirement: Salaries and ex- penses.....	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000			
91-404	Railroad Retirement Board: Limitation on salaries and expenses (trust fund).....	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)			
Total, related agencies.....		350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000			
Limitation (trust fund).....		(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)			
Total, chapter VII:								
New budget (obligational) authority.....		\$ 75,050,000	72,750,000	186,880,000	101,650,000	+26,600,000	+28,900,000	—85,230,000
Limitations (trust fund).....		(27,800,000)	(27,700,000)	(27,700,000)	(27,700,000)	(—100,000)		
CHAPTER VIII								
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH								
Salaries, Officers and Employees								
S. Doc. 91-114	Salaries, officers and employees.....	871,624		878,352	878,352	+6,728	+878,352	
Contingent Expenses of the Senate								
S. Doc. 91-114	Senate Policy Committees.....	5,000		5,000	5,000		+5,000	
S. Doc. 91-114	Inquiries and Investigations.....	2,185,020		2,185,020	2,185,020		+2,185,020	
S. Doc. 91-114	Miscellaneous items.....	27,510		27,510	27,510		+27,510	
S. Doc. 91-114	Stationery (revolving fund).....	150		150	150		+150	
Total, Senate.....		3,089,304		3,096,032	3,096,032	+6,628	+3,096,032	
House of Representatives								
	Gratuities to widows of deceased Members.....		85,000	85,000	85,000	+85,000		
Salaries, Officers and Employees								
91-420	Committee employees.....	625,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	—75,000		
91-420	Office of the Legislative Counsel.....	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000			
Contingent Expenses of the House								
91-420	Miscellaneous items.....	680,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	—180,000		
Total, House of Representatives.....		1,350,000	1,180,000	1,180,000	1,180,000	—170,000		
Joint Items								
Contingent Expenses of the Senate								
S. Doc. 91-114	Joint Economic Committee.....	3,750		3,750	3,750		+3,750	
S. Doc. 91-114	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.....	5,000		5,000	5,000		+5,000	
S. Doc. 91-114	Joint Committee on Printing.....	2,500	9,200	11,700	11,700	+9,200	+2,500	
Total, joint items.....		11,250	9,200	20,450	20,450	+9,200	+11,250	

Footnotes at end of table.

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
						Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill
	Architect of the Capitol							
	Capitol Buildings and Grounds							
	Capitol buildings		\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	+\$30,000		
S. Doc. 91-114	Restoration of old Senate Chamber and old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol	\$1,209,000		1,209,000		—1,209,000		—\$1,209,000
S. Doc. 91-114 91-404	Senate office buildings	189,500		189,500	189,500		+\$189,500	
	Acquisition of property, construction and equipment, additional House office building (liquidation of contract authorization)	(1,250,000)				(—1,250,000)		
91-404	John W. McCormack Residential Page School	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000			
	Total, Architect of the Capitol	1,448,500	80,000	1,478,500	269,500	—1,179,000	+189,500	—1,209,000
	Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization	(1,250,000)				(—1,250,000)		
	Government Printing Office							
	Office of the Superintendent of Documents							
91-420	Salaries and expenses	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000			
	Cost-Accounting Standards Board							
91-382	Salaries and expenses	1,100,000	820,000	820,000	820,000	—280,000		
	Total, chapter VIII, new budget (obligational) authority	7,264,054	2,354,200	6,859,982	5,650,982	—1,613,072	+3,296,782	—1,209,000
	Appropriation to liquidate contract authorization	(1,250,000)				(—1,250,000)		
	CHAPTER IX							
	PUBLIC WORKS							
	Atomic Energy Commission							
91-382	Plant and capital equipment	25,500,000	(3)	25,500,000	25,500,000		+25,500,000	
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL							
	Department of the Army							
	Corps of Engineers—Civil							
	General investigations			300,000	300,000	+300,000	+300,000	
	Operation and maintenance, general			2,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000	—1,000,000
	Total, Corps of Engineers—Civil			2,300,000	1,300,000	+1,300,000	+1,300,000	—1,000,000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES							
	Environmental Protection Agency							
91-382	Pollution control operations and research	20,400,000	20,400,000	23,400,000	21,400,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000	—2,000,000
	Total, chapter IX, new budget (obligational) authority	45,900,000	20,400,000	51,200,000	48,200,000	+2,300,000	+27,800,000	—3,000,000
	CHAPTER X							
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE							
	Administration of Foreign Affairs							
91-382	Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000			
	International Organizations and Conferences							
S. Doc. 91-114	International conferences and contingencies	318,000	200,000	300,000	280,000	—38,000	+80,000	—20,000
91-382	Special contribution to the United Nations	20,000,000				—20,000,000		
	Total, International conferences and contingencies	20,318,000	200,000	300,000	280,000	—20,038,000	+80,000	—20,000
	Total, Department of State	22,318,000	2,200,000	2,300,000	2,280,000	—20,038,000	+80,000	—20,000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
	Legal Activities and General Administration							
91-382 and S. Doc. 91-114	Salaries and expenses, U.S. attorneys and marshals	14,057,000	5,928,000	12,928,000	9,428,000	—4,629,000	+3,500,000	—3,500,000
	Federal Bureau of Investigation							
91-389	Salaries and expenses	14,150,000	14,150,000	14,150,000	14,150,000			
	Federal Prison System							
S. Doc. 91-114	Support of U.S. prisoners: Fiscal year 1970	(489,000)		(489,000)	(489,000)		(+489,000)	
	Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs							
S. Doc. 91-114	Salaries and expenses	7,609,000		7,000,000	7,000,000	—609,000	+7,000,000	
	Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated							
91-382	Limitation on administrative and vocational training expenses, Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)			
	Total, Department of Justice	35,816,000	20,078,000	34,078,000	30,578,000	—5,238,000	+10,500,000	—3,500,000
	Fiscal year 1970 (by transfer)	(489,000)		(489,000)	(489,000)		(+489,000)	
	Limitation	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)			

Footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CONFERENCE ACTION—SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1971 (H.R. 19928)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
						Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE								
Office of Telecommunications								
S. Doc. 91-114	Research, engineering, analysis, and technical services.....	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	\$700,000	—\$300,000	+\$700,000	—\$300,000
Maritime Administration								
91-404	State marine schools (liquidation of contract authorization).....	(105,000)	(\$105,000)	(105,000)	(105,000)			
Total, Department of Commerce.....		1,000,000		1,000,000	700,000	—300,000	+700,000	—300,000
Liquidation of contract authorization.....		(105,000)	(105,000)	(105,000)	(105,000)			
THE JUDICIARY								
Supreme Court of the United States								
S. Doc. 91-114	Salaries.....	54,000		54,000	54,000		+54,000	
S. Doc. 91-114	Printing and binding Supreme Court reports:							
	Fiscal year 1970.....	20,000		20,000	20,000		+20,000	
	Fiscal year 1971.....	63,000		63,000	63,000		+63,000	
S. Doc. 91-114	Care of the buildings and grounds.....	25,000		25,000	25,000		+25,000	
Total, Supreme Court of the United States:								
	Fiscal year 1970.....	20,000		20,000	20,000		+20,000	
	Fiscal year 1971.....	142,000		142,000	142,000		+142,000	
Total.....		162,000		162,000	162,000		+162,000	
Court of Claims								
91-382	Salaries and expenses.....	12,000				—12,000		
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services								
91-382	Salaries of judges.....	1,910,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	—510,000		
91-382	Salaries of supporting personnel.....	2,700,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	—800,000		
91-420	Fees and expenses of court-appointed counsel.....	6,700,000	5,700,000	5,700,000	5,700,000	—1,000,000		
91-382	Fees of jurors.....	1,400,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	—400,000		
91-382	Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	1,560,000	1,360,000	1,300,000	1,360,000	—200,000		
91-382	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.....	202,400	70,000	70,000	70,000	—132,400		
and 91-420	Total, Courts of Appeals, district courts, and other judicial services.....	14,472,400	11,430,000	11,430,000	11,430,000	—3,042,400		
Commission on Bankruptcy Laws of the United States								
91-420	Salaries and expenses.....	600,000	400,000	600,000	400,000	—200,000		—200,000
Total, the Judiciary:								
	Fiscal year 1970.....	20,000		20,000	20,000		+20,000	
	Fiscal year 1971.....	15,226,400	11,830,000	12,172,000	11,972,000	—3,254,400	+142,000	—200,000
Total.....		15,246,400	11,830,000	12,192,000	11,992,000	—3,254,400	+162,000	—200,000
RELATED AGENCIES								
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission								
S. Doc. 91-114	Salaries and expenses.....	850,000		850,000		—850,000		—850,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission								
91-382	Payment of Vietnam and U.S.S. "Pueblo" prisoner of war claims.....	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000			
National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control								
91-404	Expenses.....	500,000		143,000		—500,000		—143,000
Small Business Administration								
S. Doc. 91-114	Salaries and expenses (by transfer).....	(5,000,000)		(5,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(—2,000,000)	(+3,000,000)	(—2,000,000)
S. Doc. 91-114	Disaster loan fund.....	10,000,000		100,000,000	100,000,000		+100,000,000	
Tariff Commission								
91-382	Salaries and expenses.....	450,000	350,000	450,000	350,000	—100,000		—100,000
Total, related agencies.....		102,065,000	615,000	101,708,000	100,615,000	—1,450,000	+100,000,000	—1,093,000
By transfer.....		(5,000,000)		(5,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(—2,000,000)	(+3,000,000)	
Total, chapter X, new budget (obligational) au- thority:								
	Fiscal year 1970.....	20,000		20,000	20,000		+20,000	
	Fiscal year 1971.....	176,425,400	34,723,000	151,258,000	146,145,000	—30,280,400	+111,422,000	—5,113,000
Total.....		176,445,400	34,723,000	151,278,000	146,165,000	—30,280,400	+111,442,000	—5,113,000
By transfer:								
	Fiscal year 1970.....	(489,000)		(489,000)	(489,000)		(+489,000)	
	Fiscal year 1971.....	(5,000,000)		(5,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(—2,000,000)	(+3,000,000)	(—2,000,000)
Total.....		(5,489,000)		(5,489,000)	(3,489,000)	(—2,000,000)	(+3,489,000)	(—2,000,000)
Appropriation to liquidate contract au- thorization.....		(105,000)	(105,000)	(105,000)	(105,000)			
Limitation.....		(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)			

Footnotes at end of table.

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
						Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill
CHAPTER XI								
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION								
Federal Aviation Administration								
91-408	Operations (airport and airway trust fund)-----	\$8,963,000	\$6,000,000		\$6,000,000	-\$2,963,000		+ \$6,000,000
	Operations-----			\$6,000,000				-6,000,000
91-408	Facilities and equipment (airport and airway trust fund)-----	36,000,000	36,000,000	60,000,000	48,000,000	+12,000,000	+\$12,000,000	-12,000,000
91-408	Research and development (airport and airway trust fund)-----	33,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	-9,000,000		
91-408	Grants-in-aid for airports (airport and airway trust fund):							
	Planning grants-----	10,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	10,000,000			-5,000,000
	Development grants (appropriation to liquidate contract authorization)-----	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(60,000,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)	(-40,000,000)
91-408	Payments to the airport and airway trust fund (intragovernmental transaction)-----	(576,989,000)				(-576,989,000)		
91-408	Safety regulation-----	3,537,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-2,537,000		
	Total, Federal Aviation Administration-----	91,500,000	77,000,000	106,000,000	89,000,000	-2,500,000	+12,000,000	-17,000,000
	Consisting of:							
	Trust funds-----	87,963,000	76,000,000	99,000,000	88,000,000	+37,000	+12,000,000	-11,000,000
	Federal funds-----	3,537,000	1,000,900	7,000,000	1,000,000	-2,537,000		-6,000,000
Federal Railroad Administration								
S. Doc. 91-114	Federal grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation-----	40,000,000		40,000,000	40,000,000		+40,000,000	
RELATED AGENCY								
Interstate Commerce Commission								
S. Doc. 91-114	Payment of loan guaranties-----	40,685,000		40,685,000	40,685,000		+40,685,000	
	Total, chapter XI, new budget (obligational) authority-----	712,185,000	77,000,000	186,685,000	169,685,000	-2,500,000	+92,685,000	-17,000,000
	Appropriation to liquidate contract authority-----	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(60,000,000)	(+20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)	(-40,000,000)
	Intragovernmental transaction (Federal funds payment to trust fund)-----	(576,989,000)				(-576,989,000)		
CHAPTER XII								
TREASURY DEPARTMENT								
Bureau of Customs								
91-382	Salaries and expenses-----	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000			
Bureau of the Mint								
91-382	Salaries and expenses-----	(language)	(language)	(language)	(language)			
Internal Revenue Service								
91-382	Revenue accounting and processing-----	118,000	118,000	118,000	118,000			
S. Doc.	Compliance-----	6,200,000	750,000	5,026,000	5,026,000	-1,174,000	+4,276,000	
91-114	Total, Treasury Department-----	6,818,000	1,368,000	5,644,000	5,644,000	-1,174,000	+4,276,000	
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT								
Domestic Council								
91-382	Salaries and expenses-----	960,000	210,000	960,000	960,000		+750,000	
Office of Management and Budget								
91-382	Salaries and expenses-----	1,036,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	-136,000		
	Total, Executive Office of the President-----	1,996,000	1,110,000	1,860,000	1,860,000	-136,000	+750,000	
	Total, chapter XII, new budget (obligational) authority-----	8,814,000	2,478,000	7,504,000	7,504,000	-1,310,000	+5,026,000	
CHAPTER XIII								
Claims and Judgments								
91-420 and S. Doc. 91-117	Claims and judgments-----	43,130,510	41,747,738	43,130,510	43,130,510		+1,381,772	
Total, new budget (obligational) authority:								
	Fiscal year 1970-----	20,000		20,000	20,000		+20,000	
	Fiscal year 1971-----	1,928,965,264	1,525,365,538	2,089,087,792	1,853,352,792	-75,612,472	+327,987,254	-235,735,000
	Grand total-----	1,928,985,264	1,525,365,538	2,089,107,792	1,853,372,792	-75,612,472	+328,007,254	-253,735,000
	Limitations-----	(27,883,000)	(27,775,000)	(27,783,000)	(27,783,000)	(-100,000)	(+8,000)	
	By transfer:							
	Fiscal year 1970-----	(489,000)		(489,000)	(489,000)		(+489,000)	
	Fiscal year 1971-----	(5,685,000)	(485,000)	(5,485,000)	(3,485,000)	(-2,200,000)	(+3,000,000)	(-2,000,000)
	Total, transfers-----	(6,174,000)	(485,000)	(5,974,000)	(3,974,000)	(-2,200,000)	(+3,489,000)	(-2,000,000)
	Appropriations to liquidate contract authorization-----	(41,355,000)	(40,105,000)	(100,105,000)	(60,105,000)	(+18,750,000)	(+20,000,000)	(-40,000,000)

¹ In addition, excess Pakistani rupees are made available for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in East Pakistan.

² Excludes \$22,500,000 for payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (H. Doc. 91-404) not considered in connection with this bill.

³ Deferred pending authorization.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bow).

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as this is the last appropriation bill of this session, I believe I should point out that the Joint Committee on the Reduction of Federal Expenditures has recently issued its staff report, No. 14, on the 1971 budget. The information it contains is especially pertinent in view of some of the remarks that have been made on this floor in recent weeks about how this Congress is cutting the budget by reducing appropriations.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, we are reducing appropriations—but the only substantial reduction is in Defense. And it may be that our reductions here have been too severe when you consider that our national security is involved. In many of our appropriation bills there was no significant change. In others, such as Education, Housing, Agriculture, and Labor-HEW, we have added over \$1.2 billion. Except for our action on the Defense bill, this Congress has increased the budget—and by a considerable amount.

But Mr. Speaker, claiming credit for reducing appropriations is like a half-truth. It ignores the many actions of this Congress that have authorized "mandatory" and "backdoor" spending. These kinds of legislative bills have added \$8.4 billion in spending authority to the President's budget in the House. Over \$6.8 billion of this kind of authority has already become law. This will add at least \$3 billion in expenditures this fiscal year and billions more in years to come. These amounts cannot be overlooked.

As I have said many times before, Congress has been on record for a long time in trying to avoid back-door spending. It is one way we can protect the Treasury of the United States. It is one way we can respect the Constitution which provides that no moneys may be expended except by appropriation. This year this House has failed to protect the Treasury to date by the amount of \$8.4 billion.

In addition congressional action on over \$4 billion worth of income producing or revenue legislation requested by the President has not been completed. These moneys should not be forgotten when people express concern about the possibility of decreased receipts next spring. The absence of these moneys will also help to insure a deficit for fiscal year 1971.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, we will have a deficit this year. I do not know how much it will be or whom it will help, but I do know whom it will not help.

It will not help 25 million people fighting a losing battle to make their social security checks cover the cost of living.

It will not help 9 million or more citizens on public assistance.

It will not help millions of middle-class Americans caught between taxes and a cost of living that all of us want to bring down.

So, Mr. Speaker, none of my colleagues should be claiming credit for this Con-

gress for reducing the budget. As the most recent joint committee budget scorekeeping report shows—it did not really happen that way.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 6. Page 5, line 21, insert: "Provided, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 7. Page 5, line 23, insert: "Provided further, That obligations incurred from funds appropriated herein shall not exceed the total amount authorized in H.R. 19911, or similar legislation."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 8. Page 6, line 4, strike out "\$150,000,000" and insert "\$195,000,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$155,000,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 9. On page 6, line 4, insert: "Provided, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 10. Page 6, line 6, insert: "Provided further, That obligations incurred from funds appropriated herein shall not exceed the total amount authorized in H.R. 19911, or similar legislation."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 11. Page 6, line 10, insert:

"CONTINGENCY FUND

"For the additional amount for 'Contingency funds', \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

"CONTINGENCY FUND

"For the additional amount for 'Contingency funds', \$7,500,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: Page 6, line 15, insert the following:

"EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

"LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

"In addition to the amount otherwise made available for entertainment allowances for members of the Board of Directors, for the current fiscal year, \$8,000 shall be available for such purposes."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 13: Page 6, line 21, insert the following:

"EXCESS FOREIGN CURRENCIES FOR PAKISTAN

"For assistance for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in East Pakistan in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, such amounts of Pakistani rupees as the Treasury Department determines to

be excess to the normal requirements of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act, such amounts to remain available for a period of one year from the date of enactment of H.R. 19911, or similar legislation."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement:

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 15: Page 8, line 6, strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$500,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 16: Page 8, line 8, insert the following:

"OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

"For an additional amount for 'Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service', \$11,350,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation and the 'Buildings management fund' (40 U.S.C. 490(f)), shall be available for employment of guards for all buildings and areas owned or occupied by the United States and under the charge and control of the General Services Administration or the Post Office Department (or the Postal Service), and such guards shall have, with respect to such property, the powers of special policemen provided by the first section of the Act of June 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318), but shall not be restricted to certain Federal property as otherwise required by the proviso to said section: *Provided further*, That the limitation on the amounts deposited for Administrative operations in the Administrative Operations Fund for the current fiscal year is increased by the amount of the administrative expenses appropriated herein."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: "\$8,000,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 18: Page 9, line 23, insert the following:

"SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

"For an additional amount for 'sites and expenses, public buildings projects', \$2,452,000, to remain available until expended."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 22: Page 10, line 13, insert the following:

"FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
"APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

"For an additional amount for 'Appalachian Regional Development Programs', \$8,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such funds shall only be available for increasing the Federal contribution to projects under the Airport and Airways Development Act of 1970; and *provided further*, That, when the Secretary of Transportation determines that the project enhances safety, the total Federal contribution may be 100 percent notwithstanding the provisions of section 214(b) of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, as amended."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

"FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
"APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

"For an additional amount for 'Appalachian Regional Development Programs', \$8,500,000, to remain available until expended."

(Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the Nation was shocked at the tragedy which occurred on the evening of November 14, 1970, when the entire Marshall University football team, coaches, athletic staff as well as many prominent Huntingtonians—friends of Marshall University—were killed in the crash of a Southern Airways chartered DC-9 attempting to land in the fog and rain at the Tri-State Airport in my hometown of Huntington, W. Va.

There were 75 wonderful people on that plane, including the pilot, copilot, and crew, and all 75 men and women perished in that terrible accident. Commencing December 14, the National Transportation Safety Board held hearings for 3 days in Huntington, W. Va., at which many witnesses testified on the probable and possible causes of the crash. There has been a vast amount of speculation, informed and uninformed, about the reasons why the plane was coming in too low and struck the tops of tall trees, cart-wheeled after striking the mountainside, and burned.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the State of West Virginia is doubly handicapped when it comes to building airports which will reduce the margin of safety error to a minimum, so as to protect the lives and safety of those who fly into these airports. I challenge anyone who has flown into either Charleston or Huntington, W. Va.—hilltop airports with runways of 6,300 and 5,280 feet, respectively, to compare and contrast these airports with other airports around the Nation. In West Virginia and other sections of Appalachia, we have very little level ground on which to build airports, hence the price of moving earth to shave the tops off mountains runs very high. That is our first handicap. Our second handicap is that every mile of road in West Virginia costs more than in flat areas, and we simply do not have sufficient funds in the economy of our State to raise millions of dollars needed in matching funds to build safe and secure airports.

Let me give you a specific example, Mr. Speaker. In 1967, the Federal Aviation Administration selected a site for a new airport with a runway upwards of 8,000 feet—capable to being easily extended to 10,000 feet—which was located 24.5 miles from Charleston and 25.5 miles from Huntington, half a mile north of Interstate Highway 64. The new airport was to be located almost midway between these two cities which are 50 miles apart and joined by an interstate highway. After an extensive, impartial, and objective study, the FAA strongly recommended that the communities get together and support construction of such an airport. Bond elections were held in two counties, and carried by 85 percent majorities, but a bond election failed in Kanawha County in which the city of Charleston is located. Critics of the new, safe, superior airport claimed that enough local financing did not exist to build this new airport, and unfortunately it has not been built.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that wherever an air traveler boards a plane, whatever State he comes from, he should have his safety protected and his life not jeopardized by flying into airports that are inferior. In answer to this observation, there are those who state that FAA maintains safety standards, and would close any airport in West Virginia which is unsafe. I submit that safety is a relative matter which consists of many factors, and no matter how high your standards may be, a combination of many factors can reduce the margin of error. It stands to reason that some airports are relatively safer than others. Dulles Airport would probably be near the top of the list in relatively safe airports. I regret that I cannot say the same for West Virginia's airports.

In order to improve the existing airports in West Virginia, it is certainly essential to lengthen the runway at the Tri-State Airport to 6,500 feet and install a glide slope for the instrument landing system. Beyond this, it is as important now as it always has been to move forward quickly toward construction of a modern regional airport to serve both Charleston and Hunting-

ton. I certainly wish that the Senate version of the supplemental appropriation bill had prevailed, for this would have enabled an immediate start on necessary improvements at the Tri-State Airport in Huntington, by allowing for 100 percent Federal expenditure—instead of the upper limit of 80 percent now authorized by the basic FAA legislation which provides 50 percent, plus the 30-percent supplement provided by the Appalachian Regional Act. Although I am pleased that \$8.5 million has been added for the Appalachian Commission, I regret that the formula will not allow 100-percent Federal funding for the construction of necessary safety features at Tri-State Airport.

I have conferred on several occasions with my colleague from West Virginia, Senator BYRD, who sponsored the 100-percent amendment which passed the other body. I have also conferred with my colleague from West Virginia (Mr. SLACK), who serves on the House Committee on Appropriations. I have also talked with my colleague from West Virginia (Mr. STAGGERS), who is chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Earlier today, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. JONES) indicated informally that he would be glad to speak in favor of retention of the provision sponsored in the Senate by Senator BYRD. I consider this significant, because the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. JONES) is a key sponsor of the authorizing legislation, as a member of the Public Works Committee.

I am disappointed that the House conferees did not come to agreement with the Senate conferees on this item, since we are dealing with the lives and safety of people from many States. There were residents of 12 different States among the 75 who lost their lives in the Marshall tragedy. I repeat that residents of every State in the Union should have their safety fully protected, no matter where they fly commercially, and their life and safety must not be jeopardized because a State has to build an expensive airport in mountainous terrain or does not have the matching funds to provide a superior airport. Congress must face up to this problem, because it is a national problem which legislation now on the statute books fails to meet.

(Mr. ROONEY of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I should like to advise the House of the yeoman-like work of a member of the House Appropriations Committee, the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. SLACK) in obtaining for his State approval by the House conferees of the \$8.5 million provided in amendment in disagreement No. 22 for upgrading and improving airports in West Virginia. The upgrading and improving includes extensions of runways and modern electronic equipment designed to insure safety of aircraft and passengers during takeoffs and landings.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 12, line 1, insert the following:

"PAYMENT TO THE UTE TRIBE OF THE UINTAH AND OURAY RESERVATION

"For reimbursement to the Ute Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation for tribal funds that were used to construct, operate, and maintain the Uintah Indian Irrigation project, Utah, and for interest thereon, as authorized by the Act of September 18, 1970 (Public Law 91-403), \$3,561,700: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, pay directly to the tribe, or the tribal trust fund, any or all of seventy-two and eight hundred and thirty-eight one-thousandths per centum (72.838 per centum) of the foregoing amount."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments No. 29: Page 13, line 8 strike out "\$2,125,000" and insert "\$1,855,000"

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the amount stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert "\$2,155,000".

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding.

I notice the figure in the conference report is \$30,000 above either the House or the Senate figure. Can the chairman explain this to me?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is inquiring as to amendment No. 29. It was reported in technical disagreement.

The managers on the part of the House have offered a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment to provide \$2,155,000 for the National Park Service, "Management and Protection," instead of the \$2,125,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,855,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the amount provided by the House includes \$30,000 to implement Public Law 91-462 which authorizes a study of the feasibility and desirability of establishing a unit of the national park system to commemorate the opening of the Cherokee Strip to homesteading. It was brought back in disagreement and therefore is subject to a decision by the House. It was not included in the conference report. It is above the figure of either house, so under the rules of conference it had to be

brought back outside the formal conference report in technical disagreement and made subject to a separate motion.

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. And the chairman then is suggesting that the figure be the \$30,000 in excess of the figure as it passed the House.

Mr. MAHON. Yes, that is what the conferees agreed to do.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, may I say this is the figure the House approved with the exception of the item of \$30,000 for the Cherokee Strip.

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. So it is the opinion of the chairman that it is necessary for the House to take this action because it was not in the House bill?

Mr. MAHON. That is essentially correct. The conference amount is above the total amount originally approved by either the House or the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34: Page 14, line 14, insert:

"YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 13, 1970 (Public Law 91-378), establishing the Youth Conservation Corps, \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$1,250,000 shall be available to the Secretary of the Interior and \$1,250,000 shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 44: Page 20, line 1, strike "VII" and insert "VIII".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

"VIII

"LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

"The provisions relating to the Speaker of the House of Representatives carried in House Resolution 1238, Ninety-first Congress, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 45: Page 20, line 3, insert:

"SENATE

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

"INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

"For an additional amount for 'Inquiries and Investigations', \$2,185,020.

"LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION

"For additional amounts for increased costs as authorized by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, related costs, and for other purposes, as follows:

" 'Salaries, Officers and Employees', \$878,-352: *Provided*, That effective January 1, 1971, the per annum compensation of the six expert transcribers in the Office of the Secretary shall not exceed \$16,008 each, and the Secretary of the Senate may employ and fix the compensation of a Special Assistant and a Clerk at not to exceed \$16,472 each in lieu of two Clerks at not to exceed \$15,312 each.

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

" 'Senate Policy Committees', \$5,000.

" 'Miscellaneous Items', \$27,510.

" 'Stationary (Revolving Fund)', \$150.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 48: Page 23, line 6, insert:

"SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

"For an additional amount for 'Senate Office Buildings' \$189,500, to remain available until June 30, 1972."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 50: Page 24, line 9, insert:

"ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

"PLANT AND CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

"For an additional amount for 'Plant and capital equipment', \$25,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 4557, 91st Congress."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 52: Page 24, line 18, insert:

"GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

"For an additional amount for 'General Investigations', \$300,000, to remain available until expended."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 53: On page 25, line 1, insert:

"OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

"For an additional amount for 'operation and Maintenance, General', \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$1,000,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 58: On page 26, line 12, insert: "of which \$3,220,000 is for acquisition and repair of security equipment for Federal court facilities and shall remain available until expended."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,610,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 59, on page 26, line 18, insert: "including the purchase for police-type use without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year 500 passenger motor vehicles."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 60: On page 26, line 22, insert:

"SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1970, for 'Support of United States prisoners', \$489,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for 'Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons', fiscal year 1970."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 61: On page 27, line 9, insert:

"BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', including purchase of not to exceed two hundred and eighty-eight passenger motor vehicles for police-type use without regard to the general price limitation for the current fiscal year; and not to exceed \$145,000 for payment of accommodations in the District of Columbia in connection with training activities, \$7,000,000."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 62: On page 27, line 19, insert:

"OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

"RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, ANALYSIS, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

"For expenses necessary for the conduct of telecommunications functions assigned to the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to Executive Order 11556 of September 4, 1970, including activities authorized by 15 U.S.C. 272(f) (12) and (13), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$700,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 71: On page 30, line 20, insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$5,000,000, to be transferred from the 'Disaster loan fund'."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$3,000,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 81: On page 34, line 18, insert:

"RELATED AGENCY

"INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

"PAYMENT OF LOAN GUARANTEES

"For an additional amount for 'Payment of Loan Guaranties', \$40,685,000, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 84:

Page 35, strike "\$750,000" and insert the following: "including the purchase of one hundred and fifty passenger motor vehicles for police-type use, in addition to those heretofore authorized, without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, but not in excess of \$800 per vehicle, \$5,026,000."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. MAHON

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAHON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "including the purchase of one hundred and fifty passenger motor vehicles for police-type use, in addition to those heretofore authorized, without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, \$5,026,000."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the conference report and on the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days during which to extend their remarks on the conference report just agreed to, and to include pertinent extraneous matter and tables.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

ANOTHER BLOW AT THE COAL INDUSTRY: OIL IMPORTS

(Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, in reading the front page of this evening's paper, I see the President has struck another blow at the coal industry by increasing the oil import quota by 100,000 barrels per day. Mr. George A. Lincoln, Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, told newsmen about this action which will probably have an adverse effect on the coal miners of West Virginia.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is very fortunate at this time that the President should increase the oil import quota.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

(Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from West Virginia knows full well that this additional 100,000 barrels of oil a day is just a drop in the bucket. I realize that the gentleman from West Virginia has been the cause, more or less, for keeping these restrictions on imports more than any other Member of the House. I know he is concerned about the coal miners and the economy in West Virginia. In fact, the gentleman keeps talking about West Virginia as though there were no other States in the Union. Cannot the gentleman stop talking about West Virginia. Does he think that West Virginia is the only State in the Union?

I would suggest to the gentleman that he pay a little bit of attention to other parts of the country, particularly New England, which is faced with frigid weather without adequate fuel and oil supplies because of the brinksmanship that is being played by the administration with reference to increasing these oil imports. They could increase these imports from Canada by another 200,000 barrels a day, and it would not affect the security of the United States or Canada one iota.

I hope that the gentleman will let up a little bit in his strenuous and successful efforts on behalf of the people of the State of West Virginia, and perhaps give some more consideration to New England.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. I thank the gentleman for his contribution, but I have run out of time to answer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

FURTHER CONFERENCE ON THE BILL H.R. 17867, MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCE, FISCAL YEAR 1971

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 17867) making appropriations for foreign assistance and related programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, insist on disagreement to the Senate amendments and agree to the further conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, could this possibly be the annual foreign giveaway bill?

Mr. PASSMAN. That is correct. This is the regular bill that passed the House and passed the Senate and was sent to conference. The conference agreement was brought back to the House and passed the House and sent to the Senate and the Senate rejected it. The Senate appointed new conferees and are asking for a new conference.

Mr. GROSS. It seems to be a rather devious course that this bill is taking.

Mr. PASSMAN. There are a lot of things that take that procedure at this time of the year.

Mr. GROSS. Would it be any great loss if this bill never again saw the light of day and stopped traveling back and forth between the two bodies?

Mr. PASSMAN. The gentleman and I have views in common on this legislation. But we must do everything in our power to maintain the House position.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman can assure me that he will keep our views on a common plane with respect to the foreign handout bill, I will withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. PASSMAN. I will assure the distinguished gentleman from Iowa that I will try to do that.

Mr. GROSS. With that assurance, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. PASSMAN. May I wish all a Merry Christmas.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana? The Chair hears none, and, without objection, appoints the following conferees: Messrs. PASSMAN, NATCHER, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, and Messrs. COHELAN, LONG of Maryland, McFALL, MAHON, SHRIVER, CONTE, REID of Illinois, RIEGLE, and BOW.

There was no objection.

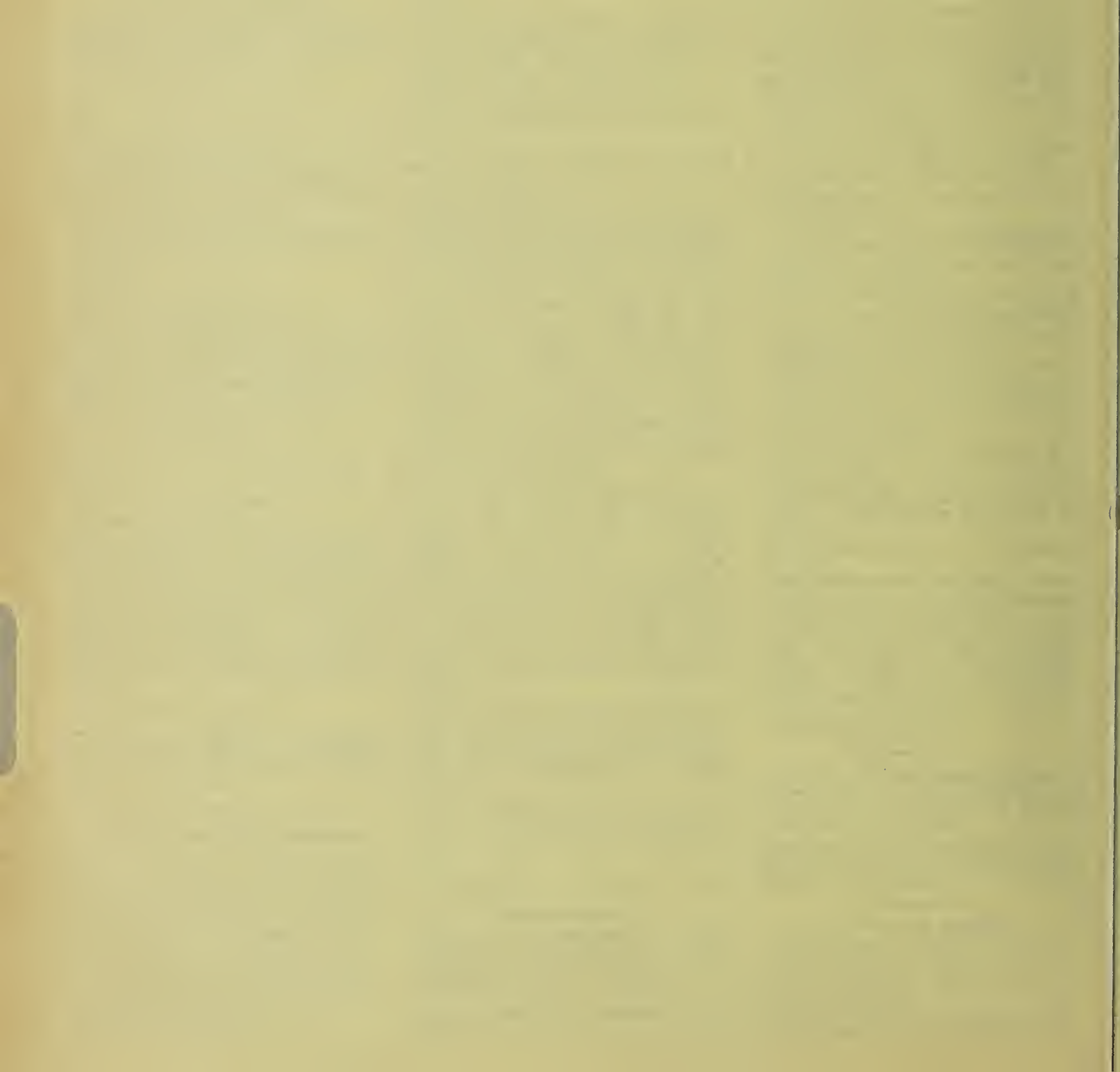
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN) is recognized for 1 hour.

[Mr. DORN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today we should take note of America's



DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of December 28, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 208

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to the conference report on supplemental appropriations. Now cleared for the President.
Senate considered social security amendments deleting certain provisions applicable to foreign trade.

HOUSE

The House was not in session today.

SENATE

1. FAMILY MEDICINE. Senator Kennedy commented on the President's pocket veto of the Family Practice of Medicine Act. pp. S21195-6
2. REA LOAN APPROVAL. A letter from REA reporting approval of a loan to Eastern Iowa Light and Power Corporation was received and sent to the Committee on Appropriations. pp. S21202-3
3. SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS. The Senate resumed consideration of H. R. 17550, proposed Social Security Amendments of 1970, and agreed to all committee amendments. pp. S21217-84
4. RECREATION. H. R. 10874 providing for the establishment of Gulf Islands National Seashore was passed with committee amendment. pp. S21293-4
5. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL. The Senate agreed to conference report on H. R. 19928, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1971. Cleared for the President. pp. S21295-7

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

6. APPROPRIATIONS (Department of Transportation. Sen. Magnuson inserted the Appropriation Act which was to be printed in the Record of December 16, 1970.

✓ DECEMBER 22, 1970, EXTENSION OF REMARKS - CONTINUED

7. FISH FARMING. Rep. Pickle commented on the need for Federal Financial Assistance to fish farmers and referred to a bill which he introduced on this subject. p. E10633
8. COTTON. Rep. Jones, Tenn., commented on the new low for the farm parity ratio and referred to the new provisions on the 1971 Cotton Program. p. E10669
9. CATTLE FEEDING. Rep. Sebelius commented on the dilemma for feedlots and inserted an editorial from the Garden City Telegram, Garden City, Kansas. p. E10678
10. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Nichols inserted in the record the speech by Senator John Sparkman at the 28th annual meeting of the Alabama Association of Soil and Water Conservation District Supervisors on Dec. 7, 1970.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was rejected.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-1116), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT

The purpose of the amendment is to provide retirement benefits to Federal judges and justices after attaining the age of 60 years and after serving at least 20 years.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL AS AMENDED

The purpose of the proposed legislation, as amended, is to relieve Lt. Col. Robert L. Poehlein, U.S. Air Force, of liability to the United States in the amount of \$4,852.70 based upon per diem payments made in October and November of 1962 as the accounting and finance officer of Ellsworth Air Force Base, S. Dak.; and to provide retirement benefits to Federal justices and judges after attaining the age of 60 years and after serving at least 20 years.

STATEMENT

The Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives in its favorable report set forth the facts of the case as follows:

"The Department of the Air Force in its report to the committee on the bill stated the indebtedness resulted from payments to Air Force members in accordance with Air Force policy, subsequently questioned by the Comptroller General, and recommended favorable consideration of the bill with the amendment added by the committee.

"Lieutenant Colonel Poehlein served as the accounting and finance officer at the base from March 1960 to February 1963. A change of the joint travel regulations in 1962 provided that per diem allowance would not be payable for duty performed by a member of the unit when the unit was ordered to a temporary duty station where Government quarters and messing facilities were available. The Strategic Air Command informed its units that 'movement of units during runway repairs' would not be considered group travel movement and in most instances the members would be entitled to per diem allowances. Subsequently, runway repairs at Ellsworth Air Force Base required that crews be ordered on temporary duty status to Fairchild Air Force Base, Wash.

"Lieutenant Colonel Poehlein requested clarification of the August message as to whether these personnel would be entitled to per diem allowances. Headquarters 15th Air Force advised that they would be entitled to per diem allowances 'while on alert duty in a reflex alert facility.' The orders were amended to delete the reference to 'group travel movement' and 'unit movement.' Subsequently, the General Accounting Office questioned the per diem allowances finding that the original orders governed the intent and purpose, and issued 517 exceptions against the disbursing officer's account for a total of \$30,761.50. The \$4,843.70 represents payments to 93 individuals which has not been collected. The officer was denied relief since he had relied on the advice of his superiors instead of submitting the claims of payment of the per diem based on the amended orders through channels to the General Accounting Office for approval prior to payment. The Comptroller General held that this was the proper procedure under applicable Air Force regulations and that in

his view the officer had not exercised 'due care.'

"The Air Force recommended to the Comptroller General that Lieutenant Colonel Poehlein be relieved of liability and accountability for the uncollected payments which are the subject of this bill. The Comptroller General found no indication of a lack of good faith on the part of Lieutenant Colonel Poehlein. However, as has been noted, relief was denied by the Comptroller General because of his determination that, notwithstanding approval by the superior Air Force authorities, the officer should have submitted the claims to the General Accounting Office for payment. The Air Force specifically recognized the fact that it is questionable whether an officer in Lieutenant Colonel Poehlein's capacity would have acted otherwise when he had been assured by knowledgeable and responsible Air Force officers that the payments were proper. The committee agrees that this officer exercised a sufficient degree of care to justify relief when it is considered that he followed the advice of his Air Force superiors in making the payments here concerned. The committee further agrees that it is proper for the Air Force to continue its procedures for collection of the amounts which created the deficiency in Lieutenant Colonel Poehlein's disbursing account. It has therefore approved the amendment recommended by the Air Force providing authority for continued collection efforts. Accordingly, it is recommended that the bill with that amendment be favorably considered."

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1971—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 19928) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRANSTON). Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of December 22, 1970, p. H12322, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, in the interest of saving the time of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a tabulation which gives the full details on the conference report.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

[Due to mechanical limitations, the tabulation will appear in a subsequent edition of the RECORD.]

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, in the interest of saving the time of the Senate, I intend to confine my remarks to the major items in conference between the two bodies, but will be glad to respond to any questions any Senator may have on these or other items in the report.

Department of Defense: The Senate added \$10,000,000 for the Navy to continue research in the surface effects ship program, which is facing termination this month with the exhaustion of available

funds. The conferees agreed to an amount of \$3,000,000. The Senate conferees requested report language that directs the Navy to seek further funding required in fiscal year 1971 through the congressional reprogramming process. The House conferees approved this action, and the conference agreement will thus permit continuation of this Navy research program.

Foreign Operations: Among others, the conference report placed in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 13. Amendments numbered 6, 7, 9, and 10 dealt with provisos inserted by the Senate relating to authorizing legislation. In part, amendments numbered 11 and 13 dealt with the same subject. The Senate will recall that Senator HRUSKA and I assured the Members that we would not yield on these amendments since the appropriation bill was preceding the authorization bill through the Senate. As Members know, the House has adopted the conference report on the supplemental bill, and the effect of the House motions retains the Senate language in the bill.

To recapitulate the amounts involved in these line items, the military assistance allowance by both bodies, and, therefore, not before the conference committee, was \$340,000,000. For supporting assistance, a compromise figure of \$155,000,000 was reached. The House had inserted \$150,000,000 and the Senate had provided the full budget estimate of \$195,000,000. In lieu of the \$15,000,000 for the contingency fund, which was added on the floor of the Senate, a compromise figure for Pakistan disaster relief of \$7,500,000 was settled on. In addition, the Senate amendment providing for the use of Pakistani rupees has since been authorized, and was agreed to in the conference.

Under the independent offices chapter, several major appropriation items were in conference.

General Services Administration: The conferees reduced the Senate figure of \$11,350,000 to \$8,000,000 for operating expenses of the Public Building Service, in the belief that the funds provided will permit the level of protection of court facilities and other public buildings requested by the administration.

For additional court facilities under the GSA, \$19,150,000 was agreed to as reasonable for the balance of this fiscal year.

For Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality, the House receded to the Senate allowance of \$500,000, and under the Appalachian regional development program, the House receded to the Senate figure of \$8,500,000, together with report language directing that the entire sum of \$8,500,000 be used only for airport projects.

For urban research and technology under the Department of Housing and Urban Development, a compromise figure of \$15,000,000 was reached. Senators will recall that the House bill had originally provided \$5,000,000 and the Senate amendment was in the amount of \$25,000,000.

Department of the Interior: The conferees agreed to accept the House figure

of \$500,000 for the management of lands and resources; the Senate figure of \$50,000 for resources management; and the House figure of \$50,000,000 for the helium fund.

For the National Park Service, the conferees restored the Senate reduction of \$270,000 and included \$30,000, implementing Public Law 91-462, concerning establishment of a unit of the national park system to commemorate the opening of the Cherokee Strip to homesteading. As a result of the conferees' action, \$300,000 was added to the Senate figure, for a total of \$2,155,000.

For forest protection and utilization under the Forest Service, the conference committee compromised on \$150,000, in lieu of the \$300,000 inserted by the Senate, for the intensification of environmental protection associated with mineral development and production on national forest lands. The funds inserted by the Senate for forest research—\$108,000—and construction—\$198,000—were agreed to in the conference.

The compromise sum of \$400,000—House, \$250,000; Senate, \$600,000—was agreed to for the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and the full amount of the Senate allowance for the Youth Conservation Corps, \$2,500,000, was accepted.

Department of Labor: The conference agreement reached for manpower training activities was \$17,500,000, a reduction of \$31,730,000 under the Senate amount, but \$12,500,000 over the House allowance, which will be available for summer programs of the Neighborhood Youth Corps type.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: In lieu of the \$43,000,000 provided in the Senate bill, the conferees compromised as follows: \$5,000,000 for grants for special community projects as authorized by section 1(d) of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, and \$1,500,000 for grants and contracts for education projects authorized by section 1(c) of the same act. This provides a total of \$6,500,000 for the appropriation item, "Mental health." The Senate conferees receded on the \$30,000,000 proposed for grant and contract programs for alcoholism prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, inasmuch as the authorization for these programs has not yet completed the legislative process and the House conferees were adamant that this request could await funding in the regular bill next year.

Similarly, it was felt that the \$12,000,000 for family planning services and \$5,000,000 for family planning and population research grants and contracts could await action in the regular appropriation bill.

The House conferees concurred in the Senate amendment No. 42 in the amount of \$8,000,000 for research and training, Office of Education, to carry out drug abuse education and community education projects and to fund the Environmental Education Act—\$6,000,000 for the former and \$2,000,000 for the latter. Likewise, the House conferees agreed to the Senate amendment for the Office of Child Development, appropriating \$1,-

900,000 for the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Under the legislative branch chapter, Architect of the Capitol, the House conferees were adamant that this was not the time to proceed with the restoration of the Old Senate Chamber and Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol; thus, the \$1,209,000 provided in the Senate bill is not included in the conference agreement.

Public works chapter: For the Atomic Energy Commission, the funds inserted by the Senate, \$25,500,000, were agreed to, contingent upon enactment into law of S. 4557, 91st Congress.

Under Corps of Engineers, general investigations, the conferees agreed to the Senate amendment in the amount of \$300,000, of which \$100,000 is for the initiation of a comprehensive 3-year study of the Long Island Sound and \$200,000 is for preliminary investigation and design necessary to correct seepage and drainage problems in the vicinity of Gaving Point Dam and Clark Lake project located in Nebraska and South Dakota.

Under operation and maintenance, general, to implement the revised permit requirements under the Refuse Act of 1899, which include all industrial discharges into navigable waters and their tributaries, the conferees compromised on \$1,000,000 in new obligational authority as being sufficient for the balance of the fiscal year. In addition, the conferees directed in the report that another \$1,000,000 may be allocated from available funds, thus providing a total of \$2,000,000 for the current fiscal year.

For the pollution control operations and research activity under the Environmental Protection Agency, an appropriation of \$21,400,000 was settled on, which will provide funds to carry out the new and expanded responsibilities imposed within the agency, in the amount of \$20,400,000, and, in addition, \$1,000,000 was provided for a study to explore the economic development potential for the Monongahela River Basin, resulting from abatement of acid mine wastes.

Department of Justice chapter: To provide additional positions and related costs to service the new district judgeships authorized by Public Laws 91-272 and 91-358, to allow additional staff to cope with the increased litigative workload in the offices of the U.S. attorneys, and to fund an effective courtroom security program embracing all of the facilities utilized by the Federal court system, the conferees agreed to an appropriation of \$9,428,000 in lieu of the House allowance of \$5,928,000 and the Senate figure of \$12,928,000.

For the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the Senate allowance of \$7,000,000 was concurred in by the House conferees.

For the Office of Telecommunications, Department of Commerce, the conference allowance was \$700,000, a reduction of \$300,000 under the Senate amendment.

For the Commission on Bankruptcy Laws of the United States, House conferees were adamant that \$400,000 would be sufficient for the remainder of the fiscal year, and that is the figure included in the conference agreement. The House

conferees were equally as adamant that the \$850,000 provided in the Senate bill for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was not required at this time, and the Senate conferees found it necessary to recede.

For the Small Business Administration, salaries and expenses item, \$3,000,000 was accepted as the compromise figure, in substitution for the \$5,000,000 inserted by the Senate. The House receded on the Senate amendment including \$100,000,000 for the disaster loan fund item.

Department of Transportation: The agreement reached in the conference on the funding provided for the Federal Aviation Administration was \$6,000,000 for operations, to be derived from the airport and airway trust fund; \$48,000,000 for facilities and equipment, to be derived from the trust fund—House allowance, \$36,000,000; Senate allowance, \$60,000,000—\$24,000,000 from the trust fund for research and development, which was not an item in conference; and \$70,000,000 for grants-in-aid for airports—trust fund—of which \$10,000,000 shall be for airport planning grants.

The House receded on the Federal grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation—\$40,000,000—and on the payment of loan guarantees, Interstate Commerce Commission—\$40,685,000—which were items inserted in the Senate committee, requested in budget documents to the Senate.

Department of the Treasury: For the compliance items, the conferees agreed on the Senate figure of \$5,026,000, in lieu of the \$750,000 included in the House bill. And for the final item of major interest, the Senate recommendation of \$960,000 for the Domestic Council was agreed to.

In summary, Mr. President, the total funds agreed to by the committee of conference amounted to \$1,853,372,792. This amount is \$75,612,472 under the budget estimates of \$1,928,985,264, \$328,007,254 over the House version of the bill, and \$235,735,000 under the Senate bill. I believe I have called attention to all the major items contained in this bill which were in conference, but if there are any questions, I shall be happy to answer them at this time.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask the Senator, so that it will be clear of record, regarding certain problems in connection with this matter which were raised in respect of this, which dealt with the appropriation of \$200 million allegedly not authorized. I gather that is out of this matter now; is that correct?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. The Senator is thinking of foreign aid.

Mr. JAVITS. Does this continue the provision with respect to implementing the bill regarding Israel?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. It contains all the provisos, the House having receded from the Senate's position.

Mr. JAVITS. It does not complicate it with regard to Cambodia.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. No; it does not.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank my colleague. I am not challenging this. These were so hotly contested matters before. I accept

absolutely the Senator's assurance; nonetheless, I believe that we should ask any question that should be in anyone's mind.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Of course, I may say for the record that the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. FULBRIGHT) has been kept fully apprised of developments in connection with this conference report, and he is fully agreeable with the results.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I move adoption of the conference report.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments in disagreement will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$155,000,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

"CONTINGENCY FUND

"For the additional amount for 'Contingency funds', \$7,500,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation."

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$8,000,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert the following:

"FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

"APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

"For an additional amount for 'Appalachian Regional Development Program', \$8,500,000, to remain available until expended."

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the amount stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert "\$2,155,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

"VIII

"LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

"The provisions relating to the Speaker of the House of Representatives carried in House Resolution 1238, Ninety-first Congress, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto."

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$1,000,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Sen-

ate numbered 58 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$1,610,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: "\$700,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert: "\$3,000,000".

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84 to the aforesaid bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert: "including the purchase of one hundred and fifty passenger motor vehicles for police-type use, in addition to these heretofore authorized, without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, \$5,025,000."

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 11, 16, 22, 29, 44, 53, 58, 62, 71, and 84.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from West Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I move that the Senate recede from its amendment No. 15.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from West Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

PROVIDING FOR THE DISPOSITION OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO PAY JUDGMENTS IN FAVOR OF THE MISSISSIPPI SIOUX INDIANS

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, in accordance with rule XIII of the Senate, I enter a motion that the Senate reconsider the vote on December 22 by which it receded from its amendment to H.R. 14948, to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Mississippi Sioux Indians in Indian Claims Commission dockets numbered 142, and 359-363, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Dakota.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. May I ask what this is?

Mr. McGOVERN. It is a judgment claim with reference to the Sioux Indians in South Dakota, North Dakota, and Montana. There was a difference between the House and Senate versions of the bill. I moved on last Tuesday that the Senate recede from its position and now, in consultation with other Senators who are interested in the bill, I am asking that we go back to the original position and request that the bill be returned from the House.

This has been discussed with the leadership on both sides. I checked with Senators SCOTT, ALLOTT, and FANNIN, and with Senators on the majority side.

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. I shall not object.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, I move further that the Senate request return of the bill from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Dakota.

The motion was agreed to.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1971—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 19590) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes.

I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRANSTON). Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of December 15, 1970, pages H11762-H11763, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the proposal I am about to make has been discussed by me with the majority and minority leaders. The bill continues two sections, with language that is now in the law, but in conference the House insisted that that language be modified and its modification is not acceptable to quite a few Senators on the floor. So what I propose to do is to ask that the conference report be tabled and that we appoint conferees so as to go back into conference and see if we cannot iron out our differences and have the bill enacted, instead of having a continuing resolution.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. SCOTT. The Senator has discussed this with me and on our side here we would normally prefer a record vote on this. I understand what the situation is now. I have been under considerable pressure to insist on a record vote but I think it would be probably unfair to the Senate that this take place at this late hour.

Therefore, I will not press the point, but it is with considerable reluctance because I am told that the Members of the House would have preferred that the Senate have a record vote. I thought I had better make it a matter of record here.

Has the distinguished Senator from Louisiana discussed this question of a record vote with the House conferees?

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct. I have. I am very hopeful that we will get some conclusion of the matter early tomorrow.

Mr. SCOTT. On which we might have to have a record vote.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. President, I move that the conference report be tabled.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Louisiana.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and ask a further conference with the House and that the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Senators ELLENDER, RUSSELL, McCLELLAN, STENNIS, SYMINGTON, YOUNG of North Dakota, SMITH, and ALLOTT conferees on the part of the Senate.

RECESS UNTIL 9 A.M.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move that the Senate stand in recess, in accordance with the previous order.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes a.m. today, Tuesday, December 29, 1970), the Senate recessed until 9 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 28, 1970:

IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

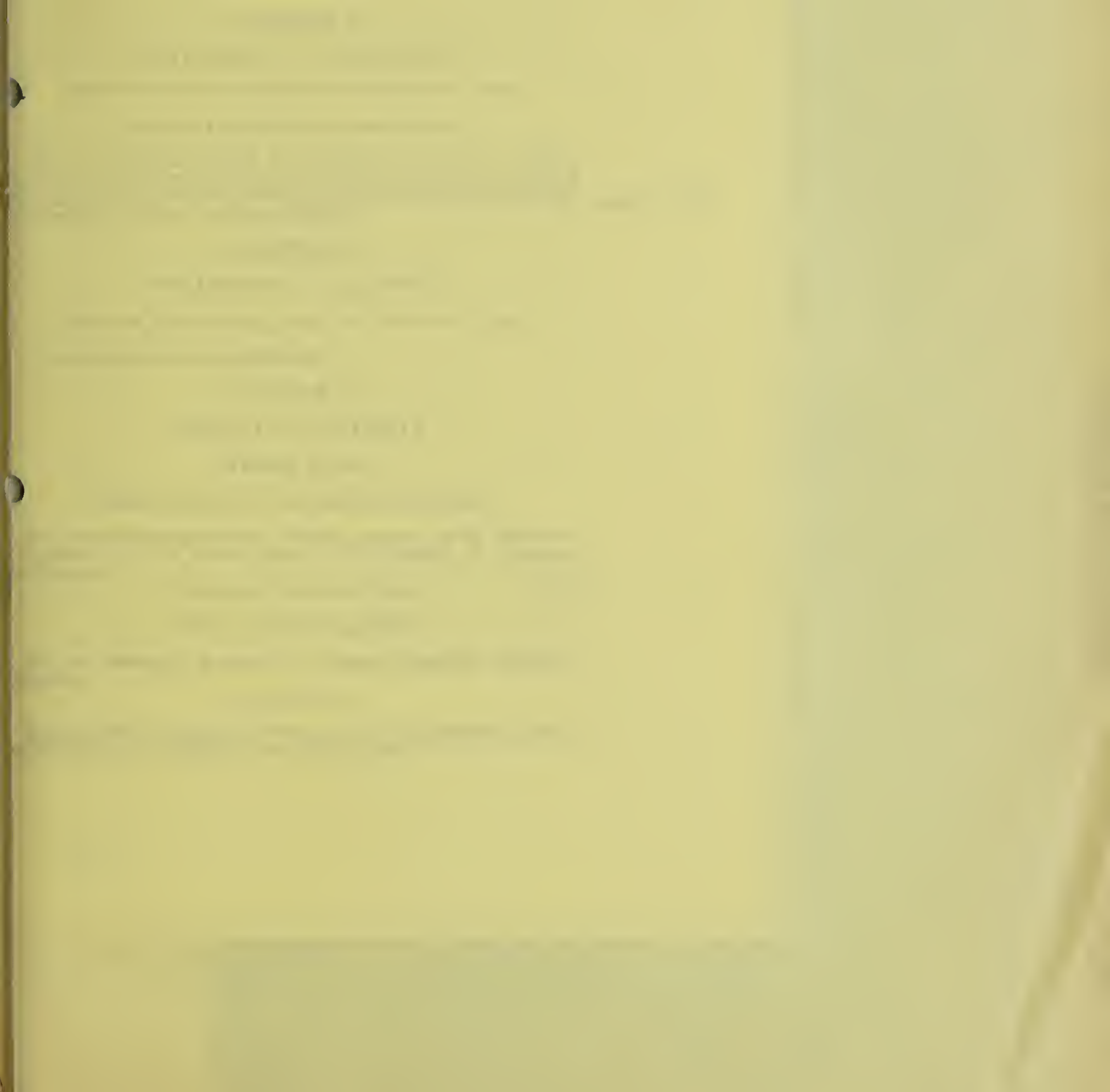
Kenneth Franzheim II, of Texas, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to New Zealand, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Western Samoa.

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

John H. Reed, of Maine, to be a member of the National Transportation Safety Board for the term expiring December 31, 1975 (reappointment).

U.S. PATENT OFFICE

Rene Desloge Tegtmeyer, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Commissioner of Patents, vice John Henry Schneider.





Public Law 91-665
91st Congress, H. R. 19928
January 8, 1971

An Act

84 STAT. 1981

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1971") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for other purposes, namely:

Supplemental
Appropriations
Act, 1971.

CHAPTER I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO DAIRY FARMERS

For an additional amount for "Indemnity Payments to Dairy Farmers", in accordance with subsections (a) and (b) of section 204 of the Agriculture Act of 1970, which qualifies processors for indemnity payments under certain conditions, \$300,000.

Ante, p. 1361.

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, NAVY

For an additional amount, \$3,000,000.

CHAPTER III

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for "Federal payment to the District of Columbia", for the general fund of the District of Columbia, \$11,794,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General operating expenses", \$776,000.

PUBLIC SAFETY

For an additional amount for "Public safety", \$22,763,000, of which \$9,861,000 shall be available for the fiscal year 1970.

EDUCATION

For an additional amount for "Education", \$20,197,000, of which \$9,772,000 shall be available for the fiscal year 1970: *Provided*, That the certificate of the President of the District of Columbia Teachers College shall be sufficient voucher for the expenditure from this appropriation for such purposes as he may deem necessary but not to exceed \$1,000.

HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

For an additional amount for "Highways and traffic", \$56,000, which shall be payable from the highway fund.

SANITARY ENGINEERING

For an additional amount for "Sanitary engineering", \$503,000, of which \$163,800 shall be payable from the water fund and \$22,200 from the sanitary sewage works fund.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For payment of property damage claims in excess of \$500 and of personal injury claims in excess of \$1,000, approved by the Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$7,225.

D.C. Code
1-902.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

For an additional amount for "Capital outlay", to remain available until expended, \$10,612,000, of which \$1,140,000 shall be payable from the water fund: *Provided*, That \$335,000 shall be available for construction services by the Director of General Services or by contract for architectural engineering services, as may be determined by the Commissioner.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated herein for the District of Columbia shall be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, except as otherwise specifically provided.

RELATED AGENCY

COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out Title I of the Act of September 22, 1970 (Public Law 91-405), establishing the Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia, \$325,000, to remain available until expended.

Ante, p. 845.

CHAPTER IV

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

MILITARY CREDIT SALES TO ISRAEL

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the President to finance sales of defense articles and defense services to Israel, as authorized by law, \$500,000,000.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Military assistance", \$340,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation: *Provided further*, That obligations incurred from funds appropriated herein shall not exceed the total amount authorized in H.R. 19911, or similar legislation.

Ante, p. 1942.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for "Supporting assistance", \$155,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation: *Provided further*, That obligations incurred from funds appropriated herein shall not exceed the total amount authorized in H.R. 19911, or similar legislation.

CONTINGENCY FUND

For the additional amount for "Contingency funds", \$7,500,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available only upon enactment into law of authorizing legislation.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

In addition to the amount otherwise made available for entertainment allowances for members of the Board of Directors, for the current fiscal year, \$8,000 shall be available for such purposes.

EXCESS FOREIGN CURRENCIES FOR PAKISTAN

For assistance for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in East Pakistan in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, such amounts of Pakistani rupees as the Treasury Department determines to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act, such amounts to remain available for a period of one year from the date of enactment of H.R. 19911, or similar legislation.

CHAPTER V

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for necessary expenses of administration of the retirement and insurance programs, \$485,000, to be transferred from the trust funds "Civil service retirement and disability fund", "Employees life insurance fund", "Employees health benefits fund", and "Retired employees health benefits fund", in such amounts as may be determined by the Civil Service Commission; and \$130,000 shall be available in addition to the amount of limitation otherwise available under this head for expenses in the current fiscal year to carry out the provisions of Executive Order 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended.

22 USC 287
note.

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing the unfunded liability of new and increased annuity benefits becoming effective on or after October 20, 1969, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8348, \$157,816,600, to be credited to the civil service retirement and disability fund.

80 Stat. 584;
83 Stat. 137.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$250,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation and the "Buildings management fund" (40 U.S.C. 490(f)), shall be available for employment of guards for all buildings and areas owned or occupied by the United States and under the charge and control of the General Services Administration or the Post Office Department (or the Postal Service), and such guards shall have, with respect to such property, the powers of special policemen provided by the first section of the Act of June 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318), but shall not be restricted to certain Federal property as otherwise required by the proviso to said section: *Provided further*, That the limitation on the amounts deposited for Administrative operations in the Administrative Operations Fund for the current fiscal year is increased by the amount of the administrative expenses appropriated herein.

66 Stat. 594;
72 Stat. 1709.

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING FUND

To increase the capital of the Automatic data processing fund, authorized to be established by section 111 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 759), \$20,000,000, to remain available without fiscal year limitation.

79 Stat. 1127.

ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

For an additional amount for expenses, not otherwise provided for, to provide, directly or indirectly, additional space, facilities and court-rooms for the judiciary, including alteration and extension of Government-owned buildings and acquisition of additions to sites of such buildings; rents; furniture; furnishings and equipment; repair and alteration of rented space; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment and transfer of space; preliminary planning; preparation of drawings and specifications by contract or otherwise; and administrative expenses; \$19,150,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$104,000 of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative operations in the Administrative Operations Fund in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

SITES AND EXPENSES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS

For an additional amount for "Sites and expenses, public buildings projects", \$2,452,000, to remain available until expended.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE
OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$500,000.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Appalachian Regional Development Programs", \$8,500,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CIVIL DEFENSE

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES, CIVIL DEFENSE

For an additional amount for "Construction of facilities, Civil Defense", \$496,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT

URBAN RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

For an additional amount for "Urban research and technology" \$15,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1972.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$500,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Education and welfare services", \$16,925,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management", \$50,000.

PAYMENT TO THE UTE TRIBE OF THE UINTAH AND OURAY RESERVATION

For reimbursement to the Ute Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation for tribal funds that were used to construct, operate, and maintain the Uintah Indian irrigation project, Utah, and for interest thereon, as authorized by the Act of September 18, 1970 (Public Law 91-403), \$3,561,700: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, pay directly to the tribe, or the tribal trust fund, any or all of seventy-two and eight hundred and thirty-eight one-thousandths per centum (72.838 per centum) of the foregoing amount.

Ante, p. 843.

BUREAU OF MINES

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For an additional amount for "Health and safety", \$1,400,000.

HELIUM

The Secretary is authorized to borrow from the Treasury for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to section 12(a) of the Helium Act to carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available without fiscal year limitation, \$50,000,000, in addition to amount heretofore authorized to be borrowed.

74 Stat. 923.
50 USC 167j.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$161,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and protection", \$2,155,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$2,420,000, to remain available until expended.

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For an additional amount for "Forest land management", \$150,000.
For an additional amount for "Forest research", \$108,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$198,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

For an additional amount for "Restoration and renovation of buildings", \$775,000.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND
ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-454, approved June 17, 1966), as amended, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$400,000.

80 Stat. 203.
33 USC 1101
note.
80 Stat. 416.

YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 13, 1970 (Public Law 91-378), establishing the Youth Conservation Corps, \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$1,250,000 shall be available to the Secretary of the Interior and \$1,250,000 shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Ante, p. 794.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

MANPOWER TRAINING ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Manpower Training Activities", \$17,500,000: *Provided*, That the additional amount appropriated herein is for the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, and shall remain available until June 30, 1972.

76 Stat. 23.
42 USC 2571
note.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN AND TRADE ADJUSTMENT ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen and trade adjustment activities", \$66,650,000, including not to exceed \$650,000 for administrative expenses.

LIMITATION ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Limitation on grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", to be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund, \$25,500,000, of which \$13,000,000 shall be available only to the extent necessary to meet increased costs of administration resulting from changes in a State law or increases in the number of claims filed and claims paid or increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the State generally over those upon which the State's basic grant (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based, which increased cost of administration cannot be provided for by normal budgetary adjustments.

LIMITATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SERVICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Limitation on Unemployment Insurance Service, salaries and expenses", \$1,000,000, to be expended from the Employment Security Administration account, Unemployment Trust Fund.

WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Wage and Labor Standards Administration, salaries and expenses", \$250,000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$500,000.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MENTAL HEALTH

For an additional amount for "Mental Health", \$6,500,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be for grants for special community projects as authorized by section 1(d) of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513), and \$1,500,000 shall be for grants and contracts for education projects as authorized by section 1(c) of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513).

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

For an additional amount for "Research and Training", \$8,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 is to carry out drug abuse education and community education projects as authorized by the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-527), and \$2,000,000 to carry out the Environmental Education Act as authorized by Public Law 91-516. Ante, p. 1385.
Ante, p. 1312.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT

For an additional amount for "Office of Child Development", \$1,900,000.

RELATED AGENCIES

CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPANISH-
SPEAKING PEOPLE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$50,000.

COMMISSION ON RAILROAD RETIREMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission on Railroad Retirement, established by the Act of August 12, 1970 (Public Law 91-377) Ante, p. 791.
\$300,000.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and expenses", \$1,200,000, of which \$1,100,000 shall be derived from the railroad retirement account and \$100,000 shall be derived from the railroad retirement supplemental account.

CHAPTER VIII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The provisions relating to the Speaker of the House of Representatives carried in House Resolution 1238, Ninety-first Congress, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

SENATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for "Inquiries and Investigations".
\$2,185,020.

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION

Ante, p. 1140.

For additional amounts for increased costs as authorized by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, related costs, and for other purposes, as follows:

"Salaries, Officers and Employees", \$878,352: *Provided*, That effective January 1, 1971, the per annum compensation of the six expert transcribers in the Office of the Secretary shall not exceed \$16,008 each, and the Secretary of the Senate may employ and fix the compensation of a Special Assistant and a Clerk at not to exceed \$16,472 each in lieu of two Clerks at not to exceed \$15,312 each.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

"Senate Policy Committees", \$5,000.

"Miscellaneous Items", \$27,510.

"Stationery (Revolving Fund)", \$150.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Hilda J. Watkins, widow of C. Robert Watkins, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$42,500.

For payment to Nellie B. Dawson, widow of William L. Dawson, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$42,500.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for "Committee employees", \$550,000.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Office of the Legislative Counsel", \$45,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", \$500,000: *Provided*, That none of these funds shall be used to employ more than twenty-four personnel under the Capitol Guide Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The provisions of House Resolutions 1270 and 1276, relating to certain official allowances; House Resolution 1241, relating to compensation of the clerks to the Official Reporters of Debates; and House Resolution 1264, relating to the limitation on the number of employees who may be paid from clerk hire allowances, all of the Ninety-first Congress, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

JOINT ITEMS

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

For an additional amount for:

"Joint Economic Committee", \$3,750.

"Joint Committee on Atomic Energy", \$5,000.

"Joint Committee on Printing", \$11,700.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings", \$30,000.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

For an additional amount for "Senate Office Buildings" \$189,500, to remain available until June 30, 1972.

JOHN W. MCCORMACK RESIDENTIAL PAGE SCHOOL

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to develop studies and to prepare preliminary plans and estimates of cost for acquisition of a site and construction thereon of suitable dormitory, classroom, and related facilities for pages of the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Supreme Court of the United States (to be known as the "John W. McCormack Residential Page School"), all within the framework of subsection (a) of section 492 of Public Law 91-510, approved October 26, 1970 (84 Stat. 1199), \$50,000, to remain available until expended.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$265,000, including such amounts as may be necessary for travel expenses.

COST-ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses of the Cost-Accounting Standards Board necessary to carry out the provisions of section 719 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (Public Law 91-379, approved August 15, 1970), \$820,000.

Ante, p. 796.

CHAPTER IX

PUBLIC WORKS

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

PLANT AND CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

For an additional amount for "Plant and capital equipment", \$25,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 4557, 91st Congress.

Ante, p. 1565.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for "General Investigations", \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, General", \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

POLLUTION CONTROL OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Pollution control operations and research" for expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-224), \$21,400,000.

Ante, p. 91.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended by Public Law 91-201, approved February 28, 1970, \$2,000,000.

Ante, p. 17.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International conferences and contingencies", \$280,000, of which \$200,000 shall remain available until December 31, 1971.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", \$9,428,000, of which \$1,610,000 is for acquisition and repair of security equipment for Federal court facilities and shall remain available until expended.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$14,150,000, including the purchase for police-type use without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year of 500 passenger motor vehicles.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1970, for "Support of United States prisoners", \$489,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", fiscal year 1970.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING EXPENSES,
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

In addition to the amount heretofore made available under this heading for administrative expenses, \$75,000 shall be available from funds of the Corporation for such expenses during the current fiscal year.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including purchase of not to exceed two hundred and eighty-eight passenger motor vehicles for police-type use without regard to the general price limitation for the current fiscal year; and not to exceed \$145,000 for payment for accommodations in the District of Columbia in connection with training activities, \$7,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, ANALYSIS, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

For expenses necessary for the conduct of telecommunications functions assigned to the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to Executive Order 11556 of September 4, 1970, including activities authorized by 15 U.S.C. 272(f) (12) and (13), \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

35 F.R. 14193.
64 Stat. 372.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

STATE MARINE SCHOOLS

For an additional amount for "State marine schools", for liquidation of obligations incurred under authority granted by the Maritime Academy Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 622-624), \$105,000, to remain available until expended.

46 USC 1381
note.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries, Supreme Court", \$54,000.

PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

For an additional amount for "Printing and binding Supreme Court reports", fiscal year 1970, \$20,000.

For an additional amount for "Printing and binding Supreme Court reports", \$63,000.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For an additional amount for "Care of the building and grounds", \$25,000.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER
JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$1,400,000.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$1,900,000.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Fees and expenses of court-appointed counsel", \$5,700,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for the liquidation of obligations incurred in the prior year.

FEES OF JURORS

For an additional amount for "Fees of jurors", \$1,000,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$1,360,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of the United States Courts", \$70,000.

COMMISSION ON BANKRUPTCY LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Joint Resolution of July 24, 1970 (Public Law 91-354) (84 Stat. 468), \$400,000, to be derived from the Referees' Salary and Expense Fund, established pursuant to section 40c(4) of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 68(c)(4)), such amount to remain available until expended.

RELATED AGENCIES

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

PAYMENT OF VIETNAM AND U.S.S. PUEBLO PRISONER OF WAR CLAIMS

For payment of claims as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended by Public Law 91-289, approved June 24, 1970, \$265,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for administrative expenses. Ante, p. 323.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$3,000,000, to be transferred from the "Disaster loan fund".

DISASTER LOAN FUND

For additional capital for the "Disaster loan fund", authorized by the Small Business Act, as amended, \$100,000,000, to remain available without fiscal year limitation. 72 Stat. 384.
15 USC 631
note.

TARIFF COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$350,000.

CHAPTER XI

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

For necessary expenses of the Federal Aviation Administration, not otherwise provided for, including administrative expenses for research and development, establishment of air navigation facilities; purchase of three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; \$6,000,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources, for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for; for acquisition, establishment and improvement by contract or purchase and hire of air navigation and experimental facilities, including initial acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; construction and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for officers and employees of the Federal Aviation Administration stationed at remote localities where such accommodations are not available, but at a total cost of construction not to exceed \$50,000 per housing unit in Alaska;

\$48,000,000 to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources, for expenses incurred in the establishment and modernization of air navigation facilities: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for the construction of a new wind tunnel, or to purchase any land for or in connection with the National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

72 Stat. 731.

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for; for research, development, and service testing in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act (49 U.S.C. 1301-1542), including construction of experimental facilities and acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; \$24,000,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources, for expenses incurred for research, development, and service testing.

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

Ante, p. 224.

For grants-in-aid for airport planning pursuant to section 13 of Public Law 91-258, and for liquidation of obligations incurred for airport development under authority contained in section 14 of Public Law 91-258, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to remain available until expended, \$70,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be for airport planning grants.

SAFETY REGULATION

For necessary expenses of the Federal Aviation Administration for safety regulation activities, including operation and maintenance (including administrative expenses for research and development), acquisition and modernization of facilities and equipment, and research, development, and service testing in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act (49 U.S.C. 1301-1542), including construction of experimental facilities and acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant, \$1,000,000 to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISION

Ante, p. 250.

All funds transferred to the Airport and Airway Trust Fund pursuant to section 208c of Public Law 91-258 shall be available for expenditure to meet obligations incurred before July 1, 1970, for the purposes and activities specified in the appropriation act by which said funds were originally appropriated or for obligations and expenditures after June 30, 1970, for the same or similar purposes and activities authorized by Public Law 91-258.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL RAILROAD
PASSENGER CORPORATION

To enable the Secretary of Transportation to make grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, as authorized by section 601 of the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-518), Ante, p. 1338. \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended.

RELATED AGENCY

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

PAYMENT OF LOAN GUARANTIES

For an additional amount for "Payment of Loan Guaranties", \$40,685,000, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest.

CHAPTER XII

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including the purchase of six passenger motor vehicles in addition to those heretofore authorized, \$500,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The appropriation granted under this head for the current fiscal year shall be available for the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

REVENUE ACCOUNTING AND PROCESSING

For an additional amount for "Revenue accounting and processing", \$118,000.

COMPLIANCE

For an additional amount for "Compliance", including the purchase of one hundred and fifty passenger motor vehicles for police-type use, in addition to those heretofore authorized, without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, \$5,026,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

DOMESTIC COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Domestic Council, established pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970, including services as 35 F.R. 7959.

80 Stat. 416. authorized by title 5, United States Code, section 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem equivalent of the rate for grade GS-18; and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service, \$960,000.

Ante, p. 198-1.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", Office of Management and Budget, \$900,000.

CHAPTER XIII

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 91-117 and House Document Numbered 91-420, Ninety-first Congress, \$43,130,510, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That unless otherwise specifically required by law or by judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of the approval of the act.

CHAPTER XIV

GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 1401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

Approved January 8, 1971.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 91-1688 (Comm. on Appropriations) and No. 91-1794 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 91-1430 (Comm. on Appropriations).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 116 (1970):

Dec. 10, 22, considered and passed House.

Dec. 14, 28, considered and passed Senate.



